Almost Every Person Has Time to Read in the Evening Paper

Victoria Daily Times.

Only a Few Have Time to Read in the Morning.

VOL. 17 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892. NO. 22

IN ancient times he who bore false witness lost his right hand; but he who lied under seal in a sealed document or deed, was put to death.

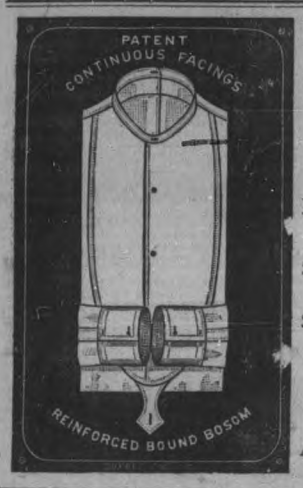
Our house realizes its responsibility when it affixes its seal to cans containing coffee. We have never yet disappointed our patrons.

When you see the seal you may know its has been affixed deliberately and with full faith that the coffee which it protects will delight you.

As we send it to you, so you can receive it in confidence that it guarantees the PURITY and EXCELLENCE of the article advertised by it

Tell your grocer you want no coffee that is not stamped with CHASE & SANBORN'S SEAL.

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.



PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

Victoria Shirt Factory

52½ Government Street.

FIRST PRIZE AND DIPLOMA

At Victoria Exhibition.

Satisfaction as to fit and quality guaranteed.

Seven different improvements of recent design applied in the making of our shirts for gentlemen.

NO FIT, NO PAY.

A good agent can make money by taking orders for our factory.

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SYNDICATE

—AND—

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THE WESTSIDE

The Dry Goods House Of

VICTORIA, B. C.

The Plain Truth Tells We are

SELLING CHEAP

THE COLONIAL METROPOLE

31, 33, 35, 37, 39 Johnson Street.

THOS. TUGWELL, PROPRIETOR.

Without Exception the Very Best Moderate-Priced House in the City.

Meals in first-class style, 25c. Special rooms for families and others. Extra precautions taken to guard against infectious diseases. Only those accepted as guests who have clean bills of health.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Agents Victoria, B. C.,

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

(FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Total Claims Paid Since Commencement - $72,000,000
Paid at Chicago, Boston and St. John's Fires, 5,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS, $31,000,000.

Losses Paid Without Reference to the Head or other Branch Office. Jy20-1m

KILLED IN COLD BLOOD.

Further Revelations Regarding the the Recent Massacres in Cœur d' Alene.

Non-Union Miners Barbarously Murdered by the Strikers—Bodies in a Canyon.

The Carnegie Company Trying Hard to Procure New Men for Homestead Mills.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A special from Wallace, Idaho, dated July 21, to a morning paper, says rumors are rife to-night of startling discoveries in connection with the Mission affair, wherein it was reported that many men were shot, others wounded and some robbed and the bodies disposed of in such a manner as to leave no clue to either the perpetrators of the outrage or the disposition of the bodies. On the part of some it has been persistently stated that no one was killed in the 4th of July canyon. Others are positive that the horrors have not half been told. Your correspondent has found this much to be true beyond a doubt, that on Tuesday evening after a carload of non-union men had passed through Wardner, and had gone to Mission on Lake Cœur d'Alene, nine men, members of the Miners' union, left Wallace on a hand-car to follow them; that at Wardner they left the hand car for a flat car, taking some men with them and pushed on to Mission; that suddenly the sound of many guns firing followed and the non-union men fled precipitately, one man (Abbott), who is in the hospital here now, being shot; that Abbott heard the pursuers say: "Let's kill them and throw their bodies into the river." Quite a number of the non-union men are missing yet. The authorities are making an investigation. It is reliably reported here to-night that the authorities have full details and proof of the crime committed there.

Has the Theatrical Craze.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 22.—Thomas Pratt of this city, having run through the greater part of a partrimony of $100,000 in attempts to attain success as a theatrical manager, has just had a conservator placed over him on his mother's application. He came to this city from St. Louis four or five years ago and entered the Hopkins grammar school. He studied until he was 21. He then left school and began his career of theatrical manager. After being a silent partner in several unsuccessful theatrical ventures, young Pratt embarked in the production of the comic opera, "The Robber of the Rhine," which was brought out at the fifth avenue in New York. After a career of seven weeks the opera was withdrawn and the company disbanded. Pratt, since the close of his season in New York, has been living in this city with his mother. His beautiful naptha launch, the Manola, named after the actress of that name, lies at anchor off the yacht club house, but the owner is recuperating from the wear and tear of his theatrical season, and is now at Old Orchard Beach, Maine. Pratt vows that he will take a farce comedy company out next year.

An Old Woman's Foolishness.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A Cincinnati special to the Press says: An investigation of titles to realty has disclosed a genuine romance in upper circles here. When several years ago Dr. John Aldrich, a fashionable physician, left his wife much city realty and a big bank account, as well as several thousand acres of valuable land in Texas, Mrs. Aldrich was well preserved and remained in society. A little over three years ago Roland Moore, a boy of 19, came here from Tiffin, Ohio, to study at the medical college. He is of a good family, handsome and bright. He met Mrs. Aldrich, then 78, who became infatuated with the youth, and a courtship that excited much gossip sprang up. At last, on a distinct proposition to give him $50,000, Moore consented to marry the old lady. They were married in March 1889. The wife gave up her mansion, announced the coming of a nephew and took quarters in the Kenilworth apartment house, furnishing them in great splendor. She set up the boy husband in a handsome drug store. He belonged to the aristocratic Second Presbyterian church, and passed for a single man. A few weeks ago Mrs. Moore refused to turn over the $50,000, separation papers were drawn up and Moore left for parts unknown with a much less sum.

Two Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, July 22.—There was a shocking accident on Monday last during the wind storm which swept this coast, when Robert Soltan, a well-known wealthy India rubber merchant, and his brother Ernest, of Stamburg, lost their lives. The two men left the boat house at the foot of 86th street, this city, on Monday morning in a naptha launch for Long Beach, L.I. Yesterday morning the keeper of the Long Beach life saving station discovered Soltan's launch floating bottom side up, and the conclusion is that the launch was caught in a gale off Rockaway shoals and capsized. Neither of the Soltans were experienced in sailing a launch.

Men for Homestead.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—J. Ogden Hoffman, agent for the Carnegie Steel Company in this city, employed about 30 steel workers yesterday and despatched them to Homestead last night. The hiring was conducted with great secrecy. The advertisements in the morning papers asked those in search of work to call at an address on Arch street, whence they were sent to the company's office at Fourth and Walnut streets and satisfactorily and promptly engaged.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Judge Magee has decided to hear an application for bail in the cases of O'Donnell and Ross to-morrow morning. In the meantime they will remain in jail.

Canal Toll Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In the House to-day, Mr. Blount, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up the bill reported yesterday to enforce reciprocal relations with Canada. The bill authorises the President to suspend after August 1st, the right of free passage through the Sault St. Marie, of foreign vessels, whenever unjust tolls are charged upon our vessels, or any other discrimination is made by Canada. Two dollars per ton will be charged on freight, and $5 on passengers. Mr. Blount said that the great lakes should not be opened to Canadian trade so long as the United States was discriminated against. The bill only carried out the rule laid down by the Canadian Government. Mr. Hitt (Republican, Illinois), said the bill deeply concerned the people engaged in the grain trade in the Northwest and everywhere. The United States was entitled to the Welland canal under treaty provisions. Every cargo transported through the Welland canal paid ten times as much toll as was charged to Canadian vessels. The bill passed without division.

A Chinese Puzzle.

FOLSOM, Cala., July 22.—A United Press reporter visiting the state prison to-day found Warden Ault in a quandary over the question as to what he shall do with 14 Chinamen recently committed to his care by U.S. Commissioner M. L. Ward, of San Diego. These Chinamen were caught in the act of coming into the United States from Mexico in violation of the exclusion law, and were sentenced to 20 days' hard labor in Folsom prison, then to be returned to China. These are the first Chinese ever sentenced in California in this way, and some novel questions will arise in regard to how the prisoners shall be disposed of after their term of imprisonment has expired. The term will expire in seven days, and Warden Ault has been trying to find out what the U.S. authorities intend to do. Thus far he has received no answer. He would not like to turn the prisoners loose at the end of their term, and he would be equally averse to run the chance of a suit for false imprisonment if he should hold them after the time expires. The Chinese have retained lawyers, and will test every point.

She Donned the Tights.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Mrs. F. C. King, a daughter of one of the most prominent families in this city, has decided to go on the stage. She made her first appearance Wednesday night in tights as a member of the chorus of the Baker Opera Company. She was formerly Miss Jennie Cole, and was married to Will Hayes, a prominent business man. A divorce followed, and she was again married to F. C. King. Her second husband is said to be in New York. Her mother resides in an elegant house on Euclid avenue, and is a leading spirit in the school of arts.

Senator Hill is Reticent.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A Washington special to the World says: Senator Hill, who left for home yesterday morning, will not return here during this session of Congress. He has given up his rooms at the Arlington and left directions for the forwarding of his mail. What Mr. Hill's plans for the coming campaign are no one here knows. He has not discussed the subject with any members of either the Senate or the House, although several advances have been made to him delicately by prominent Democrats. There is naturally the liveliest curiosity in Congressional circles about the matter.

Bodies Found.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 22.—Information was received this morning by telephone from Campo station that the remains of S. J. Breedlove and the Pennsylvania capitalist Fish have been found in a canyon of the Cohamho mountains. No trace could be found of Breedlove's son, who started out with the party. It will be remembered that the three gentlemen left Campo July 4th, in search of a gold mine in the desert.

Pugilist O'Brien Disappeared.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Word was received at the Police Gazette office yesterday that O'Brien, the Welsh champion, who was matched for September 6th with Bob Fitzsimmons, got into some trouble about a policeman and had suddenly disappeared. This means that Fitz will have to go without a match in September, unless some good man can be found to take the Welshman's place.

Crushed by Cable Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The new omnibus of the Continental hotel was caught between two cable cars on Market street near 13th yesterday afternoon and crushed into kindling wood. The driver was probably fatally hurt, and Miss Susie Kirwin, the opera singer, and her sister, Mrs. William Blair, the only passengers, were severely injured.

The City of Chicago Wreck.

LONDON, July 21.—The judgment of the Liverpool Board of Trade in the matter of the wreck of the City of Chicago is that the accident was due to careless navigation, and that the certificate of Captain Redfern of the City of Chicago should be suspended for nine months.

Balloon Voyage.

SAN DIEGO, July 21.—Aeronaut Woodward, who intends to make his name famous by making a trip across the continent in a balloon, will make a second attempt on Sunday afternoon. His first landed him in a mountain gorge, 20 miles away.

The Smugglers.

GASPE, July 22.—The trading schooner Willie, which was seized at Mignan on the 18th inst., has been confiscated. It is reported that two schooners laden with smuggled whiskey are off the coast.

DOMINION QUARANTINE.

Eastern People Coming to Realize the Need of More Efficient Regulations.

Strange Apathy of the Dominion Government in Regard to This Question.

The Smallpox Visitation and Fear of the Cholera Now Causing an Awakening.

MONTREAL, July 23. — Prominent medical men of this city have sounded an alarm against a danger which they declare threatens Canada from Asiatic cholera on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. The quarantine regulations, both on the Pacific and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are most defective. The attention of the Canadian Government has frequently been called to the defective system, but nothing has been done to remedy it. Dr. Lefevre, chairman of the Vancouver, B.C., board of health, who arrived here to-day, declared that the danger on the Pacific coast was very great, and that extreme precautions were necessary against the dissemination of cholera and smallpox by immigrants and passengers from China and Japan. "As yet," the doctor said, "there have been no cases of cholera in British Columbia. The smallpox outbreak was serious enough, but the danger is all over in Vancouver. When I left there were only four cases, two of whom were safely convalescent and all of which were carefully quarantined. In Victoria, however, it is hard to say how far the disease has spread. There are over 20 cases there and the necessity for quarantine regulations is still great. It is no more pressing, however, than is the need of permanent quarantine at Vancouver to guard the health of the whole Dominion." The Quebec board of health has addressed a memoral to the Government demanding that stricter quarantine rules be laid down and enforced.

Mrs. Maybrick.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A lady in this city who has taken an active part in the efforts in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, the unfortunate American woman who is now undergoing sentence of imprisonment for life in England for the alleged poisoning of her husband, has received a copy of the following letter written by the imprisoned woman to a friend of her mother's. It is probably one of the most touching letters that has ever come from within the walls of a prison: "I despair of finding words to thank you for the comfort your letter gave me, for the prayers offered up for my deliverance, and for the undaunted efforts in the cause of justice and our common humanity; it has done much to ease my life of its bitterness and pain, and helped me to bear the depressing influences of the injustice from which I am suffering, and helped me to meet more bravely the duties allotted to me, to obey more submissively those whose duty it is to command, and, above all, it helps me to feel that I am under God's care and protection. Words are inadequate to express the feelings of one who is a widow, with neither father nor brother, a stranger in a strange land, and above all a mother. But my afflictions are before a justice loving populace, for the great English masses, as well as those of America and Germany, possess an innate love of truth and fair play, and there is a sympathy in all human hearts that inspires charity to protect the innocent and secure justice for everyone. So I do not utterly despair of seeing my little ones again—even though this separation from them is the very bitterness of death. Only those who are mothers, mothers with their little children gathered closely around them, can realize the yearning with which I think of them day and night. It is kind of Sir Charles Russell and other eminent lawyers to study my case with earnestness and impartial judgment while making their investigations. I am still in the hospital, but I am gathering a little strength daily. The officers are civil and humane in their treatment of all women."

The Outrage in Morocco.

LONDON, July 21.—The dispatches of last Tuesday, from Tangiers, concerning the Sultan's attempt to bribe Sir Charles Euan Smith, are confirmed, while the feast of the Mohammedan year was in progress, the British Vice-Consul and the interpreter left the house of Sir Charles, to place the Union Jack over the British consulate. The Pasha incited a number of idlers to attack the two men. Viscount De Vismes thereupon rode to the residence of Gharnit, minister of foreign affairs, to protest against the treatment, but he declined to receive him, and he, too, was stoned. The Sultan, in consequence of, as he said, the growing hatred of the fanatics, begged Sir Charles to take refuge in the palace, as he no longer could be responsible. The British envoy answered that he would remain at the mission, and should he be murdered, there would be another British mission in Fez within a month, but there would be no Sultan to receive it. After Sir Euan had torn up the treaty and refused the offered bribe of thirty thousand pounds, he formally notified the Sultan that all diplomatic negotiations were at an end.

LONDON, July 21.—The Foreign Office is anxious over the entire absence of communication from Sir Charles Smith, the British minister to Morocco, who recently visited Fez to confer with the Sultan. The Foreign Office has had no communication with him since the announcement that negotiations had been ruptured. Among those who accompanied Sir Charles on the trip to Fez were his wife and daughter and Miss Kerrison, a friend of Mrs. Smith.

LONDON, July 22.—Sir Charles Euan Smith, British minister to Morocco, has arrived at Tangiers safe and sound. The news has given much relief at the Foreign Office. Full despatches from Sir Charles are awaited with great interest.

THE BOWACK CASE.

Mr. Justice McCreight's Decision—No Contradiction.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 22.—In his judgment on the detention case, Judge McCreight sets forth that the Vancouver health act, 1889, gives the city council power to pass by-laws which would warrant their action in the Bowack case, and that the by-laws must be construed by rules of construction of statutes. Victoria was proved an infected port and testimony had shown that the Sound cities had quarantined against Victoria and treated persons from Victoria as "exposed persons," and the fact that Victoria and Vancouver were under the same government did not lessen exposure. The case before Justice Crease was not the same as the present case, which related to Bowack alone and his detention on land. On a habeas corpus case the judge was free to act, subject to the court appeal.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Humorous Citizens—Electricity in the Mines—Alberni's Progress.

NANAIMO, July 22.—As soon as the coal trade slacks off, the merchants of Nanaimo appear to be disheartened and look forward to bad times in their particular business, seeming to lose courage entirely. One prominent business man remarked yesterday, that if by any unfortunate means smallpox should break out in this city it would mean ruination. In fact many residents are prepared to leave on the first provocation. It would be difficult to persuade them that there would be no necessity for leaving. But it is to be hoped the careful attention that is being paid to the subject by the health officer will prevent such a disaster.

Two large electric locomotives for the New Vancouver Coal Company, to be used in No. 1 shaft, were brought over on the steamer Cutch last evening. They will be sent down the mine sometime during the present week, and no doubt they will prove successful in hauling the desired amount of coal from this mine daily.

TALK OF RESISTANCE.

Vancouver Indignant—Two Young People Drowned—Cases at Moodyville.

VANCOUVER, July 22.—Mr. W. H. Gordon, for some time baggageman on the C.P.R. between here and Donald, has been appointed to take charge of the agency of the Sauswap & Okanagan at Vernon, for which point he left yesterday.

It has just come to light that a few days ago Mrs. Reid, professional nurse, returned from her duties in the sick room, and found her wardrobe completely destroyed, every piece of wearing apparel having been cut to pieces. The vandalism included the destruction of a $150 sealskin sacque and a new silk dress which were deliberately cut in strips. Nothing whatever is know of the perpetrators, nor can the motive inspiring such conduct be guessed.

The American ship George Skolfield, 36 days out was towed into port yesterday by the tug Sea Lion. The Skolfield has a cargo of tea on board for the C.P.R., consisting of 27,000 packages.

As soon as the news reached the city last evening of Judge Crease's order, a meeting of business men was held at Hotal Vancouver, F. C. Cotton presiding. Resolutions were passed protesting against the procedure and asking the Minister of Justice at Ottawa to suspend the order of the court until quarantine is lifted. Feeling is running high in the city and although the persons named in the writ will not disobey, there is a strong talk of resistance by the citizens. The city will be without its executive head for at least fourteen days, as they cannot return without being quarantined even if not committed. The officials in question are now fixing up their business in view of an enforced absence.

The B. C. sugar refinery has sold its stock of raw sugar in California, which would seem to indicate the closing down of that industry for the present.

The child of Stickles, now in hospital, is suspected to have smallpox and has been isolated. Another case of smallpox at Moodyville, was reported yesterday, named McDonald. He came over to Moodyville on the Yosemite from Victoria. The name of the other sick man at Moodyville is Jas. Garth.

Alex. Purves and Bertha Jay were drowned in the slough last night whilst bathing. Both are young people, well known and popular.

The Cholera.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The visit of the Ameer of Bokhara to St. Petersburg has been postponed, as it is feared that he might bring cholera among his retinue and might himself be taken ill, which would alarm his subjects. Private letters say that cholera rages along the whole length of the Trans-Caspian railway. It is officially stated that cholera has broken out in the Government of Koobean, on the east shore of Azou and the Black Sea.

A Constitutional Question.

MONTREAL, July 22.—It is stated the courts will be given an early opportunity of deciding upon the validity of the act of the legislature imposing a tax upon transfers of real estate.

The Republican Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Hon. Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, announced this morning that he had accepted the secretaryship of the National Republican Committee.

Try Breakfast Gem, the finest cereal food for people troubled with dyspepsia, to be had at J. P. Matthews & Co., SOLE AGENTS for Victoria.

Found at last a cure for dyspepsia K. D. C., guaranteed to cure. To be had from your druggist, or Beckwith Thompson & King, agents for B. C. *

Plate, Ornamental and Sheet Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

MORSE'S ENGLISH SANITARY CALCARUM

For Tinting Plaster Walls and Ceilings, at

J. W. MELLOR'S, 76 and 78 Fort Street, above Douglas,

SANITARY and other WALLPAPER

IN THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

More Rich Strikes Reported From the Slocan District---High Grade Ores.

Progress in Various Directions--Packing Ore on Mules---The Silver King Deal.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

KASLO, July 19.—A mineral prospect was located on the 4th of the present month by Messrs. Thompson and Whittier of this town and recorded under the name of the Blue Bird. The place is about three miles south of the Kaslo-Slocan trail, the road to it leaving the latter at a point 14 miles from Kasle. Mr. E. E. Coy obtained a 12 days' option upon the prospect and communicated with some mining men outside, who came in and investigated, the result being the purchase of the property. The purchasers are Mr. E. E. Coy ¼, Mr. J. M. Burke ¼, Mr. O. D. Garnson ¼, and W. H. Taylor ¼. Mr. Coy is the well known pack train proprietor and general rustler of Kaslo; the other three are American mining men of 25 years' standing, their present headquarters being Spokane. The price paid Messrs. T. and W. for the claim is $25,000. Development work so far as it has gone shows a width of 40 feet of ledge matter, of which at least four feet in one place is pure mineral. Assays made for the locators by Mr. Bryan showed an average value of $220 per ton, and a further series of assays made under the supervision of the purchasers more than confirmed the result. Mr. Coy goes in to-day to put six men at work cutting the three miles of trail necessary, and it is the intention to begin packing ore to Kaslo as soon as the trail is open. Mr. Coy talks of putting on 100 pack mules, with which five tons per day can be delivered. From Kaslo to Great Falls a freight rate of $8 per ton is guaranteed.

The Noble Five Company are opening out two of their claims, the World's Fair and the Bonanza King. Their operations are described as quarrying ore, as much as nine tons of ore, worth $200 per ton, having been taken out by two men in one day.

Mr. Wardner has returned to Nelson from a trip out. He talks of beginning the shipment of ore from his mine, the Freddie Lee, very soon. For the present he expects to pack to Sloean lake and thence find an outlet over the expected wagon road to Nakusp.

Mr. Jas. Young has returned from Seattle with Dr. Kilburn, who comes to examine the Lucky Jim with a view of purchase. The price of the Lucky Jim is $40,000, and it is said that $5000 is in one of the hotel safes in town ready to be paid over as a first instalment. Shields, Williams, M. Mahoney and others are the bonders.

Messrs. Green & Jefferson have just come down from the Washington, upon which claim they propose to run 50 feet of tunnel as a test. They have had a crew at work for some time, and are well satisfied with their property. They are unwilling, however, to pay pack train rates for getting the ore down to the lake.

Mr. S. S. Bailey has a very comfortable camp and complete outfit at the Payne mine. He is doing work upon the Payne, the Last Chance and three other properties.

Some $400 ore from a three-foot ledge on the Wellington, the property of Messrs. Shields and Matheson, situated two miles north of the Kaslo-Slocan trail, has been shown around town during the last few days.

Mr. McDonald on Whitewater creek claims that he has plenty of ore good enough to ship, and will have some of it ready in a few days.

Jack Lawrence came over the divide from Yule creek on the outlet to Kaslo creek. He brought in a handful of water worn pepples as smooth and heavy as bullets, evidently pure galena. He says that tons of them lie in the bed of a creek that he crossed, from the size of wash tubs down.

NELSON.

From the Miner.]

G. O. Buchanan cut two sticks for the bridge over the Kaslo creek which measured 86 ft. x12 in. x16 in.

A case of typhoid fever is reported from New Denver. Dr. Labau has gone from Nelson to attend the sick man.

Sixty people and $10,000 left Nelson on Friday to take in the sale of lots at New Denver. It is expected that prices will be way up.

Messrs. Kirk & Ritchie are surveying a townsite on Toad mountain, adjoining the Dandy, which will be on the market before long.

Most encouraging reports continue to come down the hill about the Dandy. The face of the drift is in solid ore, some of it running as high as 200 ounces to the ton; and two men are able to take out two tons a day. There are now 1200 tons of ore on the dump, and the amount in sight is enormous. The Dandy is ready for a concentrator, and its owners intend that one shall be at work there before long.

We have been unable to make sure of the identity of the Reid who was drowned in Slocan lake about a fortnight ago. Rumor, has it, however, that it was "The Major" to whom the accident happened. If this be true, a genial, hardworking old fellow has left us. He was always ready to fight at the drop of the hat, and as ready to give a friend a lift out of a hole, whenever he was able to do so.

During the past week the outlet has fallen three feet at least, and in consequence the trout fishing has much improved. Swarms of a small brown fly are on the water and are greedily taken by the fish. Fair sport can be had fishing from the Canadian Pacific Railway wharf or at Bogus town.

The Silver Queen claim is being steadily developed. A night shift was on Wednesday set to work sinking on the lead. A trail is being cut from this property to the Silver King.

The following is an authentic statement coming direct from the Silver King owners themselves of how the matter stands at present. Mr. Hall, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, has gone to Scotland to be present at the final stages of the transfer of the Silver King property to a syndicate. Everything looks most favorable for the completion of the deal, and when it is completed the mine will be worked and a mill put up at once. Should any accident happen to prevent its completion the present owners of the mine will work on a larger scale than hitherto themselves.

Mineral claims recorded at Nelson, Toad Mountain district– Blue Grouse—B. G. Soules, ½ mile south of 49 creek; Man of War—P. J. Jennings, 2 miles from Silver King; extension of the Fourth of July; Anchor—Jonas Nelson, 4 miles south east of Silver King; Grand—John Johnson, ½ mile north of Silver King; Gertrude—Henry Chew, 3 miles from Nelson near Toad mountain wagon road; Hopewell—F. J. Farley, 1¼ miles from the Silver King on Toad mountain wagon road; Nellie Bly—C. T. Stevenson, 4 miles south of Silver King; Grand View—A. H. Kelly, 600 feet north west of Silver King, joins the Royal Charter on the north; Waverly—Hugh McDonald, 6 miles from Nelson and 300 feet south of the wagon road. Transfers—Midas—W. J. Goepel to J. E. Walsh, ½ interest; Midas—J. E. Walsh to H. B. Alexander, ½ interest, consideration $1000; Dollie—W. Whyte to John Tolson, consideration $250; Venetia Boy—John Connor to H. Selous, ⅜ interest; Mullimhone—C. K. Brown to R. J. Mowat; Royal Canadian—Aldric Dalpe to P. Augrignon, ⅛ interest; consideration $500.

AINSWORTH.

From the News.]

The Neosho machinery is in position and work will be commenced in a few days.

A big strike was made on the Dictator on Monday, a large body of rich ore being uncovered.

Scott McDonald is working a large force of men on the Skyline road and expects to finish in a week.

Tom Wells has struck a four foot ledge on an extension of the Old Timer. He thinks he has a good thing.

Work was commenced on the Highlander on Wednesday, under the able management of Mr. Cartmel, by the Philadelphia syndicate which has purchased this property.

T. E. Chandler, of England, a mining expert, was in Ainsworth for one day, and says so far as he can judge from so short a visit, there is an exceptionally good showing in the camp, and that there is nothing in the Rockies to equal it. In his opinion the dry ores will be found the most profitable, and he thinks the free milling process to be the proper way to treat them. It is understood that the Skyline Company intends to make experiments in this direction.

Mineral claims recorded at Ainsworth, Hot Springs district:—The Victoria, situate on Whitewater Creek. Charles Diamond, locator; The Jay Bird, situate nine miles south of Pilot Bay, A. M. McCoy, locator; The White Leaf, situate two miles west of Fish Lake, B. McCabe, locator; The Daisy, situate on South Fork of Kaslo Creek, C. Youill, locator; The Tiger, situate on Coffee Creek, R. S. Gallop, locator; The Dublin Queen, situate on North Fork of Kaslo Creek, Mrs. Mamie Jackson, locator; The Sunset, situate three miles south of North Fork of Kaslo Creek, G. Robert Jackson, locator; The Mountain Sheep, situate on the Kaslo slope, Hans Madson, locator; The Cliffs, situate on the Kaslo slope, Sam McGee, locator; The Glacier No. 2, situate on Whitewater Creek, Jos. Butte, locator; The Stranger, situate on lead of Jackson Creek, Thos. Norquay, locator; The Roberta, situate 10 miles south of Pilot Bay, R. McCormick, locator; The Silver Kaie, situate 10 miles south of Pilot Bay, E. Z. Marion, locator; Lady of the Lake, situate nine miles south of Pilot Bay, L. Roderick, locator; The Utica, situate 13 miles west of Kaslo, P. McCue, locator.

KASLO.

W. W. Sprague, T. C. Wells and J. T. Thompson are working on the British Lion and the Prince Edward claims on Schroeder creek.

Engineer Fielding reports the location tangents for the railroad run for a distance of 10 miles from Kaslo, and curves are now being turned in.

Messrs. Brennard and Pringle have at last been able to get to work on the Beaver. They have sunk a shaft about 20 feet, and have four feet of ore at the bottom even richer than at the surface. This is one of the highest grade and most promising claims in the district. The assays on the surface are running over $200. The owners intend working it themselves and shipping ore as soon as possible.

Another find is reported on the summit close to the lakes. The ledge on the prospect is said to be 10 feet wide. The lucky discoverer is T. McCue, entirely a novice in the art of prospecting. The assay value of the ore is not yet known.

J. L. Retallack, J. A. Watson, J. A. Whittier, Edward Bray and Milton Luther have gone in to do development work on the White Heather group on Schroeder. The discovery of this group, it will be remenbered, caused quite a little excitement last fall.

Prospectors are complaining bitterly of the hardship entailed on them by the present regulations as to staking claims; in nearly all cases the stakes are placed about 750 feet on one side of the lead, so that any man striking a ledge has to spend at least a day prospecting the bush on either side to determine whether or no the ground is already located, and even then he is very liable to overlook the stakes in thick brush. It seems only reasonable that anyone taking up a claim should put up a notice to that effect on the spot where he strikes the lead.

On the 13th your correspondent accompanied by H. W. Bucke made a trip to the Montezuma. The trail is a good one, though pretty steep for the last mile. The distance from the forks is nearly four miles and the altitude of the claim about 3500 feet above Kootenay lake. The lead is stripped for a distance of 30 feet and is 13 to 14 feet wide, and is literally solid galena all through. No sinking has yet been done, as the owners are busy trying to find another claim as good; but they will be very lucky if they succeed, as the surface showing on the Montezuma is simply enormous.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Closing Business—Progress of the Church—The Late Premier.

VANCOUVER, July 22.—At the meeting of the new Synod a paper was read showing the growth of the Presbyterian Church west of Lake Superior during the past ten years. There were 25 missionaries; now there are 115. Ten years ago there were 116 ministers; to-day there are 860, and the revenue has increased from $15,000 to $293,423. Five years ago there were six ministers in charge of the work in the Presbytery of Columbia; now there are 25.

In the deliverance of the synod touching the death of the late Premier, appear these sentences: "The synod places on record its deep sense of the loss the church has sustained. When it (Presbyterianism) was merely a streamlet in this province, he followed its fortune through shade and sunshine, through reverses and successes with unswerving loyalty and devotion. He was never a disinterested spectator of the church's trials and triumphs, but was always a warrior and generous supporter. With increasing honors and prosperity, his love to the cause of Christianity appeared to lose nothing of its first fervor. His voice in denouncing immorality and defending truth never faltered. In conclusion, the Synod respectfully dedicates to Mrs. Robson its sincere sympathy in the crowning grief and bereavement of her life."

The date of the meeting of the Vancouver Island Presbytery was changed to the second Tuesday in September. Standing committees were appointed, the following being the conveners:—State of religion, Rev. J. C. Herdman, Calgary; Sabbath services, Rev. J. W. McMillan, Vancouver; Sabbath observances, Rev. D. A. MacRae, Nanaimo; temperance, Rev. J. K. Wright, Spallumcheen; foreign missions, Rev. P. McF. Macleod, Victoria; home missions, Rev. E. D. McLaren, Vancouver; systematic beneficence, Rev. D. MacRae, Victoria.

The next meeting takes place in Victoria in the First Presbyterian church, on the first Wednesday in March, 1893.

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

Disinfectants.

Use Carbo-Napthazone for disinfecting purposes. For sale by Langley & Co., 21 and 23 Yates street.

An Empty Treasury.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A cable to the Herald from Caracas, says Palacio left Venezuela with an empty treasury. When he embarked he had with him £80,000, having swept the treasury vaults and taken the last penny. Acting President Villegas has with difficulty obtained enough cash to defray most of the ordinary expenses of the government. He negotiated a temporary loan with the bank of Venezuela to meet the most urgent claims, but is having trouble in getting more money. Villegas tendered the treasury portfolio to Dr. Linaries, general provincial agent, but he refused to accept the place. Carbjal, Palacio's governor of Caracas, has escaped to Trinidad. It is reported the British, taking advantage of the international troubles in Venezuela, have been encroaching upon Venezuela soil on the Orinoco river. A British settlement has been made on the river ninety miles from its mouth.

Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or Goitre From her 10th year, causing 40 Years great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

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RIALTO PERFECTO. INVINCIBLE SPOTS.

PEC TOP. L.O.C. CUBANAS.

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MONTREAL. my21

"PROMPT AND PERMANENT."

RHEUMATISM.—Jan. 17, 1883, GEO. C. OSGOOD & CO., Druggists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., wrote: "MR. LEWIS DENNIS, 136 Moody St, desires to say: "ORRIN ROBINSON, a boy of Graniteville, Mass., came to my house in 1881, walking on crutches; his leg was bent at the knee for two months. I gave him

ST. JACOBS OIL

to rub it. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home cured without them."

Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., July 9, '87: "The crippled boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor." GEORGE C. OSGOOD, M. D.

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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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We have the cheapest and most eligibly situated property in Alberni, for sale in five-acre blocks, on easy terms. Some of the choicest blocks still for sale.

J. E. CRANE & CO.

30 BROAD STREET.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex "Ariadne," "Lizzie Bell," and "Irvine," large consignments of

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In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there, is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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Visiting Cards printed from copper plates and stone. Portraits enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art. Orders left at the TIMES office or with the manager will be promptly attended to.

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

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THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CARRYING UNITED States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street.

FOR HONOLULU

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1892, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Without Change.

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer Mariposa.....THURSDAY, Aug. 18th, 1892, 2 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS. General Agents

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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER ISABEL

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th, '89, Until further notice, The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows:

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo.....Tuesday, 5 a.m
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday 7 a.m

For freight or passage apply on board. oct7

Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Co.

TIME CARD.

VICTORIA ROUTE.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF KINGSTON

8:00 a.m	*Lv Tacoma	Ar	5:15 a.m.
10:15 a.m	Lv Seattle	Lv	3:00 a.m.
1:30 p.m	Lv Pt Town's'd	Lv	11:45 p.m.
4:30 p.m	Ar Victoria	Lv†	8:30 p.m.

PORT TOWNSEND (MAIL) ROUTE.

11:00 p.m	*Lv Seattle	Ar	3:00 p.m.
12:30 a.m	Lv Pt Madison	Lv	2:10 p.m.
	Lv Kingston	Lv	
3:00 a.m	Lv Pt Gamble	Lv	11:00 a.m.
4:00 a.m	Lv Pt Ludlow	Lv	10:00 a.m.
6:00 a.m	Ar Pt Town's'd	Lv†	8:00 a.m.

SNOHOMISH RIVER ROUTE.

7:00 a.m	*Lv Seattle	Ar	2:00 p.m.
*8:45 a.m	Lv Edmonds	Lv	12:30 p.m.
10:30 a.m	Lv Muckilteo	Lv	10:45 a.m.
11:00 a.m	Lv Everett	Lv	9:45 a.m.
12:00 m	Lv Marysville	Lv	9:30 a.m.
2:00 p.m	Lv Lowell	Lv	8:00 a.m.
3:00 p.m	Ar Snohomish	Lv*	7:00 a.m.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday ‡Daily except Monday.

Snohomish River steamer leaves Tacoma, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6:00 p.m.

Steamer City of Kingston makes close connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

G. G. CHANDLER, G. P. & P. A., Tacoma, Wash.

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TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 22 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock: Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of

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MUST HAVE A BRASS BAND.

Nothing Else in a Musical Line Would Satisfy a New Yorker.

"Got any musical instruments that will play themselves?" he said, looking around the store in a determined way.

"Oh, yes, plenty of them," said the clerk, with a wave of his arm at the rows of shelves.

"Anything suitable for a flat?"

"Yes, indeed; how would a music box with select airs suit you?"

"It'll run itself, will it?"

"Yes, indeed. All that you have to do is to wind it up and let it go. It changes the tunes and takes care of itself."

"You think it would do for a flat?"

"Undoubtedly. We do a large flat business in this kind of instruments. I suppose you want something that will not take up much room?"

"That's the idea—something that isn't big, but that goes right ahead and works for all it is worth."

"We have just what you want in that line, sir."

"Well, let's hear one, then," and he listened attentively after the clerk had set the box to going. It hadn't gone more than a minute when the customer made a gesture of disapproval.

"It won't do," he said gloomily.

"What is the objection? Too much noise? Would you like something softer and gentler? Now"——

"Softer!" said the other in freezing tones. "Young man, I said that I lived in a flat, didn't I? On the floor above me lives a girl who thinks she can play the piano. She plays it every day. She always waits until we have callers and then she begins it with a bang, a rush and a charge of the light brigade. Under us is a man who plays a flute every evening when I am taking my after dinner nap. Across the hall is a woman who thumps the banjo every time our baby goes to sleep. Do you understand now?" asked the customer a little excitedly.

"Oh, yes," said the clerk, with a sympathetic smile.

"Now, what I want," said the other, looking desperate, "is a patent brass band—something that you can wind up for four hours and lock in the room. I want to set it off and then take my family to the theater. I want it to run when we go to church. I want a whole band—bass drum, cymbals, triangle, cornet, horns—everything that goes with the band. I want something that will just saw wood to beat the record. Have you got anything like that?"

"I'm afraid not. Now I could give you a"——

"No, nothing less than a brass band will do for those people. Haven't you got one without the triangle?"

"I am afraid not."

"Well, we'll knock off the bass drum."

"I couldn't give you that either. How would you like"——

"No, that's the only compromise I can make," said the flat dweller firmly. "I'll have to look elsewhere, I guess. Maybe I'll have to have one built for me; maybe I'll have to invent one myself, but I am going to have a five hour brass band if I die for it," and he went out looking resolved.—New York Tribune.

A Curious Little Road.

A curious little railroad train goes crawling up and down the mountain from Tres Pinos to Burt's limekiln in the Gavilan range, San Benito county, every day. It is probably the strangest railroad that was ever seen. The train moves on a curious single track and is drawn by an engine set low on it. Both the engine wheels and those which support the cars have a single, pivotlike piece of steel that sets in the slot track, for it must be borne in mind that the track has a slot in it not unlike that seen on a cable track.

In addition to this each wheel has a flange on each side of it, so that it cannot get off the track, no matter how abrupt the curves. The road as completed is now nine miles long. Three men run it. These consist of an engineer, a fireman and a brakeman. In one place there is an 800-foot grade, mounted at the rate of six feet to the 100, yet the engine puffs right along with three loaded cars, not in the least bothered in any way.

There is one grade a quarter of a mile long, in which an average of four feet is gained to the 100. One curious thing about it is that the wheels are in a sense rollers They reach from one side to the other The flanges hold them on, assisted by the pivot, past which each half of the wheel comes down.—Helena Independent.

A Lesson on Milk Drinking.

Few people know that there is a good and a bad way of drinking milk. The bad way is that which they generally follow, viz., to swallow a large quantity at once. When milk goes into the stomach it is instantly curdled, and if it is curdled into one big mass, the juices of the stomach can work on only the outside of it. This is the reason that many people who like milk, and to whom it should be of the utmost benefit, cannot drink it. They say it gives them indigestion, and they are right. Let them give it another chance.

But this time they must sip it slowly, not taking more than a good teaspoonful at one sip, and taking at least four minutes to finish the glassful. Each little sip thus becomes curled up by itself when passed into the stomach and the digestive juices percolate freely around it and it speedily becomes assimilated. One of the best restoratives known after excessive fatigue is a glass of hot milk. The heat seems to lighten it and to deprive it of much of the sweetness which is so cloying to some tastes.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Lowell on Marlowe.

Was Marlowe then a great poet? For such a title he had hardly range enough of power, hardly reach enough of thought. But surely he had some of the finest qualities that go to the making of a great poet; and his poetic instinct, when he had time to give himself wholly over to its guidance, was unerring. I say when he had time enough, for he, too, like his fellows, was forced to make the daily task bring in the daily bread. We have seen how fruitful his influence has been, and perhaps his genius could have no surer warrant than that the charm of it lingered in the memory of poets, for theirs is the memory of mankind. If we allow him genius, what need to ask for me? And perhaps it would be only to him among the group of dramatists who surrounded Shakespeare that we should allow it. He was the herald that dropped dead in announcing the victory in whose fruits he was not to share.—James Russell Lowell in Harper's.

Instinct.

Jakey—Fadder, a shentlemans half fallen troo de coal hole!

Isaac—Clap the cover ofer him kervick, mein sohn, vile I runs for a bolicemans. Ve must arrest him for tryin to steal te coal or he'll sue us for tamages!—London Tit-Bits.

Marriage and Home Life in China.

Love and romance play little part in the marriages in China. The Chinaman who enters the harbor of matrimony looks upon the matter as a fulfillment of a duty which he owes to his ancestors.

The custom of the Chinese to marry off their sons and daughters at an early age does not seem advisable to the Europeans. It is also the rule in China that unions only take place between families of equal social and financial standing. Disregard of this rule would cause subsequent trouble invariably. The custom of early marriages is founded, moreover, on principles incomprehensible to the western mind. The boy and girl joined in wedlock do not form a new family, but rather the youngest branch of the family tree, upon which they are henceforth dependent. The duty of parents toward their sons does not end with their marriage; they are obliged to care for them after that time also. There is a great disadvantage in this system. The son being under the eyes of the parents as long as they are alive really never becomes independent.

All members of a family live, when possible, under one roof, and even after the death of the parents the sons continue, as a rule, to live together in the family home. When the father dies the oldest brother assumes his place as the head of the family, and when the mother dies the wife of the oldest brother takes her place. But again the system has many advantages. As the girls are married very young they are unacquainted, as a rule, with the duties of a housewife. But in entering the households of their fathers-in-law they learn the needful lessons in family economy.—Exchange.

A Useful Scarecrow.

The robber crows made such terrible depredations upon his corn fields that Frederick Hormon, living near Tamaqua, was forced to take extreme measures. He fitted up a scarecrow with a six shooter self cocking revolver in each wooden hand. In a box in the chest of the man image he placed a strong clock, to which he connected the triggers of the pistols. He arranged the connecting strings so they would be wound up in a certain number of hours, thus firing the revolvers.

As the crows are worst at daybreak, and as they are fearful of the smell of burned powder, Mr. Hormon arranged the pistols to be discharged at ten minute intervals in the morning. The experiment worked like a charm, for although none of the crows was hit by the bullets fired from the scarecrow, the shooting scared them so badly that they always, after two or three mornings, flew around Mr. Hormon's corn field by a circuitous route and bothered him no more.—Philadelphia Record.

A Girl Among the Wolves.

The daughter of the owner of the menagerie at Landsburg, Prussia, put six wolves and a hyena in a large cage through a performance, when suddenly a large wolf jumped on the hyena and fastened its teeth in its neck as though it would never pull them out again. Immediately the other animals became greatly excited, refusing to obey the girl any longer. Her father seeing the danger, ran into the cage. With one powerful grip he pulled the wolf from the hyena and cast him into a corner. He then belabored the brutes with his whip as vigorously as he was able, and succeeded in chasing them all back into their solitary cages. Both father and daughter escaped without a hurt.—Chicago Herald.

No Novelty There.

"If I were to ask you to marry me what would you say?"

"Why, Mr. Jonesby," she faltered, "really this is so sudden."

"I thought so," he answered; "that's about what they all say. Much obliged."

And then he said it was time for him to go.—Washington Star.

A Natural Question.

Some one helping himself to pudding, took it nearly all on his plate, and passed the dish to Quin. "Which," said the latter with insouciance, "is the pudding?"—Gentleman's Magazine.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

A party of 1800 French Canadians, from Michigan, have arrived on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne's, Que.

A meeting of the hotel keepers and liquor dealers of Ontario was held at Toronto to discuss the best means of presenting their case to the prohibition commission.

The Dominion Government has consented to provide free transportation for ex-Mayor James Reilly, of Calgary, to visit Iowa to induce dairymen to locate in Alberta.

A German resident of St. Catharines named Frank Simple, aged 37, was found dead in the canal at Niagara Falls. There is suspicions of foul play. An investigation will be held.

The building of an elevator at Kingston, with a capacity of a million bushels of grain will be proceeded with shortly. It is understood that the Montreal Transportation company have the largest amount of stock in it.

The Montreal electric railway matter has not been finally disposed of yet, and the courts may be resorted to after all. It is stated that Mayor McShane will refuse to sign the contract, in which event the company will apply for a mandamus to compel him.

The striking Kingston moulders, after being six weeks out, are beginning to return to Chown & Cunningham's foundry. They receive little or no strike allowances from their organization, and being dissatisfied with their treatment, have returned to work at the old wages.

General Ross has received a cable from the Imperial authorities ordering him to send a company of Royal Engineers to St. John's, Nfld., to blow down walls either too dangerous or too difficult to be removed by ordinary means. The number of families burned out is 1784, making 9000 homeless people.

It is understood that L. G. Desjardins, member of the Commons for L'Islet, holds the appointment of clerk of the Quebec Legislative Assembly in his pocket, and he will shortly resign his seat, when Lieutenant-Governor Angers will contest the constituency. It is said an agent of Mr. Angers is already canvassing the constituency.

The regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held at Toronto on Wednesday and Thursday. Hedley, of the Vesper Rowing Club, Philadelphia, won the half mile dash for the medal presented by Hanlan. McKay, of the Toronto Argonauts, was second, and Durnan, of the Toronto Sunnysides, third. The Argonauts, of Toronto, won the junior doubles, the Dons, of Toronto, being second.

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A. F. and A. M., was in session at London Thursday. A civic welcome was extended to the visiting delegates, who numbered about 600. The Grand Master of the great Priory of Knights Templar made the following appointments: James Haddock, Winnipeg, grand sword bearer; A. McKeown, B. C., grand organist.

On May 15 last Joseph Badgerow, aged 12, was found dead hanging by the neck in his father's barn in Rama township. It was supposed to be a case of suicide, but rumors of foul play have been circulated and the body was exhumed and an inquest held. Owing to the decomposition of the body the doctors were unable to give expert testimony, but the evidence given by other witnesses caused the jury to return a verdict of wilful murder against persons unknown.

The rosy freshness and a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use *Pozzoni's Complexion Powder*.

Reduced Rates.

The fare on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays will be $1.50 from Victoria to Shawnigan Lake and return, and 75 cents from Victoria to Goldstream and return. *

The Pocket Health Officer, a reliable disinfectant, at Bowes and Co., 27 Johnson street. *

Home-made pastry and apple dumplings at the Dairy Kitchen. *

A 1 shaving materials at Fox's.

MEDICAL.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESFUL MEDICINE OF 20 YEARS TESTIMONY. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C.

Before. After.

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PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH

For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria.

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THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE

Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

Is SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of

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Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through Indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO WESTERN BRANCH,

Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.

SOLD BY COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists Corner of Yates and Douglas streets,

au29 Sole Wholesale Agents, Victoria

I HAVE GAINED STRENGTH!

"I could have reported a month or two sooner, but I wanted to see if the cure was permanent, and can safely say that I believe it is. I weigh fifteen pounds more than I did when I commenced. I have gained strength and that general enervation has disappeared. I will always remember you as my benefactor."

The original of above is on file in our office. It is No. 56 in a collection of over 2,000 similar letters from patients. We have a

POSITIVE CURE

for LOST or FAILING VITALITY; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK UNDEVELOPED ORGANS and PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

GEORGE E. MUNRO

82 DOUGLAS STREET.

Groceries,-:-Provisions.

ORDERS SOLICITED. GOODS DELIVERED FREE

Try Lemon Sugar and Lime Fruit Juice

Two of the finest Summer Drinks in existence.

SINCLAIR'S BACON, HAM and LARD, just received.

WATSON & HALL,

Telephone 448. je23-3m m-w-f 55 Yates Street.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

— BANKERS —

VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.

Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.

Collections made at every point.

Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

— AGENTS FOR —

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

NOTICE.

The Hotel Victoria.

The Management of the Hotel Victoria have taken every precaution to guard against infectious disease.

Everything pertaining to the house is new, the sewerage system perfect.

Dr. Geo. A. Duncan, who is the resident physician of the Hotel, makes a personal inspection daily.

P. T. PATTON.

Notice to the Public.

HAVING heard so many reports about town that most of the Expressmen are carrying smallpox patients to the Quarantine Station, and finding it detrimental to our business, we think it nothing but right that we, the undersigned express and draymen, beg to inform the public that we have not carried patients infected with smallpox, and that our wagons and drays are free from infectious disease.

(Signed.) T. Whitwell, R. B. Andrews, M.F. Campbell, John Bennett, W. L. Lambert, John Porter, Wm. Hawksby, John McInnis, John Moraes, Vic. Transfer Co., W. Trickey, L. H. Sharp, Jo. Smithurst, E. Lewis, D. J. McDonald, D. M. Robertson, J. Vermouth, J. Smith, S. L. Booth, R. S. Booth.

jy15-2w

Notice to the Public.

I WISH to notify the public that the Victoria Transfer Company have strictly refused to carry any persons or baggage in any way connected with smallpox, and that all our drivers have had special orders from the time the first case was known in the city, to avoid and refuse any connection whatsoever with the disease. All our premises and conveyances are regularly and systematically disinfected, and I can therefore safely and conscientiously recommend our hacks and wagons to our patrons and the public.

A. HENDERSON,

jy15 Supt. Victoria Transfer Co., L'd.

FOR SALE AT SAM'L CLAY'S

Johnson St., 4 doors above Douglas

20 TONS OF PRIME HEAVY BLACK OATS.

10 TONS OF HEAVY MAINLAND OATS, well cleaned.

10 TONS OF BRIGHT ISLAND-GROWN OATS.

ALSO, A CHOICE SAMPLE OF NOR'-WEST OATS.

HAY, STRAW, WHEAT AND BARLEY.

These being consignments, I will sell at

Bedrock Prices for Cash.

NAVAL CONTRACTS.

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Monday, 1st of August next, for supplying such quantities of Salt Beef, Soft Bread, Lime, Lumber, Coffins and Graves as may be required for Naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

JAMES H. INNES, Naval Storekeeper, &c.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 1st July, 1892. jatd

FOR SALE CHEAP.

1 Stationary Engine (new) 12½x18 cylinder, complete with all fittings.

1 Stationary Engine (new) 7x11 cylinder, complete with all fittings.

1 Portable Engine and Boiler on wheels, 7x11 cylinder, complete with all fittings, etc.; 13 horse power; tested to 100 pounds pressure.

1 Single Block Shingle Machine, capacity about 10 m daily.

1 Wood Turning Lathe, complete (new).

1 Iron Lathe, complete (new), 8 bed, 16 swing.

1 Steel Upright Boiler, 14 horse power.

1 Small Planer and Matcher; single cylinder and Match to 12.

For particulars apply to JAMES LEIGH & SONS, jy18-d&w1m Victoria, B.C.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pand streets

VICTORIA B C

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

TO LET.

House, standing on lot 100 feet square, containing 10 rooms, near Dallas Road, with full sea view. Apply to J. GERHARD TIARKS, Jr. Government St. je28tf Architect.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

Store street, Victoria, B. C.

Millers of China and Japan Rice

RICE MEAL,

Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

VICTORIA

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

Delta Brand Family Flour,

Superfine Flour Bran and Shorts

No. 64 & 66 Store St. Victoria.

WASHBURN

Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers in volume and quality of tone are the BEST IN THE WORLD. Warranted to wear in any climate. Sold by all leading dealers. Beautifully illustrated souvenir catalogue with portraits of famous artists will be Mailed FREE.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

THE Recognized Standard Brands:

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

5 STORE STREET,

Have the following very desirable properties for sale on terms to suit. Sure to turn out first-class investments.

100 acres, only $25 per acre; easy terms, 7 per cent. interest.

100 acres, only $45 per acre; with good cottage; 20 acres under cultivation.

100 acres, only $75 per acre.

50 acres, only $50 per acre.

100 acres, only $50 per acre.

8 acres, only $500 per acre; cleared; splendid soil and position.

9½ acres, only $425 per acre.

9 acres, only $425 per acre.

1 cottage, Victoria West, $800; easy terms.

1 house, Victoria West, $1050; easy terms.

1 house, Oak Bay avenue, $1600; $600 cash balance on mortgage (snap).

3 lots Fowl Bay, close to tram, cheap.

1 lot, splendid building site, Richardson street, $2000.

NOTICE.

All persons leaving the city by train or boat will have to produce a certificate of vaccination, for examination by Dr. Watt, Medical Inspector, or show the marks of recent vaccination, otherwise they will have to submit to vaccination before leaving or they will be treated as suspects.

J. C. DAVIE, M.D., jy21 Provincial Health Officer.

FREE VACCINATION.

Persons wishing to be vaccinated may have it performed free of charge by calling upon Dr. Powell, 89 Fort street, or Dr. Milne, 36 Douglas street, between the hours of 10 a.m. to 12 m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

ROBERT BEAVEN, jy18 Mayor.

NOTICE.

The Corporation of the City of Victoria having adopted free vaccination, within the city, it becomes unnecessay for the Provincial Government to further assume the expense of vaccination. The Provincial notice of free vaccination is therefore cancelled. J. C. DAVIE, M.D., jy18 Provincial Health Officer.

Dr. POWELL

Has taken rooms in the building occupied by Dr. Duncan, No. 89 Fort street, where he may be consulted daily from 9:30 a.m. to 12 m. jy18

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY:

James Allison, formerly proprietor of the Caledonian Dye House, has reopened at 116 Yates St., under the name of the Paisley Dye Works, and will be glad of the patronage of his old customers. He is now in a position to take in Piece Goods and all kinds of Fancy Work. All work guaranteed. jy16-1m

BUY SLAB-WOOD!!

Only Half the Price of Cordwood.

Sawn to lengths to suit purchaser. Sawdust for sale.

H. E. MOLLER, Sayward's Lumber Mills, 33 Constance Street. je13-tf

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, three lines or under, two insertions, FREE. This applies only to men or women, boys or girls, looking for situations.

YOUNG English widow (of good family) desires engagement as housekeeper. Educated, musical, domesticated, cheerful disposition. Highest references. Address, Mrs. C., TIMES office. jy18-4t

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FURNISHED rooms with breakfast wanted in Victoria West by two gentlemen. Apply P.O. Box 524, City. jy21-tf

WIFE WANTED—A farmer, German by birth, and 35 years of age, would be pleased to hear from a young woman, about 30 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Address C. Hansen, TIMES office. jy18-2w

WANTED—To borrow two buggy horses for two months; keep for work, also two buggies. H. C. TIMES office. jy12-tf

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—A girl to do light housework. Apply 177 Superior St., James Bay. j22-1w

WANTED—A good housekeeper for small family. Good references required. Address P.O. Box No. 11. jy21-1w

WANTED—A servant girl. Apply at 53 Frederick street. je17-tf

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

TO LET—Three 6-roomed houses on North Road, Spring Ridge, at $10 per month. Water laid on. Apply Sherk's Grocery, next door. jy20-6t

TO LET—Comfortable bedrooms, with partial board (breakfast and late dinner). Bathroom. Car passes the door. 127 Menzies street. je29-1m

"THE WILSON," 90 Yates Street—Will be occupied July 1. Fine offices on first floor in suites or single. Suites of three or four for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Furnished suites and single rooms. Terms on application to W. K. Tullock, 90 Douglas street, Room 6. je-24-1m

TO LET—With immediate possession, a furnished house with over two acres of land situated on Rockland Avenue, Belcher street. Good stables and garden. Apply to Alan S. Dumbleton, P. O. box 585. m20-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

LOST OR STRAYED—A red cow, left horn broken, with sheep bell on neck. Information will be rewarded if sent to S. Rutter, Old Esquimalt road. j -2t

LOST—Last evening, a lady's gold watch, on one of the following streets:—On Blanchard from Johnson to Yates, or on Yates from Blanchard to Cook. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at TIMES office. jy7-tf

A SMALL SILVER WATCH, No. 37,750, with stout gold Albert chain. Menzies street near the beach. Reward. J.L.S., P.O. Box 93. je27

LOST—An English pug dog, answering to the name of "Blaine." Any person returning same to 238 Yates street will be suitably rewarded. F. G. Richards, Jr. je-21-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—Furnishings of a commodious and desirable hotel. Apply to Weiler Bros., 55 Fort street. jy13

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, situated 300 yards southwest of Mission city bridge, containing 714 acres of Matsqui prairie dyked land; 175 acres of beautiful grass, a few clumps of graceful cotton-wood, with a charming frontage of three-quarters of a mile on Fraser river, the back land within ... feet of C. P. R. and Seattle railroad flag station. Must be sold. Apply to Wm. Andean, upper Pandora ave., Victoria. j25-1m

PHYSICIANS.

DOCTOR MacGILLIS, 45 Yates Street. SPECIALIST: — Skin, Kidney and Private Diseases. june 30 1m

H. D. LEITCH, M.D.C.M. SPECIALTY:—Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Rectum. Office with Dr. Frank Hall, Driard Block, 60 Douglas street. Residence corner of Pandora and Fernwood Road. Office telephone 420. Residence telephone, 181.

DR G. L. MILNE, OFFICE—36 DOUGLAS STREET. Telephone at office, No. 16. Telephone at residence, No. 208. my28

DR. A. T. WATT, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office and residence No. 36½ Douglas street (near Fort), Dr. Milne's old residence. May 19-d&w-tf

HOMŒOPATHY DR. JOHN HALL 98 Yates street, over Cochrane and Munn's Drug Store. CHRONIC AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES A SPECIALTY. Office hours, from 1 to p.m only except Sunday and holidays.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Ewing's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1797. Amount insured $200,000,000. H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. 1ap8-1y

PIANO TUNING.

PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING By a competent person from the leading manufacturers in the United States. City references:—All the music stores, where orders may be left. JAMES SHERIDAN. je9-3m

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins, Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 422. m14-tf

C. P. N. COMPANY, L'D.

UNTIL further notice the steamer for Vancouver will leave at 7 a.m. sharp.

JOHN IRVING, Manager. jy15

Victoria's Leading Merchants

TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

CHAS. E. REDFERN WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER Chronometers rated by Transit Observations. NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

200 CASES Ripe, Rich Champagne Apple Cider Ready at FALCONER'S VICTORIA VINEGAR WORKS

SIMON LEISER IMPORTER And Wholesale Grocer.

The Finest FAMILY Grocery Establishment in B.C. is that of HENRY SAUNDERS 39 & 41 JOHNSON STREET, Give him a call and inspect his well selected stock of Fine Groceries and Table Luxuries.

S. SHORE DEALER IN Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Material Guns, Ammunition, Whips. 45 JOHNSON ST.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING At moderate charges, at Cohen's Printing Office 38 FORT STREET.

OSBORNE HOUSE TEMPERANCE HOTEL. Corner Pandora and Blanchard Streets. 34 Large and Airy Rooms. Board and Lodging, $5 per week, or $1 per day. Day Board, $4 per week. C. W. MONK, - - - PROPRIETOR.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT that your advertisement is not IN THE TIMES?

Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co. EWEN MORRISON, MANAGER. Manufacturers of all kinds of rough and dressed CEDAR AND FIR LUMBER. Rustic, Shiplap, Flooring, Mouldings, Laths, Shingles, Pickets, etc., kept in stock or cut to order. Yard: Discovery St., bet. Store & Government VICTORIA, B.C. Address all communications to Post-office Box 298.

A. BUTCHER & CO. PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS 95 Douglas St., two doors from Johnson. Our celebrated Cabinet Photographs are known and appreciated everywhere. $3 per dozen. Accurate likeness. Artistic finish.

LEWIS HALL, D.D.S. DENTIST. Graduate Philadelphia Dental College. SPECIALTY:—Administration of Gas or Ether for painless extraction of teeth. Hours:—9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Office:—Corner Yates and Douglas.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE Victoria Council No. 2 R. T. of T. meets every Monday night in the Pandora Temperance Hall, at 8 p.m. Visiting members welcome. Select Degree meets 1st Wednesday in each month. A. H. MATTHEW, C. SUTHERLAND, S.C. ... Sec.

I. O. G. T. PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 1 I.O.G.T. meets every Tuesday evening in Temperance Hall Pandora avenue ... jy17

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the com...

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. jl16

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy25 H. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY, Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P. Regular convention every Friday evening at Foresters' Hall, Government street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, corner Langley and Yates streets, on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join J. M. MURDOCH, Secretary.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas street. Residence. Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. jul8

JOHN DOHERTY GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. a22-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. jy14 137 Cormorant Street.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

JOHN J. AUSTIN, NOTARY PUBLIC Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.O. Box 56.

DR. YEN KEE, Physician and Surgeon. HAS cured many cases of smallpox. In China, where there is smallpox every year, cures ... effected at the commencement. Do not delay to consult me. Fisgard street, opposite the church. jy14-1m

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL. R. H. BERRYMAN, Proprietor. Nice clean rooms, best of board, well stocked bar; rates low; special rates made to families. Strangers in the city will find this a comfortable, homelike house to stop at. No pains spared to give satisfaction. jy15-tf

Prevention is better than cure. Pendray's Carbolic soap is a pleasant disinfectant.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT Mrs. P. WILSON has engaged Mr. H. DAWS to manage the Grocery Business at 185 Douglas Street The fruit from the celebrated EDMONTON FRUIT FARM IS STILL ON SALE. Very large rich Black Currants and all kinds of Vegetables, PEAS, BEANS, LETTUCE, CAULIFLOWER, picked fresh daily.

ORGAN, PIANO & SINGING LESSONS 50 cents an hour. Oil Painting, Crayon, &c. 25 cents an hour. Mrs. Bridges, No. 196 View Street, Will take a few pupils on these terms. The house is disinfected and away from the town. jy13-2w

JOSEPH SEARS HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c. 114 YATES STREET

BELYEA & GREGORY, BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS. OFFICE: White House Block, Victoria, B. C. P. O. BOX 683.

FOR SALE. ONE POOL TABLE, nearly new (5 ft. x 10 ft) by Brunswick, Balke & Co., with balls, cues and usual fittings complete. Can be seen by applying to the steward at the Victoria Club Fort street, Victoria. au2...tf

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO., The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices. A. HYAMS - - - Manager.

Save Money Save Time Save Trouble By leaving your orders for repairs, alterations, or any other carpenter work with J. P. Burgess, 10 Broughton St.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, Rooms 3 and 18, ... Block ap22

—THE— VICTORIA SUIT CLUB 28½ BROAD STREET Invite You to Examine Their Goods. Thorough workmanship guaranteed. F. W. WINN, - - Manager je22-1m

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, At No. 37 Yates street, near Government Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week..........25 cts. By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., four lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion and pro rata for more space or longer time.

A "line" is a nonpareil line, similar to this type, twelve of which occupy one inch of space NOTICES of Births, $1.00; Marriages, $1.50 Deaths, $1.50; Deaths with funeral announcements, $2.00.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

DR. MILNE JUSTIFIED.

Dr. Davie comes forth this morning with another statement in reply to Dr. Milne, which he promises will be his last. In this he is wise, for each "statement" only makes his case worse. Here is an extract from that published this morning:

"As regards persons who have been only slightly exposed, such as one mentioned in the leading article of the TIMES last evening, as being in the Clarence hotel, and these, no doubt, will suit Dr. Milne as examples of slight exposure (with one exception—that of the attendant on a case of smallpox who is properly a 'suspect' and will be treated as such), the remainder, upon an enquiry by Dr. Wade, are considered to have been so little exposed, or not exposed at all, that they will be immediately set at liberty. In every case the attendant circumstances will be taken into account and a reasonable conclusion arrived at, keeping thoroughly in view the safety of the public."

A few days ago Dr. Davie ordered every "suspect" to be removed forthwith to the quarantine station at Ross Bay, without any regard to surrounding circumstances, and Dr. Milne was summarily and tyrannically dismissed from office because he objected to this course. Now Dr. Davie declares that so far from all the suspects being removed to quarantine, some of them are to be released at once! It seems to us that is a much greater departure from regulation No. 4 than Dr. Milne proposed. Would it not have been fairer and safer to have kept all these suspects in quarantine where they were for the few days necessary than to release some of them now and send others to Ross Bay? "In every case," says Dr. Davie, "the attendant circumstances will be taken into account and a reasonable conclusion arrived at." That is just what Dr. Milne contended for, and yet because of this contention he was removed from office at the instance of this medical autocrat, who now wheels around and adopts Dr. Milne's plan. There are other "suspects" besides those in the Clarence who are not to be moved by the new health officer, so Dr. Milne's course is fully justified by the new regime. Could there be anything more unjust than his dismissal from office under these circumstances? Surely if anything were wanting to justify public confidence in Dr. Milne it is this adoption of his views by the man who engineered his removal.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

As will be seen from the Montreal dispatch to-day, the people of Canada are becoming more fully aware of the necessity for better quarantine facilities and a better enforcement of quarantine regulation on this coast. The smallpox has already visited us in consequence of loose quarantining, and any day we may find the more dreaded cholera following in its footsteps. If the Dominion Government has regard for the welfare of the country it will speedily amend its ways in regard to quarantine matters and make an attempt to avert the danger. Considering the farcical and foolish way in which this important subject has been treated in the past, the country has been exceedingly fortunate in having only one invasion of disease from this side since the Asiatic trade developed. In this connection it may be well to quote from a letter written to the Globe by Dr. P. H. Bryce, the efficient secretary of the Ontario Board of Health. Dr. Bryce writes:

It will be remembered by many that at the time of the visitation of smallpox in Montreal in 1885, serious dissatisfaction was expressed at the imperfect character of the quarantine on the Atlantic sea board, and especially of that on the St. Lawrence. This dissatisfaction was accentuated with the introduction within two months of the opening of navigation in 1886, of smallpox by way of the St. Lawrence, causing in one instance outbreaks in Ontario, Manitoba, Michigan and Illinois. Owing to representations made to the Ottawa authorities from several quarters, new quarantine regulations were passed by an Order-in-Council, dated August 7, 1886, which went into force in 1887. Since that time the superintendent of quarantine at Grosse Isle had been successful in preventing any cases of smallpox passing westward till the summer of 1891, when in the published Departmental Report for the year, the chief superintendent says:—"This very season the Provincial Board of Health of Quebec has traced an outbreak of 149 cases of smallpox scattered over that Province from Gaspe peninsula to Sherbrooke originating from a single case in the city of Quebec. And in the report on that initial case the very grave and significant statement is made that it is considered quite possible that this case resulted from the steamship Brazilian, which was at the quarantine station in June with smallpox."

As explanatory of this possibility, the report refers to "our quarantine deficiencies," and states, "for the handling of ordinary isolated cases of disease on incoming vessels * * * the quarantine station of Grosse Isle is fairly equipped. But where a vessel is infected as a whole * * * the station remains, notwithstanding all my unwearied efforts, as destitute of the universally recognized methods of disinfection and maritime sanitation as it was 60 years ago, nay, in at least one respect, it is worse off now than formerly. For its small wharf was built years ago expressly to enable the small class of sailing vessels that then brought immigrants to lie at it. The change to large steamships as passenger carriers has rendered this wharf useless, as no modern vessel can come to it."

The report further states: "It (the St. Lawrence station) has no means for the steam disinfection of clothing and effects. It has no appliances for drenching with mercuric chloride solution the infected vessel. It had sulphur furnaces on a fumigating steamer; but that steamer had to be condemned and has not yet been replaced. She was, therefore, not launched last spring but has spent the year on the slip at Levis." Again the report states: "The vaccination regulations were altered in this year's quarantine proclamation by the abandonment of re-vaccination after seven years."

I have introduced these several quotations both to draw the attention of the public to what Dr. Montizambert, the superintendent with 25 years' experience, believes to be a dangerous state of affairs as affecting the public health, and to indicate what is even more urgently required on the Pacific seaboard. Ever since Oriental trade and immigration to the United States began, San Francisco and thence other places have repeatedly been visited with serious epidemics introduced from Asia; and now with the establishment of a Canadian trade the same dangers exist, as the present unfortunate outbreak too well illustrates.

The attention of the Department of Agriculture has more than once been called to this danger, but nothing has been done beyond what already existed in the nominal station at Esquimalt. That the danger is ignored and the situation misrepresented may, I believe, be fairly deduced from the statement of the Minister in answer to an inquiry in Parliament regarding a case of smallpox on one of the Canadian Pacific Railway steamers to the effect that the vessel was in quarantine at Esquimalt, when, as a matter of fact, she was at that moment, and had been for several days, in port at Vancouver, having previously landed her case of smallpox at Esquimalt.

The danger to the Pacific province from the importation of such diseases is, indeed, greater than along the St. Lawrence, as the spread of the outbreak to so many points within six weeks clearly shows.

The Dominion Government has already a heavy reckoning to answer in bringing smallpox here by allowing the Empress of Japan to slip through quarantine so easily, but the case will be infinitely worse if it allows cholera to be imported in the same way. Some few of the thousands of dollars it annually squanders in useless public works would be far better employed in guarding the public health.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Dominion Government seems to be slowly preparing itself to admit that this country cannot play at a game of canal toll discrimination with the United States. It has already issued an order-in-council modifying the discriminatory regulations so as to place all Lake Ontario ports on the same footing as Montreal, and if the bill imposing tolls on Canadian vessels at the Sault is passed through Congress it is very likely that our Government will find it necessary to come all the way down from its perch. And when Canada thus finds it unprofitable to play at canal discrimination with her neighbor, it seems altogether likely that she will find tariff discrimination an equally losing game. This is a probability which the advocates of preferential trade persistently ignore, but if it lacks importance there can be only one reason, and that is because the preferential trade scheme is most likely to prove abortive anyway.

The following paragraph appears in the Oregonian:

A sister of D. J. Moore, residing in Victoria, writes him that the situation of the smallpox epidemic in that city is not half stated by the authorities. While there are only 24 cases of smallpox in the pesthouse, she says there are at least 100 cases in the city. The pest house is located almost in the heart of the city, and people living in the vicinity have moved to other sections of the town or out into the country. She also charges the authorities with negligence and carelessness in the removal of patients, who are taken through the business streets in broad daylight.

No wonder people abroad entertain exaggerated ideas of the smallpox outbreak here when such false reports are sent out by residents of this city. What possible advantage can be gained by any person in Victoria thus falsifying the situation and exaggerating the evil? We may state for the information of the Oregonian that the health authorities know more about the smallpox than the lady mentioned, and that they are giving the whole truth in their reports. And the lady must know, if she knows anything at all, that the "pest house" is at least two miles from the heart of the city. Neither have the people living in the vicinity moved away in any large numbers.

The Conservative papers are circulating a report to the effect that certain French members of the Commons are deserting the Liberal party and going over to the Government. How much truth there is in the report we cannot say, but it need not occasion any surprise if it does prove to be correct, for many of the French-Canadian politicians are notoriously averse to staying long in the cold shades of the Opposition. That the gentlemen mentioned can have any other motive for changing sides than anxiety to bask once more in Government smiles we shall be slow to believe. They see their province rapidly losing ground under the operation of the present Government's policy, and they must know that there is no prospect of improvement under Tory rule. It is quite evident, therefore, that nothing but self-interest can be the moving cause for their change of political faith.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

THE progress of a town or city is readily noticed by the increase of cellars built, showing that the value of land is thereby increased. First the wooden shack, next a wooden building of two stories, then the brick store of one or two stories, then follows the brick block of three or four stories with the cellars beneath. Properly constructed, these cellars are an immense advantage to grocers, wine merchants, butchers and fruit dealers. I strongly object, however, to their encroachments upon the sidewalk without an undertaking to the city to relinquish them if required. Accidents with these open cellars without guards are very apt to take place, and more stringent regulations now will probably save litigation in the future.

The Napoleon of excursion business in England, Thos. Cook, is dead. It is remarkable to note the growth and development of his business. In order to raise money for a church one day he organized an excursion and made a handsome profit. This incident colored his future life. Moving from a provincial town to London he instituted cheap excursions of every kind by land, until Cook's excursions were known and talked about in every country of Europe and in America. By this means he acquired a large fortune, which he very generously devoted in great part to philanthropic purposes. I have often thought that a good business in this way might be done by an enterprising firm in Victoria during the summer season. It would, however, be advisable to postpone the business until next year, the quarantine regulations of other ports not being conducive to interchange of visits.

Everywhere I hear and witness strong indignation at the way Dr. Milne has been treated by the Dictator of the province, Dr. Davie. It is shameful to notice how the morning papers seek to bolster up the high-handed officialism of this latest creation of his brother. Look how the case reads. Dr. Milne is the political opponent of Theodore Davie, Esq., Premier. Theodore Davie, Esq., would like to injure professionally and politically Dr. Milne. As Premier he appoints his brother to the position of Provincial Health Officer; his brother uses his position to command Dr. Milne to give up his professional experience and intelligence to become a mere automaton, and on Dr. Milne's refusal he deposes him. Finding a suitable man in Dr. Wade he appoints him in Dr. Milne's stead, although Dr. Milne has been selected, approved of and is still supported by the qualified representatives of the city. Dr. Milne refuses, at the Dictator's mandate, to "step down and out," and Theodore comes to the rescue with an injunction. This is the history of the politico-medico-family compact, and the citizens of Victoria in the 19th century, with supposed responsible government, are expected to bow down and worship this medical ——, which Theodore the Premier has set up. Not much. A reckoning day is coming and were it not for the fear of infection in large crowds an indignation meeting would assemble and demand the resignation of the Provincial Health Officer. As in the days of Bishop Trelawney in James II's time, we would cry: Here's twenty thousand Victorians, will know the reason why.

I really do pity the poor quarantine officers. In all winds and weather they have to stand on guard *doing nothing*. Hardly anybody cares to speak to the poor fellows, and after a few hours even the newspaper and book becomes wearisome and any passing incident is a veritable godsend. Yesterday I noticed one trying to scrape acquaintance with a youthful fowl, bribing it with portions of his meal. The wary bird, however, copied other citizens and was very shy.

I am glad to notice the street sprinklers about. They are very necessary and welcome. They do excellent work in the neighborhood of the city hall. I noticed yesterday two of them at work within 100 yards of that haunt of light and learning. Citizens in the outskirts of the city would be pleased to observe their operations, if only once in a twelvemonth. It would be indisputable testimony that such things do exist. I have heard doubts upon this matter expressed by several persons. QUIZ.

Fresh Vaccine.

Just received a consignment of fresh vaccine. Bowes & Co., 27 Johnson street. Headquarters for disinfectants. Telephone 425.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders

Our work advertises us. J. Wenger, watchmaker, 90 Government street. *

Dairy Kitchen opens to-day at 11 o'clock. *

Pure coffee, with pure cream, at the Dairy Kitchen. *

THE CITY AND DISTRICT

Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Newcombe Pianos.

Tone pure, sweet, brilliant, powerful. Kerr & Begg, 45 Government street. *

For the Orient.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Loo Sook will leave Tacoma on Tuesday for Nanaimo, where she will take on coal. She will then come to Victoria, leaving here on Thursday. She has a full cargo of flour.

Cattle From Kamloops.

Last night the Yosemite brought over 110 head of cattle for Porter & Sons, shipped from Kamloops by the Douglas Lake Cattle Company. All the cattle are not raised on the company's ranges, many being selected from the bands of the ranchers in that vicinity.

Getting Ready.

The four pumps which arrived from San Francisco yesterday for Captain Whitelaw were this morning taken out to the San Pedro. They will be put in position immediately, and it is expected that they, with the assistance of the other two pumps, will have the steamer on the beach before the end of next week.

For the South.

The steamer City of Puebla, Captain Debney, sailed for San Francisco this morning with the following passengers from Victoria: P. G. Lester and wife, Peter Lester, F. Van Lunfell, L. B. Hamlin, H. Morse, J. Aitkens, wife and family, Miss Annie Flood, four children, Mrs. Whitelaw, O. Friedlander, Miss E. Friedlander, Jas. McGregor and John Roach.

No Respecter of Persons.

The left arm of Officer Abel's blue coat is a tighter fit than usual; but his waistcoat flaps loosely and the constable looks weary. "It's all that vaccination," he said to-day, "and I have eaten nothing but a peanut in three days." Then he went out to see that some small boys were not getting at some cherries in an orchard near Beacon Hill park.

Out for a Run.

A certain gray horse in the city evidently imagines it can capture the Queen's plate at the next meet of the jockey club, and is going into training. Last night about 8 o'clock it came down Yates street like a whirlwind, turned down Store street, then raced along Johnson and up Broad street, and finally galloped into its stable on View street. When the steed goes on the track it will carry Arcade colors.

Appointments.

Mayor Beaven last night received the following telegram. The action of the San Francisco board of health is in striking contrast with the conduct of cities nearer home:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.

Hon. Robt. Beaven, Mayor of Victoria.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held last evening, it was decided not to declare Victoria an infected port, but to wait for further developments.

G. H. SANDERSON, Mayor.

Its General Usual Style.

The gentleman who is branded as a champion liar by that splendid authority on such matters, the junior organ, says that the organ, with its usual genius for blundering, has got the story all bungled up. He does not say that he and his comrade paddled from Craigflower bridge to Jones' boathouse in 21 minutes, but from the camp above Craigflower bridge to the Gorge bridge, three miles, in 21 minutes, in a Peterborough canoe, which is good, but not extraordinary, time.

What San Francisco Thinks.

The San Francisco Bulletin says of smallpox in this city: "The quarantine officers must have been very careless at Victoria. Here we have had eight separate cases by the steamers from China within the past year, but so effective have been the measures taken to stamp out the disease that not one single case has happened in the city. The clothing of every passenger, cabin and steerage, and all the freight, were carefully fumigated after the vessels were placed in quarantine and the crews vaccinated."

Life in the Woods.

The campers along the Arm have small regattas among themselves almost every morning and evening. Some of the canoeists are growing great as paddlers, and if they only keep up their practice should be able to keep most of the prizes here next Queen's Birthday regatta. The hardy life and fare in the woods are helping all hands to develop staying power, and they are all looking as well as possible. Most of them will be sorry to return to the hum-drum of town life when camp is struck on the approach of the cold weather.

Juvenile Rashness.

A little boy who lives on Quadra street looked upon his neighbor's plums when they were green, yesterday, and the dissipation nearly cost him his life. He sat up in bed about midnight and let the whole neighborhood for four blocks around know that the little plums were executing their mission upon the indiscreet urchin's internal economy. Paregoric, emetics and other nice things were liberally applied, and after a hard struggle the victim was rescued from the gripe, or rather gripes, of death. Moral: Leave your neighbor's fruit alone if it isn't ripe enough to eat.

Gazette Announcements.

Harvey Creek polling place in Cariboo has been discontinued and Snow Shoe Creek and Quesnelle Forks have been established as new polling places.

The writ for the election of a member for [illegible] made returnable on or before 30th November.

Letters patent incorporating Spallumcheen municipality are published. The nomination of the first councillors will take place on 10th September at Lansdowne and polling on the 17th. Frederick Heathcote being returning officer. The expenses attending the first election will be borne by the candidates.

Shooting Accident.

That old excuse, "Didn't know it was loaded," was the cause of a shooting accident, luckily not a serious one, at Shawnigan Lake this morning. Miss Townsend was the victim. She was sitting inside a tent when a young man pushed a shot gun through a hole in the canvas. The gun went off and a number of shot entered Miss Townsend's elbow and others grazed her face. The young lady, although not seriously injured, suffered a great deal until she arrived in the city and had the wound dressed.

Smallpox.

Disinfectants of all kinds may be obtained at Geo. Morison's, 55 Government street. Pocket preventatives a specialty. *

It is True.

If it is not right do not do it, if it is not true do not say it. In buying the Dash & Gert's piano you do right. It is true to say it is the best piano offered for sale in this market. Agency, 37 Fort street. *

The Late Premier's Funeral.

The members of the executive of the Legislative Assembly have not yet heard from the party which are accompanying the remains of the late Hon. John Robson to the west. They therefore have been unable to make any arrangements for the funeral and it is not yet known whether it will be a public or private one. Hon. Mr. Davie expects to hear from Mr. Joseph Hunter when the party arrives at Winnipeg. They should arrive here on Sunday night.

Seattle and Victoria.

Mayor Beaven sent the following telegram yesterday:

VICTORIA, July 21.

Your board of health had better open Seattle to us. Only two cases in city since last Friday, the 15th. All removed at once to the hospital. San Francisco has decided not to quarantine Victoria.

ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

To the above the mayor received the following reply:

SEATTLE, July 21.

Hon. R. Beaven, Mayor, Victoria:

Your telegram laid before board of health. They will answer you.

J. T. RONALD, Mayor.

Returns Home.

The schooner Katharine, formerly the Black Diamond, arrived from the north this morning with 408 skins. She was met on June 6th by the revenue cutter Adams and warned not to enter Behring sea. The white hunters had been telling the Indians that the Russians wanted a lot of Indians to work in the salt mines, and they intended to seize all the Indian schooners. This seared the Indians, who refused to go to Cooper Island. Capt. McDougall told them that he must go to the Russian coast. Thereupon every siwash in the schooner packed up his belongings and piled them into the canoes. They said he could go if he wanted, but they would stay where they were. Capt. McDougall had then nothing else to do but come home, which he did.

Practically Over.

The smallpox scarcely claims recognition now in the ordinary street conversations. It has run its course, like any other nine days' wonder, and people have become tired of it as they do of everything else, and want something fresh to discuss. There have been no startling developments since the late city health officer, Dr. Milne, was succeeded by Dr. Wade. Dr. Milne's arrangements, by which the provincial authorities hope to reap some credit for themselves at the expense of Dr. Milne, are now bearing fruit, just as they would have done had he been let alone. Dr. Wade is actively looking after the city's health and keeping a sharp lookout for any fresh cases. None have been reported since yesterday afternoon, and no more suspects have been moved to Ross Bay since that time. The prisoners at Ross Bay are not fed out of buckets as at Vancouver, but have regular meals served up in decent style. All are doing well.

Plumper Pass Trustee Election.

Now it came to pass in the 9th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, and the 12th month, that one of the king's advisers died, and the people cried for another to fill the place of the dead chief. But no man was found in all the island of Mayne to fill the place, so the king and his remaining adviser ruled the people till the feast of the electors, which was to take place on the 25th day of the sixth month of 1892, when the king's last remaining adviser stepped out through politeness to his people; then a cry arose, who shall advise the king who rules over us now? And on the 11th day of the 7th month, which same is July, the people assembled called forth one from the house of Collinson to advise the king in matters pertaining to the education of his people; but the king cried out in an angry voice, "Him we will not have, for fear the people might set him up for king over us. But one Bodine, from a distant country, the land of Uncle Sam, him will I have to sit with me on the throne and advise me to rule over this stiff-necked and rebellious people, and especially to keep in subjection the house of Collinson." And the king gathered together his army and said, "Hear my voice, for him of the house of Bodine must you lift up your voices, for him will I have as an adviser and none other." Then some of the people murmured, saying, "He is but a stripling from a strange country, and not fair to look upon, wherefore will the king do this wicked thing and not take one of our own people to sit on the throne with him?" But the king waxed wroth and commanded his people to bring the young man to sit with him and be clothed in purple and fine linen, that he might be fit to sit with the princes of the land; and the stripling, who came from a far-off land and was uncircumcised, came and sat on the throne with the great king of the isles of the sea, who gathered tribute from all nations and the peoples of these isles.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

Florence Marvin tells past, present and future at the Balmoral. 5t

DUAL DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Miss Bertha Jay, of Victoria, and Alex Purves Thus Meet Death at Matsqui.

The household of Mr. George Jay, sr., was prostrated with grief to-day by the sad news wired from Matsqui to Mr. George Jay, jr., that Miss Bertha Jay and a young man named Alex. Purves were drowned at that place yesterday evening. No particulars were given, save that Miss Jay went bathing, and it is supposed she got beyond her depth, when Purves went to her rescue, and both perished. Another supposition is that they were boating and their boat capsized.

Miss Jay was a native of this city, where she spent the most of her life, and at the time of her death was 20 years of age. She was an only daughter and a favorite not only with her parents, but also with a wide circle of friends, over whom the intelligence of her untimely death has cast the profoundest sorrow, and the sincerest sympathy is felt for the grief-stricken parents and brother.

Miss Jay went up to Matsqui a month ago to visit friends.

Miss Jay's body has been recovered, and will be sent home for burial.

CANADA WESTERN CONFERENCE

The Promoters of the Railway Meet This Afternoon at Mr. Croft's Residence.

Col. Kane, Frank Bateman and F. P. Blackman, of the Canada Western Railway Company, arrived at Esquimalt at noon to-day from Goldstream. They were met at the station by Mr. H. Croft, M.P.P., and were driven to that gentleman's residence, where a conference was held with Mr. R. P. Rithet. The conference lasted all afternoon; in fact, Mr. Rithet had not returned to town when the TIMES was going to press.

MR. MORRIS MOSS.

A Telegram From Detective Miller—Some Hope Held Out.

Mr. David Hart this afternoon received a telegram from private detective C. J. Miller, who left here some days ago to search for Mr. Morris Moss, which will slightly rise the sinking hopes of many friends. The telegram is as follows:

SPOKANE, July 22.

Moss registered at the Pacific Hotel June 25th, and left 28th. The signature is correct. Think he is up in the mines unable to send word. Will investigate.

C. J. MILLER.

The assurance that Mr. Moss left Spokane on the 28th gives color to the suggestion that he may have gone into one of the many mining camps in that country on a tour of observation. Mr. Miller will continue the search.

THE POLICE COURT.

Draymen Fined for Driving Over and Damaging the Sidewalk.

The case of Patrick H. Trudell, charged with the larceny of jewellry to the value of $100 from Martha Lee, was called at the police court this morning, and on the application of the defendant was enlarged for a day to allow him an opportunity to confer with his counsel, Mr. Wootton.

Wm. Seman and Wm. Hendly both admitted driving over the sidewalk on Yates street, contrary to the street by-law, but stated that they did so owing to ignorance of the law and by the direction of their employer, Mr. Haggerty. The chief of police stated that Mr. Haggerty was a frequent offender in this direction, and the defendants were each fined $10 and $1.50 damages.

The usual penalty was imposed on a common drunk.

ANOTHER ORDER TO ANSWER.

The Vancouverites to Show Cause Why They Detained Col. Bowack

Mr. E. V. Bodwell this morning applied to Mr. Justice Walkem for a writ of habeas corpus for the release from the Vancouver quarantine station of Col. Bowack, who is now detained there. The affidavits of Col. Bowack in regare to the circumstances leading up to his detention were read. Dr. Davie's affidavit showed that under the circumstances, the colonel ought not to have been detained unless he had a contagious disease or they had good cause to believe he had been exposed to the contagion. Dr. Watt's affidavit showed that he had personally examined all the passengers leaving Victoria on the steamer Yosemite and had not found any of them suffering from the disease, nor did they show any signs of having been exposed to the contagion.

Mr. Justice Walkem ordered that the parties who had detained Col. Bowack appear in court on Monday next to show cause why the colonel should not be discharged from quarantine. It cause is not shown, Col. Bowack is to be discharged out of custody.

MAKING KNOWN THE TRUTH.

An Official Statement From U. S. Consul Myers Sent Abroad.

The following official statement has been handed the C. P. R. Telegraph Co. by U. S. Consul Myers, and has by that company been telegraphed broadcast over the country:—

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Victoria, B. C., July 23, 1892.

Wm. Christie, manager C. P. R. telegraph, Victoria.—Sir—After careful investigation I find the following to be the facts concerning the smallpox disease in this city:

There have been, in all, sixty-six cases and eleven deaths. There are now fifty-five cases, all of which are in the hospitals; twelve at Albert Head hospital, ten miles from the outer wharf, and forty-three at Royal Jubilee hospital, two miles from the business centre.

Only two cases have appeared in six days and these were immediately conveyed to the hospital.

All persons known to have been exposed to the contagion are quarantined in a building outside the city prepared for that purpose.

There have been no cases amongst the Chinese population and there are now no known cases in the city. Nearly all, both old and young, have been vaccinated, the streets and alleys cleaned, vaults disinfected and other sanitary measures employed.

I regard the city as purified from the disorder, and that travelers and the public in general may enter it or pass through it, at pleasure and with perfect safety.

I am sir your obedient servant,
LEVI W. MYERS,
U.S. Consul.

The C.P.R. telegraph authorities are using active measures to have the truth widely circulated, and good must result therefrom.

AGAIN ADJOURNED.

The Case of Davie vs. Mine in the Supreme Court.

Argument in the case of Dr. Davie vs. Dr. Milne was resumed this afternoon at 3 in the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Crease, Mr. Justice Walkem and Mr. Justice Drake. On Mr. Taylor rising to speak, Mr. Justice Walkem said that the only remedy for defendant was to move to dissolve the injunction. Mr. Justice Drake upheld this view. Hon. T. Davie, who appeared for plaintiff, said no obstacle would be placed by him in the way of defendant's counsel applying to dissolve the injunction. The court said Mr. Taylor's method of bringing this case up was novel, and that they had no jurisdiction to hear an appeal. Mr. Taylor replied that this was a novel decision to him. The court asked him to produce authorities for such a statement. Mr. Taylor said he could if the court would allow him until to-morrow. After some further argument the court adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

Miss Waitt has returned from San Francisco.

Mrs. Whitelaw left for California this morning.

Officer Redgrave, of the city police, is around again.

L. G. Henderson came down from Nanaimo on the noon train.

Mrs. G. Simpson was a passenger from Shawnigan lake this afternoon.

L. B. Hamlin was a passenger for San Francisco by the City of Puebla.

Mrs. W. Denny and Miss Nellie Denny returned last evening from the Sound.

Rev. Dr. Smith, who had charge of the First Presbyterian church for some time, has gone to Kamloops.

Hon. F. G. Vernon was out walking in the quarantine grounds yesterday and spoke to a number of friends.

J. P. Mills is attending to business again after several months' confinement to the house on account of an injured leg.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

The ship Thermophilæ arrived at Yokohama yesterday from Burrard Inlet.

Steamer Wellington passed up to Nanaimo to-day. Pilot Sabiston took charge of her.

Several of the sealing schooners which came in lately are being dismantled for the season.

Captain Whitelaw is busily superintending the fixing of the four new pumps to be used in raising the San Pedro next Monday.

The steamer Mystery returned to port this morning from Departure Bay where she coaled after towing the bark Gowdy from here to Moodyville for lumber.

Messrs. Spratt & Gray are preparing two retorts for use in the dogfish oil rendering works of Messrs. Cunningham Bros. on the Skeena River. They will be sent up next week.

BRIEF LOCALS.

One Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

The City Council will hold another special meeting this evening at the usual hour.

Try the Boston cream toast, at the Dairy Kitchen. *

Great progress is being made with the new drill shed. An army of stone dressers, bricklayers and mortar mixers are hard at work.

Tiy B. Sprung & Co., stalls 26 and 27 City Market, for mild bacon, fresh smoked hams, butter, eggs, etc.

James Bay bridge is becoming shakier every day. The heavy loads of stone which are taken across the structure daily test it very severely. To-day the oscillation was alarming.

Thanks to the health officers and the Steam Laundry for cleaning the town of smallpox. Patronize the Steam Laundry and be clean. *

The labor day celebration committee at Vancouver has extended to the TIMES staff an official invitation to attend the labor day demonstration to be held in Vancouver on Thursday, the 11th of August.

A Chinaman who peddles vegetables was asked this morning: "John, why you no catchy him hyiu vegetables by'm bye?" John replied: "Heap foolee white peep no savey; tink me catch'm smallpoxey, no buy, Chinaman no catchee, heap clean, allee same Melican man."

RUPTURE!

Fig. 29.

SEELEY'S
Hard Rubber Trusses,
Elastic Trusses,
Surgical Bandages
and Shoulder Braces

A FULL LINE IN STOCK.

COCHRANE & MUNN
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS
Corner Yates and Douglas Sts. Victoria, B.C
P.O. Box 4 Je22.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE
... AT THE ...
Montreal : Clothing : House
152 GOVERNMENT STREET.

$15,000 Stock will be Sold -:- at 75c. on the $1.00

MEN'S YOUTHS' and BOYS' CLOTHING
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

Come and See the Stock and be convinced that it is a Genuine Sale. We mean what we say.

DO NOT DELAY BUT COME AT ONCE
As the Stock Must be Sold at Short Notice.
... FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED. ...
J. MARYMONT, - PROPRIETOR.

KASLO CITY
KOOTENAY LAKE.

SINCE the opening of navigation many hundreds of people have poured into Kaslo City. The discoveries of last fall have proved as rich as expected, and many new ones, fully as important, have been located this spring. The Kaslo-Kootenay Land Company have built roads and trails into the important mines, and surveys have been completed for the railway. The contract for clearing the right-of-way for the latter will be let in a few days. Many substantial buildings have been erected so far this year, and a large number will be begun immediately, including a handsome hotel.

A large number of business and residential lots have been sold, and many have changed hands at a good profit. In a short time the Company will advance the price of all lots.

Now is the Time to Invest.

For prices, terms and full particulars, apply to the undersigned.

IRVING & HAYWOOD, - - GENERAL AGENTS
WILLIAMS' BUILDING, BROAD STREET, VICTORIA,
—OR—
THOMAS - NORQUAY
Resident Agent, Kaslo, B. C.

THE PHŒNIX BREWING COMPANY, Limited,
Will place their
LAGER BEER
on the market Monday morning, the 18th, in kegs and bottles.

Orders left at No. 1 Trounce Avenue, Telephone 12, P.O Box 184, promptly attended to.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

DALBY & CLAXTON
Have For Sale on Building Society Plan of Payment

$1600—Nice cottage (8 rooms) Belton avenue.
$3000—New cottage (8 rooms) Pandora street.
$3250—Two-story modern residence, Richmond street
$3750—Two-story modern residence (9 rooms) Chatham street.

Also Building Lots on Fort, Menzies, Kingston and Superior Streets, all near the Centre of City.

AGENTS FOR
The British Columbia Fire Insurance Company.
The Alliance Assurance Company (Fire).
The Great West Life Assurance Company.
The Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, Ld.
(The latter Corporation lends money on first mortgage, repayable by monthly installments over periods of five to eight years. Pamphlet of Rules upon application.)

BLUCHER HELPED TO TIE UP NAPOLEON.
--- YOU TRY ---
"THE BLUCHER TIE"
The Latest Ladies' Shoe in Town.
THEY ARE WORTH INSPECTING.
A. B. ERSKINE, cor. Government and Johnson

NADA THE LILY.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE COMING OF NADA.

"Oh, my father, have pity on me."

One night—it was a night of full moon—I sat alone with Umslopogaas in my hut and we spoke of the matter of our plots; then when we had finished it we spoke of Nada the Lily.

"Alas! my uncle," said Umslopogaas sadly, "we shall never look more on Nada; she is surely dead or in bonds, otherwise she had been here long ago."

"All that is hidden is not lost," I answered.

Then we were silent awhile, and presently in the silence a dog barked. We rose and crept out of the hut to see what it might be that stirred, for the night drew on and it was needful to be wary, since a dog might bark at the stirring of a leaf or, perchance, it might be the distant footfall of an impi that it heard.

We had not far to look, for, standing gazing on the huts as one who is afraid to call was a man, tall and slim, holding an assegai in one hand and a little shield in the other. We could not see the face of the man, because the light was behind him and a ragged blanket hung about his shoulders. Also he was footsore, for he rested on one leg. Now, we were peering around the hut, and its shadow hid us, so that the man saw nothing. For awhile he stood still—then he spoke to himself, and his voice was strangely soft.

"Here are many huts," said the voice. "Now how may I know which is the hut of my brother? Perchance if I call I shall bring soldiers to me and be forced to play the man before them, and of that I am weary. Well, I will lie here under the fence till morning. It is a softer bed than some I have found, and I am foredone with travel. Sleep I must," and the figure sighed and turned so that the light of the moon fell full upon its face.

My father, it was the face of Nada, my daughter, whom I had not seen for so many years, yet across the years I knew it at once—yes, though the bud had become the flower I knew it. The face was weary and worn, but, ah! it was beautiful. Never before nor since have I seen such beauty, for there was this about the loveliness of my daughter the Lily, it seemed to flow from within—yes, as light will flow through the thin rind of a gourd—and in that she differed from the other women of our people, who when they are fair are fair with the flesh alone.

Now my heart went out to Nada as she stood in the moonlight, one forsaken, not having where to lay her head—Nada, who alone was left of all my children. I motioned to Umslopogaas to hide himself in the shadow and stepped forward.

"Ho!" I said roughly, "who are you, wanderer, and what do you here?"

Now Nada started like a frightened bird, but quickly gathered up her thoughts and turned upon me in a lordly way.

"Who are you that ask me?" she said, feigning a man's voice.

"One that can use a stick upon thieves and night prowlers, boy. Come, show your business or be moving. You are not of this people, surely; that moocha is of a Swazi make, and here we do not love Swazis."

"Were you not old I would beat you for your insolence," said Nada, striving to look brave and all the while searching a way to escape. "Also I have no stick—only a spear, and that is for warriors, not for an old umfagozan like you."

Aye, my father, I lived to hear my daughter name me an umfagozan, a low fellow!

Now, making pretense to be angry, I leaped at her with my kerrie up, and forgetting her courage she dropped her spear and uttered a little scream. But she still held the shield before her face. I seized her by the arm and struck a blow upon the shield with my kerrie—it would scarce have crushed a fly, but this brave warrior trembled sorely.

"Where now is your valor, you who name me umfagozan?" I said, "you who cry like a maid and whose arm is soft as a maid's."

She made no answer, but hugged her tattered blanket around her, and shifting my grip from her arm I seized it and rent it, showing her breast and shoulder—then I let her go, laughing, and said:

"Lo! here is the warrior who would beat an old umfagozan for his insolence—a warrior well shaped for war. Now my pretty maid, who wanders at night in the garden of a man, what tale have you to tell? Swift with it lest I drag you to the chief as his prize. The old man seeks a new wife, they tell me."

Now when Nada saw that I had discovered her she threw down the shield after the spear as a thing that was of no more avail and hung her head sullenly. But when I spoke of dragging her to the chief then she flung herself upon the ground and clasped my knees, for since I called him old she thought that this chief could not be Umslopogaas.

"Oh, my father," said the Lily, "oh, my father, have pity on me; yes, yes! I am a girl—a girl, no wife—and you who are old—you, perchance, have daughters such as I, and in their name I ask for pity. My father, I have journeyed far—I have endured many things—to find my way to a kraal where my brother rules, and now it seems that I have come to the wrong kraal. Forgive me that I spoke to you so, my father; it was but a woman's feint, and I was sore pressed to hide my sex, for, my father, you know it is ill to be a lonely girl among strange men."

Now I said no word in answer for this reason only, that when I heard Nada call me father, not knowing me, and saw her clasp my knees and pray to me in my daughter's name I, who was childless save for her, went nigh to weeping. But she thought that I did not answer because I was angry and about to drag her to this unknown chief and prayed the more, even with tears.

"My father," she said, "do not this wicked thing by me; let me go and show me the path that I shall ask, you who are old; you know that I am too fair to be dragged before this chief of yours. Hearken! all I knew are slain; I am alone save for this brother whom I seek. Oh, if you betray me may such a fate fall upon your own daughter also; may she also know the day of slavery and the love that she wills not," and she ceased, sobbing.

Now I turned my head and spoke toward the hut. "Chief," I said, "your Ehlose is kind to you tonight, for he has given you a maid fair as the Lily of the Halakazi." (Here Nada glanced up wildly.) "Come, then, and take the girl."

Now Nada turned to snatch up the assegai from the ground, but whether to slay me or the chief she feared so much or herself that I know not; and as she turned in her woe she called upon the name of Umslopogaas. She found the assegai and straightened herself again, and lo! there before her stood a mighty man leaning on an ax, but the old man who had threatened her, he was gone—not very far, in truth, but around the corner of the hut.

Now Nada the Lily looked, then rubbed her eyes and looked again.

"Surely I dream," she said at last. "But now I spoke to an old man, and in his place there stands before me the shape of one I desire to see."

"Methought, maiden, that the voice of a certain Nada called upon one Umslopogaas," said he who leaned upon the ax.

"Aye, I called, but where is the old man who treated me so ill? Nay, what does it matter where he is—there let him stop. At least you are Umslopogaas, my brother, or should be by your greatness and the ax. To the man I cannot altogether swear in this light, but to the ax I can swear, for once it passed so very near my eyes."

Thus she spoke on, gaining time, and all the while she watched Umslopogaas till she was sure that it was he and no other. Then she made an end of talk, and flinging herself on him she kissed him.

"Now I trust that Zinita sleeps sound," murmured Umslopogaas, for suddenly he remembered that Nada was no sister to him as she deemed.

Nevertheless he took her by the hand and said, "Enter, sister; of all maidens in the world you are the most welcome here, for know, I thought you dead."

But I, Umbova, ran into the hut before her, and when she entered she found me sitting by the fire.

"Now here, my brother," said Nada, pointing at me with her finger, "here is that old umfagozan—that low fellow who, unless I dreamed but a very little while ago, wrought shame upon me; aye, my brother, he smote me, a maid, with his kerrie, and that only because I said that I would stab him for his insolence, and he did worse—he swore that he would drag me to some old chief of his to be a gift to him, and that he was about to do had you not come. Will you suffer these things to go unpunished, my brother?"

Now Umslopogaas smiled grimly and I made answer:

"What was it that you called me just now, Nada, when you prayed me to protect you? Father, was it not?" and I turned my face toward the blaze of the fire so that the full light fell upon it.

"Yes, I called you father, old man; it is not strange, for a homeless wanderer must find fathers where she can, and yet!—no, it cannot be—so changed, and that scar! And yet—oh, who are you? Once there was a man named Umbova, and he had a little daughter and she was named Nada. Oh, my father, my father, I know you now!"

"Aye, Nada, and I knew you from the first; through all your man's wrappings I knew you after these many years."

So she fell upon my neck and sobbed there, and I remember that I also wept.

Now when she had sobbed her fill of joy, Umslopogaas brought Nada the Lily maas to eat and mealie porridge; she ate of the curdled milk, but of the porridge she would not eat, saying that she was too weary.

Then she told us all the tale of her wanderings since she had fled away from the side of Umslopogaas at the stronghold of the Halakazi, and it was long—so long that I will not repeat it, for it is a story by itself.

Now when Nada had made an end of her tale, Umslopogaas told his of how things had gone with Dingaan. When he told her of how he had given the body of the girl to the king, saying that it was the Lily's stalk, she said that it was well done, and when he told of the slaying of the traitor she clapped her hands, though she, whose heart was gentle, did not love to hear of deeds of death. At last he finished, and she was somewhat sad and said that it seemed that her fate followed her, and that now the People of the Ax were in danger at the hands of Dingaan because of her.

"Ah, my brother!" she cried, catching Umslopogaas by the hand; "it were better that I should die than that I should bring evil upon you also."

"That would not mend matters, Nada," he answered, "for whether you be dead or alive the hate of Dingaan is already earned. Also, Nada, know this, I am not your brother."

When the Lily heard these words she uttered a little cry, and letting fall the hand of Umslopogaas clasped mine, shrinking up against me.

"What is this tale, father?" she asked. "He who was my twin, he with whom I was bred up, says that he has deceived me these many years, that he is not my brother; who, then, is he, father?"

"He is your cousin, Nada."

"Ah!" she answered, "I am glad; it would have grieved me had he whom I have loved been shown to be but a stranger in whom I have no part," and she smiled a little in the eyes and at the corners of her mouth. "But tell me this tale also."

So I told her the story of the birth of Umslopogaas, for I trusted her.

"Ah!" she said when I had finished, "ah! you come of a bad stock, Umslopogaas, though it be a kingly one. I shall love you little henceforth, child of the hyena man."

"Then that is ill news," said Umslopogaas, "for know, Nada, I am now minded that you should love me more than ever—that you should be my wife and love me as your husband."

Now the Lily's face grew sad and sweet and all the hidden mockery went out of her talk (for ever Nada loved to mock).

"Did you not speak to me on that night in the Halakazi caves, Umslopogaas—did you not speak to me of one Zinita, who is your wife and inkosikaas of the People of the Ax?"

Now the brow of Umslopogaas darkened. "What of Zinita?" he said. "It is true she is my chieftainess. Is it not allowed to a man to take more than one wife?"

"So I trust," answered Nada, smiling, "else men would go unwed for long, for few maids would take them who then must labor all their days. But, Umslopogaas, if there be twenty wives yet one must be first. Now this has come about hitherto, that wherever I have been it has been thrust upon me to be first, and perchance it might come about once more—what then, Umslopogaas?"

"Let the fruit ripen before you pluck it, Nada," he answered. "If you love me and will wed me it is enough."

"I pray that it may not be more than enough," she said, stretching out her hand to him. "Listen, Umslopogaas; ask of my father here what were the words I spoke to him many years ago, before I was yet a woman, when with my mother, Macropha, I left him to go among the Swazi people. It was after you had been borne away by the lion, Umslopogaas. I told my father that I would wed no man all my life, because I loved only you, who were dead. My father reproached me, saying that I must not speak thus of my brother, but it was my heart that spoke, and it spoke truly, for see, Umslopogaas, you are no brother to me. I have kept that vow. How many men have sought me in marriage since I became a woman, Umslopogaas? I tell you that they are as the leaves upon a tree. Yet I have given myself to none, and this has been my fortune, that none have sought to constrain me to marriage. Now I have my reward, for he whom I lost is found again, and to him alone I give my love. Yet, Umslopogaas, beware! Little luck has come to those who have loved me in the past—no, not even to those who have but sought to look on me."

"I will bear the risk, Nada," he answered, and gathering her to his great breast he kissed her soft and sweet.

Presently she slipped from his arms and bade him be gone, for she was weary and would rest.

So he went.

(To be Continued.)

Jocko and the Live Wire.

The Maple street cars are compelled to wait ten minutes on each trip at the water shops end of the line, and often the time drags very heavily for the motorman and conductor and the few passengers who happen to get there early. But it was not so on a trip a day or two ago. When the electric car stopped, an Italian armed with a barrel organ especially designed for playing "Maggie Murphy's Home," "McGinty" and other operatic airs, its interlocking and interchangeable addition being capable of grinding out two yards and two inches of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ra" in two flats and two sharps, opened a fusillade of very bad music, while his right bower, a South American monkey, proceeded to climb all over President Olmstead's rolling stock in search for pennies or other valuable consideration.

Of the former he collected four, and after making a very pretty bow he put the pennies in his mouth and jumped onto the iron guard gate. He was there only an instant, but long enough for some one to connect a live wire with the iron gate and send a thousand electric shocks a minute into the thoroughly mystified and screeching monkey. With the first shock his monkeyship let go of the gate with his paws, but clung on with his tail, until finally he could not clear himself. He dropped his pennies and apparently took to swearing in his own tongue, while his master, unable to pull him loose, went through a war dance in a very elegant manner. The electric current was finally broken, and the reunited master and monk quickly made their disappearance.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

A Ceremony in India.

The ancient annual ceremony of "Talab baram," or weighing the maharajah of Travancore against an equivalent weight of gold, has come around again.

It appears to have been conducted this year with great pomp and ceremony, for the present maharajah is a Hindoo of the orthodox type, who aspires to keep up the traditions of his house. Some months before the ceremony the government purchased through its commercial agent at Alleppey about 2,000 pounds weight of pure gold, the greater part of which was converted into coins for this purpose. After presenting an elephant and offerings to the shrine, the maharajah entered the building prepared for the occasion, and having completed the preliminary ceremonies mounted one of the scales.

The sword and shield were laid in his lap; in the other side of the scale gold coins, struck for the occasion, were placed by the first and second princes, till it touched the ground and the maharajah rose in the air, the priest meanwhile chanting Vedic hymns. Volleys were fired, the band played, and the troops presented arms. The maharajah worshiped at the shrine and then went to the palace. Subsequently the dewan and other officials distributed the coins from the fort gates to about 15,000 Brahmins.—Cor. London News.

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MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

CITY OF VICTORIA.

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing all complaints against the assessment of 1892 as made by the Assessor of the City of Victoria, will be held at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, on Monday, the 22nd day of August, A.D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

July 21, 1892. (td)

C.O.O.F. (M.U.)

MEMBERS of Loyal Dauntless Lodge, No. 177, can pay their quarterly dues to the Secretary at the store of Joseph Sears, Esq., 114 Yates street.

ROBERT N. FITTON, N.G.
JOHN A. BEADLEY, Sec'y.

Notice will be given in this paper of next lodge meeting. jy20-4t

NOTICE.

The semi-annual general meeting of the members of the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's hall, Broad street, at 8 p.m. on Friday, the 22nd July, 1892.

BUSINESS:

Receiving reports of Board of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, and holding the 59th drawing for an appropriation.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order.
jy15-td B. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

TENDERS WANTED.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant of execution to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels of J. M. McLeod, tobacconist, at the suit of Rithet & Co., Victoria, I have seized the stock of

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, ETC.,

now in and upon the premises of the said defendant, situate in Trounce avenue, which said goods and chattels are offered for sale by tender, and tenders are hereby invited for the same until 4 o'clock, p.m., on Monday, the 25th July inst. The estimated value of the goods is nearly $600.00. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. The goods will be open for inspection on Friday, 22nd inst., at 1 o'clock.

J. E. McMILLAN, Sheriff.

jy21

TENDERS WANTED.

THE Building Committee of the proposed new Presbyterian Church of Nanaimo, having decided to move the present church and manse to a position on the same lot that will admit of the new church being erected on the corner of Fitzwilliam and Wesley streets, instead of as formerly specified, will receive tenders up to 7 p.m. of the 26th inst., for the moving of said buildings and the erection of the new church, including painting and stripping of outside brick. No incomplete tender will be considered. Plans and specifications may be seen at R. Cray's office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. SHAW, Secretary.

Nanaimo, July 18, 1892. 19-td

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to noon Saturday, 23rd inst., for the erection of an additional story to the premises occupied by Turner & Kirk, foot of Yates street.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE,
jy13-td Architect.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to noon, Tuesday, 26th inst., for the erection of a two-story frame residence facing Esquimalt road, adjoining the residence of Commander Jones, R.N.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE,
16th July, 1892. Architect.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 20th August, 1892, at 4 p.m., for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., amounting to $185,000 or thereabouts, in sums of $2000 each, payable in 25 years from date of issue, and bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum with principal and interest payable in currency either in Montreal, Canada, or New York, U.S.A.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The City of Victoria Act, 1892."

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

(Signed) WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., July 13th, 1892. jy14

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TIME TABLE NO. 16.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, April 29th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Sat., and Sun.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria.	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Sat. and Sun.
Ar. 12:24 P M	Ar. 8:30 P M	78	VICTORIA		De. 8:00 A M	De. 3:04 P M
" 12:20	" 7:56	77	RUSSELL'S	1	" 8:04	" 3:08
" 12:10	" 7:48	74	ESQUIMALT	3	" 8:14	" 3:16
" 11:45 A M	" 7:28	67	GOLDSTREAM	11	" 8:39	" 3:36
" 11:10	" 6:59	58	SUMMIT SIDING	20	" 9:14	" 4:06
" 10:50	" 6:37	50	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	25	" 9:37	" 4:27
" 10:40	" 6:27	47	COBBLE HILL	31	" 9:44	" 4:37
" 10:27	" 6:15	43	McPHERSON'S	34	" 44	" 4:49
" 10:17	" 6:05	40	KOKSILAH	38	" 10:07	" 4:59
" 10:12	" 6:00	38	DUNCAN'S	40	" 10:12	" 5:04
" 10:02	" 5:52	35	SOMENOS	43	" 10:22	" 5:12
" 9:36	" 5:32	26	CHEMAINUS	53	" 10:48	" 5:32
" 9:15	" 5:15	19	OYSTER BAY SID'G	59	" 11:09	" 5:49
De. 8:34			NANAIMO (Ar.)	73	Ar. 11:50	
Ar. 8:25	" [illegible]	5	NANAIMO (De.)		De. 11:59	" 6:22
De. 8:10	De. 4:3[illegible]		WELLINGTON	78	Ar. 12:14 P M	A. 6:34

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter, where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

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LIFE IN CHINATOWN.

From Gambling Hell to Christian Home—The Revelations Made by Kum Yuk

To the Visiting Missionary to the Chinese Rescue Home on July 20th, 1892.

My name is Kum Yuk. I am now twenty-four years old. I was born in Annam, of Annamese mother and Cantonese father. The former died when I was five and the latter the year after. Not long after their death one of the French wars broke out, resulting in my brothers and sisters being reduced to extreme poverty. They took care of me upon our parents' death, and as they went round begging they took me with them. One day a woman kidnapped me from them—this was when I was about nine—and sold me to a man then living in Hongkong belonging to the clan of So's. This man and his wife used me as their slave-girl. Not satisfied with my services, though I did the best I knew how, they would often treat me most unmercifully. Sometimes they would use cords to thrash me with. At other times they would keep the fingers of both my hands between chopsticks tied tightly together for hours at a time in order, they said, that I might be taught to use my fingers more nimbly in serving them in future. A policeman once saw me in this plight and took me to the station. He afterwards went back and arrested my owners. They were kept in jail several weeks, when they were either bailed out or discharged upon the payment of a fine, and I was handed over by the authorities to a Chinese benevolent institution, called "Chung Wa Yi Yuen." After I had been temporarily cared for in this place, I was adopted into a family of Chow's, who were very nice people and who cared for me till I was 14. The head of this family, as well as the other members of it, was favorably inclined to Christianity, and permitted me to be often taken to church. The church I attended most was in what the Chinese of Hongkong called Tai Tat Tei. Just about this time, a Chinaman named Wong Man wanted me to be transferred to his family. There being nothing against his character, permission was given, and I left the family of Chow's, consenting to be adopted once more into the family of Wong's. Unfortunately, Wong Man died some 10 or 12 months after, and I was left with his wife, who brought me to this country and sold me for $850 to Wong Sai On, who in turn sold me to Chau Ah Fook for $960, and this latter sold me to Tse On for $800. Tse On sold me for less than he bought me for because he needed the money to go home to China with. Tse On took me to Sycamoose, near Kamloops, and forced me to lead a life of shame.

A highbinder, i.e. a Chee Kung Tong man, named Tam Chew, came along some three years after, and held out glowing prospects to me if I would run away and live with him. I consented to do so, desiring simply to get away from my then owner. When we arrived in New Westminster, this Tam Chow still holding out promises—and at times threatening me—got me to go to the Rev. Mr. Scoular's, who performed the ceremony uniting us in marriage. The night before the wedding he took out a dirk knife and said that if I did not appear willing to be married when taken before the minister he would kill me. So I appeared willing. When in New Westminster I was taken to the Chee Kung Tong hall for a settlement of my case. A trial was held in that hall. Tam Chew, being a Chee Kung Tong man, was not obliged to pay what a non-member would have paid for me. He paid only $480 for me. Lam Lap Fong and Lau Cheung were the two highbinders in this city who helped Tam Chow in this transaction. Just as soon as he, Tam Chow, got me safely to Victoria, he proved to me that his promises were false, as he too forced me to return to the life of shame. I have now been in Victoria about two years, during which time I have supported Tam Chow with my earnings.

Besides my night life, after 11 p.m. I have been engaged all along singing in two gambling houses in this city, one on Cormorant street named Chiu Cheung, and one on Fisguard St., named Tseung Lee. I sang twice a day in each place, and an hour and a half each time. In the former the hours were from 12:30 to 2 p.m. and from 7:30 to 9 o'clock in the evening. In the latter from 2 to 3:30 p.m. and from 9:30 to 11 o'clock at night. My pay for singing was $8.00 a week from each house. There is a little loft in each of these houses for me to sing in, in full view of those who, attracted by my singing, came there to gamble. Sick of this life and tired of the cruel treatment I received at the hands of Tam Chow, I decided to seek refuge at the Rescue Home, where I am at present.

Neither Tam Chow nor the Chinese generally knew that I was about to take this step, as I was singing in the gambling house right up to the moment of my leaving for the "Home."

I came into the "Home" yesterday and have been most kindly treated by the Misses Cartmel and the Chinese girls in the "Home."

Have You Read

How Mr. W. D. Wentz of Geneva, N.Y., was cured of the severest form of dyspepsia? He says everything he ate seemed like pouring melted lead into his stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a perfect cure. Full particulars will be sent if you write C. I. Hood & Co. Lowell, Mass.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient action.

The reduction sale of carpets, rugs, chenille curtains and art squares still goes on at Weiler Bros. Special attention is called to some large seamless velvet squares at exceptionally good value. If you intend getting a new carpet in the near future it will pay you to come and order in now.

Balmoral hotel, finest restaurant in the province, excellent table board, European plan, homelike and cheerful. Strictly first-class. Cor. Fort and View, opposite Victoria theatre. *

Genuine Boston baked beans at the Dairy Kitchen to-day. *

Fine fishing tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

THE HOSPITAL DIRECTORS

Held Their Regular Business Meeting Last Evening.

The board of directors of the Jubilee Hopital held their regular fortnightly meeting last evening, President Davies in the chair. The following directors were present: Messrs. W. M. Chudley, B. Gordon, W. C. Hayward, A. C. Flumerfelt, D. M. Eberts, Thos. Shotbolt, John Braden, H. D. Helmcken, E. Crowe Baker, and H. M. Yates, secretary.

Mr. Helmcken moved, seconded by Mr. Baker, that the secretary be instructed to convey the hearty thanks of the Board to the doctor for his generous offer, which the Board, owing to the appointment having been made previous to Dr. Duncan's letter having come to its knowledge, could not take advantage of.

A letter from F. J. Claxton containing valuable suggestions was referred to the ladies' auxiliary and provincial health officers.

Mr. Haywood moved, seconded by Mr. Gordon,

"That a deputation consisting of three members of this Board be appointed to wait on the hon. the Attorney-General with a view of ascertaining whether legal measures cannot be taken to prevent the authorities of the towns and cities of the province quarantining uninfected passengers arriving at any such places from this city."

Mr. Hayward said he had brought the matter up as rival cities on the mainland had quarantined against Victoria and no one seemed to make it their business to take the matter up.

The motion was carried and Messrs. Gordon, Baker and Hayward were named as the committee.

The resignation of Major Dupont was accepted, and J. Stuart Yates was appointed in his place.

The board will call for tenders for supplies to be in by the 3rd of August.

THE ORDER CONTINUED.

Dr. Milne Restrained From Acting as City Medical Health Officer.

The case of Dr. J. C. Davie vs. Dr. Milne was called at 3:20 yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Sir M. B. Begbie on the bench. Hon. T. Davie, for the plaintiff, explained the case, that he had applied the day before for an injunction restraining Dr. Milne from acting as health officer of Victoria until 3 p.m. Thursday. The interview in the Daily TIMES between Dr. Milne and a reporter of that paper, in which Dr. Milne stated his intention not to resign until ordered by the city authorities to do so, was the cause for applying for an injunction. Mr. Davie then read extracts bearing upon the case from the British Columbia Health Act. He then outlined the case from the beginning of the dispute between Drs. Milne and Davie and showed that the issuance of the order-in-council was mainly intended to annul the appointment of Dr. Milne. There could not be two heads in matters of this kind, especially when they were at variance, and he would ask for an injunction.

Mr. J. W. Taylor, for the defendant, on rising said that the act under which the Attorney-General argued that the defendant should be restrained was not the one under which he had been appointed. He then showed at some length that there could be no question about Dr. Milne's appointment. The Lieut.-Governor in council had no power of removal; it was vested with the corporation of the city of Victoria. The power to remove him, it is expressly stated in the act, rests with the municipal board. The Provincial health officer has some sort of power over the local officers, but that is merely to see that they properly discharge their duties in case of epidemic and endernic diseases.

His lordship, after some argument between himself and Mr. Taylor, said that the Lieut.-Governor had certainly erred in directly removing Dr. Milne; that was one point in defendant's favor. The power is vested directly in the board. Sec. 2 of the health act, consolidated statutes of 1888, overruled the rest of the act. Dr. Milne could not hold his position an hour in face of Sec. 2.

Mr. Taylor said Dr. Milne did not propose to resign his position at all, as he had been giving satisfaction to the local board of health.

Mr. Davie said the Government did not want to go the length of discharging the whole local board of health.

His Lordship asked if the objection which had been the bone of contention between the medical men was not one of those that should be swept aside in cases of emergency like the present.

Mr. Davie admitted that it was.

Mr. Taylor contended that the Lieut.-Governor was not the Legislature, and could not make or alter laws himself.

His Lordship said there were other judges in the city who might be disposed to hear the case further, as for himself he must continue the order during the enforcement of the supplementary rules. If the defendant's counsel applied for further hearing before 7 o'clock in the evening they could be heard to-day, if the judges would sit.

The court then adjourned.

Systematic Villainy.

ELGIN, Ills., July 22.—Three weeks ago William Kanshel, a young man with money but no apparent occupation, made his appearance in this city. He paid assidous attention to a respectable young girl, and had induced her to promise to elope with him to-day. Just at the appointed time Chicago detectives arrived and carried the young man away. Before leaving he admitted that he intended stealing a valuable horse and carriage as well. He is wanted for stealing a horse at Odes, Ohio, and selling it to the city marshal of Valparaiso, Ind. Several similar offences are charged to him. It is said the real reason of the long search made is to secure a testimony against the keepers of vile dens in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. His plan is alleged to have been to advertise for girls to play baseball, offering big salaries. When once in his power, according to his captors, these unfortunates were degraded. When that plan was broken up he made single conquests and stole horses to reach distant localities.

Found at last a cure for dyspepsia K. D. C., guaranteed to cure. To be had from your druggist, or Beckwith Thompson & King, agents for B. C. *

At Cadboro Bay.

There is a merry party of campers at Cadboro Bay making things around that pretty resort quite lively. They have established their "tent city" on the hill just above the bay, being near to the beach and at the same time sheltered from the winds of the gulf. The party consists of Alderman Humber's family, Postmaster Shakespeare and family, W. H. Bone and family and Jas. Gray and family. The children, who are by far in the majority, have a grand time in the woods and on the beach, and the older members of the party are enjoying themselves just as well. A temporary kitchen has been erected and the campers are prepared to remain at Cadboro Bay just as long as the fine weather continues. In the evening the campers and ladies and gentlemen from neighboring residences gather around a big camp fire and pass the time together. The health officers paid a visit to the camp on Wednesday, but finding everyone suffering from sore arms, pronounced no danger of the dread disease getting hold of any of that happy party. A TIMES reporter who visited the camp yesterday can give evidence of how well the ladies know how to entertain visitors.

Everybody in England and United States drinks it. Thousands in Canada are drinking it now. A delicious summer drink is Montserrat pure Lime Fruit Juice. Not a trace of alcohol. When you are mopping your perspiring brow, and wondering if there would be any relief in a "smile," resolve upon a drink of Montserrat. *That* will make a new man of you. 3 fo

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

ADVICE.

Instead of Blarneying about the Canada Western, etc., during the warm weather, you should look in at D. Campbell & Co's, the **Only Tailors** in the province, and see their fine Summer Suitings, something that will keep you cool and comfortable.

D. CAMPBELL & CO.,
88 Government St.
m-w-f

AMUSEMENTS.

PROGRAMME
—FOR—
FALL MEETING
—OF THE—
Victoria Jockey Club.

Thursday, September 8, 1892.

FIRST RACE—Trotting and Pacing—For stallions owned in the province six months previous to day of race. 1 mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse.....$300
SECOND—Running—½ mile and repeat. Open. Purse.....$200
THIRD—Running—1 mile and repeat. Open. Purse.....$300

Trotting—Friday, September 9.

FOURTH—Trotting and Pacing—Open to all. 1 mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse.....$400
FIFTH—Running—½ mile and repeat. For all horses foaled, owned and raised in the province. Purse.....$250
SIXTH—Running—1 mile dash. Open. Purse.....$300

Saturday, September 10.

SEVENTH—Trotting and Pacing, 2:40 class. 1 mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse.....$300
EIGHTH—Running—1¼ mile dash. Purse.$250
NINTH—Running-British Columbia Derby 1½ mile dash. Purse (entrance added).....$500

Entries close Thursday, August 25, 1892, with the secretary. Entrance fees, 10 per cent. of purse.

Nominations for the British Columbia Derby of 1893 close December 31, 1892. Acceptances May 24, 1893.

For further particulars and entry forms apply to

W. H. BAINBRIDGE,
jy14 Jewell Block, Douglas St., Victoria.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., L'd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.),

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coals are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating Power, unequalled by any other Illuminating Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the Leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

Argyle House

REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICES
DRESS GOODS

Plaid and Figured Dress Goods, 12 yards for $1.00.

A Varied Assortment of Dress Goods, 10 yards for $1.00.

A nice lot of Figured and Plain Dress Goods, eight yards for $1.00.

Fine All-Wool Serge, plain colors, 20c. a yard.

15 yards Flannelette for $1.00.

15 yards Grey Calico for $1.00.

15 yards White Calico for $1.00.

SPECIAL VALUE.

Large size Honeycomb Quilts, $1.00
do do do 1.50

J. Horner & Co.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED dry goods firms have agreed to close their places of business on Saturday afternoons from 1 to 6:30 p.m. during June, July and August:

FIRMS.	PROPRIETORS.
Spencer's Arcade	D. Spencer
White House	H. Young & Co.
Westside	J. Hutcheson & Co.
Albion House	..... R. White
Victoria House	Shears and Page
City House	Wm. Wilson & Co.
Stanley House	W. S. Hampson & Co.
Lansdowne House	J. M. Partridge
Manchester House	Thos. Haughton & Co.
Vancouver House	Wm. Craft
Argyle House	John Horner & Co.
Somerset House	H. Bickford
Whitlaw Estate	T. Fowls

my31

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
—::— FOR FAMILY USE, —::—
IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other.

Manufactured by
ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf At Third street Victoria.

VACCINATION

In order that vaccination may be carried out with dispatch, the medical men of the city have arranged with me to vaccinate all those who are unable to pay free of charge, and that those who can afford to pay, a charge of $1 will be made.

The public vaccinators of the city will vaccinate free all those who are in need of vaccinating.

A certificate of vaccination will be given in every case of where the vaccination has been successful.

G. L. MILNE, M.D., Health Officer.

PROVINCIAL
Royal-Jubilee-Hospital.

Any person, other than accident cases, seeking admission into this institution, must first have an order signed by either Drs. Davie or Hanington. Visitors will not be permitted to see patients in the public wards until further orders. Any visitor wishing to see a pay patient must have an order signed by Drs. Davie or Hanington.

By order, H. M. YATES,
jy14 Secretary.

PROVINCIAL
Royal Jubilee Hospital.

All patients seeking admission to the above named institution must remain outside the grounds until examined by Dr. W. A. Richardson, Resident Medical Officer, at the gates nearest to the buildings. Directors will please only sign cards of admission subject to this order.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
jy12 President.

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Own a Dictionary.
Care should be taken to GET THE BEST.

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FLOWER SEEDS

Just received, direct from
ENGLAND AND GERMANY,
—A—
Very Choice Assortment
—OF—
FLOWER SEEDS.

C. A. McTAVISH
9 PARK ROAD, VICTORIA.

BUSINESS CHANCE

A GOOD RUSTLER can make money by calling at my store and buying my merry-go-round. The outfit consists of horses, engine, tent, sleighs, organ, etc., and is movable. The sale price can be cleared in two holidays. A great success for the right man.

a23-tf FRANK CAMPBELL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, Mr. Richards retiring. The business will be carried on at the old address at Broad street and at the Market by Messrs. H. Cuthbert & Co., who will receive all assets and discharge all liabilities of the late firm of Richards & Cuthbert.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr.
HERBERT CUTHBERT.

Witness: J. St. Clair Blackett.
Victoria, July 15th, 1892. jy19-tf

NOTICE.

ON and after this date George A. Perrin has no claim upon, or right and title to act on our behalf. By order.

jy15-2w SAN JUAN FISHING CO.

NOTICE.

This is to notify the public that R. Moose is no longer in the employ of the California Wine Company nor authorised to collect any money due said Company.

CALIFORNIA WINE CO., Ltd.
jy12-tf 64 Douglas Street.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between John Earsman and Alexander McKenzie Leitch, under the name or style of John Earsman & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will in future be carried on by John Earsman.

6th July, 1892. jy6-1m

Estate of Ira Wilson, Deceased.

All claims against the above estate are to be handed in to the executors, Messrs. George Deans and William Whittaker, who will collect all outstanding debts owing to the estate, which must be settled forthwith. All accounts must be certified and handed in to the undersigned under cover to the above named executors.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
63 Government Street, Victoria.
Victoria, B. C., June 2, 1892. jn7-tf

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
52 Government street, Victoria.

C. B. LOCKHART & CO.,
Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

PARLORS: Corner of Broad street and Trounce Avenue. ap15

PLATE GLASS

We have a consignment of Plate Glass which we expect

To Arrive About April.

APPLY TO
MUIRHEAD & MANN
2-tf

THE VERDICT

All advertisers indorse the TIMES as the best advertising medium.

Are you in it?

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Dec. 30.

NELSON TOWN LOTS

PRESENT PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED AFTER 15TH JULY.

Choice Business and Residence Property for Sale

In the Town of Nelson, Kootenay District, the Mining and Business Centre of the Finest Mineral Portion of British Columbia. Communication by Rail and Steam Daily. Prices Reasonable and Easy Terms.

Lots for Sale at ROBSON, the Columbia River Terminus of the C. & K. Ry. (2 miles from Sproat's Landing.)

FIFTY DOLLARS TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

jun11 Apply to F. FLETCHER, Land Department C. & K. Railway, Nelson, B. C.

SOME THINGS I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

TO THE EDITOR:—I would like to know where the "cheerful smile" is that Dr. Davie is alleged to have worn on the occasion of several visits to the Jubilee quarantine? The last heard of it was that the patients there had seen him wearing it (indeed, that was the first and last that I have heard of it, and I have enquired among my friends, and they say the same); the supposition is that it was detained as a suspect, and will have to stay out the period of incubation, which may be a very long time according to Dr. Davie's theory.

Another thing I would like to know is why Dr. Wade reports to the Attorney-General-Premier-Provincial Secretary? If the former gentleman is municipal health officer, is not Dr. Davie (the appointee of his own brother, the Attorney-General-Premier-Provincial Secretary) the Provincial health officer, and is not Dr. Wade guilty of "insubordination" in reporting to anyone else. And should he not be "removed" for such offence? Is it not a menace to public safety if there is is not "harmony" among the officials at this time? Or will Dr. Davie advise the "removal" of both these officials for "insubordination?"

Another thing I want to know is whether Dr. Wade's appointment (by the "Brothers Davie") carries with it the position of censor of public morals?

There are other little matters that I shall enquire about to-morrow.

ENQUIRER.

DR. MILNE REPLIES.

TO THE EDITOR:—In reply to my letter yesterday Dr. Davie says:—"As regards persons who have been only slightly exposed, such as are mentioned in the leading article of the TIMES last evening, as being in the Clarence hotel, and these no doubt will suit Dr. Milne as examples of slight exposure (with one exception, that of the attendant on a case of smallpox, who is properly a suspect and will be treated as such), the remainder, upon an enquiry by Dr. Wade, are considered to have been so little exposed, or not exposed at all, that they will be immediately set at liberty."

Of course I pointed out the hardship these people would suffer, but Dr. Davie has told me and the public more than once that his commands were *imperative* and must be obeyed to the letter. Now he agrees to my view and will discriminate—the very thing I wished to do, as has been shown by my correspondence. I have pointed out more than once the injustice it would be to the majority of those living in the Clarence and he admits I was right and now instructs Dr. Wade "to allow those who have been so little exposed, or not exposed at all, to be immediately set at liberty."

This is Dr. Davie's statement in this morning's papers, the very fact that I have been contending for. He allows Dr. Wade the privilege which he refused me, namely, to act upon my own judgment, and for which the Attorney-General had to go to the extreme limit of his power to procure an order-in-council and by the power vested in the Lieut.-Governor deprive me of authority as health officer for Victoria.

Now if Dr. Davie has been so good as to take my advice in reference to the people who were quarantined in the Clarence Hotel, he might have done so with others. What about those young men that were hustled out of a boarding house on Yates street, where they had no connection or never came in contact with the case of smallpox. These young men I am certain were not contaminated or exposed to the disease, but were sent out to the Ross Bay station and are now co-mingling with suspected cases taken from the smallpox hospital, at the Jubilee grounds and others who have been taken from the city who have been attending to the sick.

There are many more instances which, if I had the time, I could point out which show injustice and the unsanitary character of the law as now being carried out. The fact is, the law is not now so imperative as when I was health officer. Discrimination is not now made for those who have been a little or not at all exposed to the disease, but permits are granted to those who were attending cases to remain in their houses. Well might we exclaim, "Consistency thou art a jewel."

I am quite willing for the citizens of Victoria to know all the facts of the case, and judge for themselves; and I would also like the whole matter placed before an competent judge, say the secretary of the Ontario Board of Health, whose rules have been largely incorporated in our new regulations, to say whether the position I have taken in the matter is not the most rational and sanitary.

G. L. MILNE.

ABOUT VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR,—Like a great many other folks in town, I am very much troubled about this vaccination business. I have no great objection to the operation, especially when the doctors tell us it is quite safe, provided the lymph is pure, and the lancet is clean, and the blood of the patient is in good order. But this is just where it gets me. Suppose my blood is not in good order, although I feel only a little under the weather. Suppose the lancet is not clean, and when I hear of nearly 200 people being turned off at once by one doctor, I suppose he has to hurry up a bit, and is likely to make a mistake. However, the purity of the lymph is what I want to ask you about, for if I could be sure of that I think I would risk the others. Now, I have a friend (he's one of these pesky anti-vaccinators) who has made me very uneasy, and he says there is no way of telling if the lymph is pure except afterwards. He says that if you suffer from it you will know the lymph was bad, and if you do not it was probably good, though it may be a year or two before you are quite sure, because the effects do not always come out at once. Now, no one pays much attention to what an anti-vaccinator says, and if it was only his word it would not scare me, but the man I speak of brings out what he calls authorities to prove his statements, and what makes me uneasy is that these authorities are not from his side of the house, but from the vaccinators, and they admit that many diseases with jaw cracking names enough to frighten a body, have been caused by bad lymph. And then I see an advertisement in your paper, signed by well-known doctors here, guaranteeing their lymph. "Bob," says my friend, "what does it amount to. That's no guarantee. A guarantee carries a penalty. What penalty would one of these doctors pay if a patient got erysipelas from bad matter. Would he say more than—'I'm very sorry, I did my best'—if he even said that. But probably he would say—'You had the disease any way; the vaccine did you a great service in bringing it out'—and you wouldn't get any satisfaction at all." What I think, Mr. Editor, is that if they don't mean it, they shouldn't say it; and if, as my friend says, "leading lights of the profession refuse to guarantee the lymph, and admit that there is no known test of its purity," these doctors here are not acting straightforwardly. Then comes Dr. Ernest Hall in his letter to you, saying that its purity can be called in question; and he is one of the profession too, and as he is a young man and fresher from college than the others, I take a good deal of stock in his opinion on such a disputed subject as this vaccination, that I am told the doctors have changed their minds about half a dozen times already, and are fighting about it in England like so many cats. My friend says, "Let's hope it will end like the fight of the Kilkenny cats," but then he's an anti-vaccinator and must have his little joke about the doctors. Now, Mr. Editor, you must see that all this makes a nervous man like myself very uneasy, for I say to myself: Here I am a pretty healthy man, and my chances of taking smallpox are very small, whereas it seems to me the more enquiries I make my chances of taking other things are pretty large; why should I disturb the *status quo*? And here comes my friend again, with more of his wretched questions to shake my nerves. Says he: "Dr. Davie and his colleagues have been cultivating lymph in a heifer. Now where did they get the matter they put into that heifer? An early answer will oblige." And says he again: "They are now vaccinating from arm to arm." Suppose they start with pure lymph and put it into a scrofulous child, and then vaccinate others from that child, what is likely to be the result?" "Oh, get away," I say, "Of course they pick out a child quite free from any disease." "Not so fast," says he, "They can't tell. Scrofula is not as plain as the nose on your face. It's one of these things that may exist largely in the constitutions of the parents, and of the child, without being known to or suspected by the doctors. They can't tell. It's all one huge guess, and they go ahead guaranteeing safety to a thing that cannot be guaranteed, and trusting to Providence it will all come right in the end." Now, Mr. Editor, I have given you an awful long letter, and perhaps you may not be able to put it all in, but I hope you will put in some of it, for this question is of great importance to us all and we should all try to get at the truth. One side says vaccination is a preventative and palliative; the other side says vaccination is a huge delusion. Now which is right? I don't care so long as the truth comes out, but until more of it comes out than has lately been visible to the naked eye in Victoria, I am going to occupy a high seat on the fence, and avoid my anti-vaccination friend, who makes me feel bad every time I see him. What do you think, he says now: "Vaccination be blowed. Get a sewerage system a little newer than the Christian era; draw your water supply from some other place than a marsh; purify the harbor and fill up James Bay flats and other evil-smelling places, and the smallpox will pass us by every time, and go to Vancouver, where they have got a hose and other modern appliances for keeping it out." This time, Mr. Editor, I think my friend is right. Yours faithfully,

ANGUS MCALLISTER.

Fine fishing tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Victoria Division No. 2, U.R.K. of P.

ALL members wishing to pay dues, can leave same with P. J. Hall, Recorder. By order.
STROUD L. REDGRAVE,
jy22-tf Captain of Division.

William Waldorf Astor.

William Waldorf Astor, who has recently bought a palatial residence in the fashionable part of London, was born in New York in March, 1848. He is the direct lineal descendant of the first John Jacob Astor. William Waldorf Astor has represented his district in the State Senate, was twice defeated for Congress, once by the present governor, R. P. Flower. In 1882 he was appointed Minister to Italy by President Arthur. He was married to Miss Mary Paul, of Philadelphia, in 1880, and has three children. He has written two Italian romances, "Valentino" and Sforza."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVINCIAL

Royal Jubilee Hospital.

(INCORPORATED 1890.)

TO CONTRACTORS FOR SUPPLIES.

Sealed Tenders will be received for supplying the above institution for 12 months to 30th June 1893, for the following articles to be delivered free: Meat, vegetables, bread, milk, drugs, medical appliances, wood and groceries, each article to be of the best quality.

All tenders to be marked for the special article tendered for therein, and directed to the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on the 1st day of August, 1892.

H. M. YATES,
Secretary.

j22-td

GREAT REDUCTION SALE OF

.... ART GOODS ....

Owing to the depression in trade caused by the smallpox scare we have decided to reduce our large stock of Artists' Materials, Pictures, Frames, Mouldings and Fancy Goods by offering

AT LESS THAN ACTUAL COST FOR 30 DAYS

only, as we must have money. An examination of goods and prices will surprise and delight all.

R. G. HOWELL & CO.,
jy21 62 Government Street.

CARD OF THANKS.

J. H. BROWNLEE, District Manager Equitable Life Assurance Society, Victoria.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge with thanks on behalf of Mrs. Marion M. Humber, the receipt of the Equitable Life Assurance Society's cheque to her for $5,000, being the amount of the late Frederick S. Humber's insurance in your Company.

This amount under existing circumstances is indeed acceptable, and the prompt manner in which the Company have paid the claim most satisfactory.

I am, yours truly,
J. ST. CLAIR BLACKETT.
jy21-1w

SPECTACLE WEARERS

NOTE:

The above illustration shows how you are fitted by jewelers and so-called opticians.
RESULT:—Positive ruination of sight.

This shows how you are fitted by the first and ONLY OPTICIANS in British Columbia.
RESULT:—Comfort and ease to the eyes, and preservation of sight.

F. W. NOLTE & CO
(Successors to Hyaw s)
27 FORT STREET

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

To the Citizens of Victoria:

The undersigned beg to announce that they have bought the business of Mr. J. H. Simpson, Tailor, 86 Government street, and having a long experience in the line of fine tailoring they are prepared to attend to the wants of all well-dressed Victorians. They carry positively the finest line of Suitings in British Columbia.

J. C. LEASK & CO.,
jy12-m-w-f-2m 86 Government Street.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
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INSURE WITH

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.

SHEPHERD HOMANS, PRESIDENT. R. H. MATSON, MANAGER FOR CANADA.
S. H. MATSON, MANAGER FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

5138 Policies issued in 1891 to the value of $16,200,605

THE RATIO OF NET ASSETS HAS BEEN INCREASED

From $238.00 to $261.77 for each $100 of Net Liabilities.

jy20-tf

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HUGHES & O'BRIEN

Have opened their new store at

74 YATES STREET

With a full line of

Groceries and Provisions.

EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH.

Telephone No. 530.

PREVENT DISEASE

By using

CARBO-NAPTHAZONE

Disinfecting Powder.

LANGLEY & CO., - - 21-23 YATES STREET.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000 $3,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£245,000 $1,225,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal, New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 4 per cent. per annum. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business.

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1y W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

SUMMER SHOES.

We have just received a fresh supply of

TAN SHOES
CANVAS SHOES
TENNIS SHOES

in ladies', gents', boys', and girls'. Also beautiful lines LADIES' OXFORDS in Cloth Top, Kid, Dongola, etc. Ladies' Cloth Top Button. Owing to delay in arriving we have determined to sell at away down prices.

CALL EARLY.

Carmichael & Paterson

35 Johnson Street.

CARPET SALE

After a very satisfactory Spring trade we still have a large stock of

Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, and Chenille Curtains,

and during the balance of the month of July we offer our entire stock of above goods

AT GENUINE BARGAINS.

Call early and get your choice.

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St.

F. C. RICHARDS, Jr.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKER.

Agent Union Fire Assurance Society of London, Eng.

Eighteen fine Lots on Michigan, Powell and Toronto streets, the very best residential property in James Bay. Reasonable prices and liberal terms.

Lots in Fernwood, Saanich Road, Work Estate, Spring Ridge and Victoria West. Some good buys in City Lots.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to June 5th next for that magnificent homestead property known as

STEVENS' FARM AND HOTEL (Westwood Farm)

on the Saanich Road, containing 950 acres, more or less, being Sections 63, 64, 75, 76, 77, 91, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, Lake District.

There are 150 acres under thorough cultivation. A magnificent orchard of about 1000 fruit trees, all bearing. Two-story Hotel and license. Barns, sheds and all kinds of outhouses. There is a living spring stream of water running through the property.

The above magnificent piece of property can be bought on the following easy terms:—One-third cash, one-third two years, one-third five years, at 7% interest.

F. C. RICHARDS, Jr. - - 51 Yates Street.

Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 7—NO. 52.
WHOLE NUMBER, 389.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892.

TIMES PRINTING & PUB. CO. (LTD) PROPS
$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

TRAINS COME TOGETHER.

Fatal Collision on the Bay of Quinte Railway Near Erinsville This Morning.

The Quebec Whiskey Smuggler Leaves the Customs Officials in the Lurch.

Situation at Homestead—Foolhardy Captain Andrews—The Montreal Elopers.

TWEED, Ont., July 21.—In a collision on the Bay of Quinte Railway this morning, near Erinsville, engineer Christie, fireman Hardy and some others whose names were not learned, were killed.

BELLEVILLE, July 21.—The regular passenger train was coming from Tweed on time when she was met by a special from Erinsville, Ont., consisting of engine and tender. Both trains were going at full speed. They met in a deep cut. There was a terrific crash and the engines and cars were piled upon one another in an indiscriminate mass.

The list of the dead so far is: William Christie, engineer on the passenger train; W. Hardy, fireman on the special and an unknown child. Injured: Kerby, engineer on the special, fatally; Thos. Watson, fireman on the passenger, badly hurt; W. H. Wilkinson, conductor on the special, slightly injured. A brakeman on the special was slightly hurt and a brakeman on the passenger train badly hurt. Miss Carroll, on the passenger train, was seriously injured, probably fatally. One lady, unknown, had her jaw broken, and several more passengers were slightly injured. All of the killed belonged to Tweed.

The U.S. Minister to Ecuador.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Rowland B. Mahany, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Ecuador, arrived in this city yesterday on the Pacific mail steamer City of Para, having been granted sixty days leave of absence. Mr. Mahany was appointed to his present office in February, and sailed at once for his post of duty at Colon. He was overcome by the heat and was in a very feeble condition when he reached Ecuador. To get to the capital required a journey of nine days on a mule's back and Minister Mahany was thoroughly exhausted when he reached his destination. His illness became so critical that his death was reported. Mr. Mahany finally recovered sufficiently to return home, but his condition is still a cause of anxiety to his friends. Although physically very ill, while in Ecuador, Minister Mahany was successful in his diplomatic errand, which was understood to have been the securing of a coaling station on one of the Galopagos Islands, which has been much wanted by the U.S. Government.

The Whiskey Trust.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Wm. Hobart, treasurer of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, was asked yesterday concerning the statement in yesterday's dispatches that the whiskey trust was discouraged and troubled by the demand for an increased rental of the plant the leases of which are now expiring. Mr. Hobart was not in the least troubled by this apparent inroad upon the company's treasury. "It is all provided for, a re-valuation every three years when either party demands it. The leases are just now beginning to expire, and instead of owners of plants demanding higher rental, so far the only action has been on the part of the trust, which demands a re-valuation on the ground that the rentals are too high. The lease provides a mode of determining the re-valuation in case either party desires it, so that no trouble may be looked for on that account. The trust is by no means compelled, in renewing a lease, to concede whatever the owners may demand."

Thought It Was Cholera.

DETROIT, July 21.—James Cockburn came from Glasgow, Scotland, on the Furnessia, and reached Detroit six days ago. On Sunday night he died very suddenly of what was really an aggravated case of cholera morbus, but which presented all the characteristic symptoms of Asiatic cholera. The remains turned completely black. Had cholera been epidemic the doctors would have pronounced it a case of the deadly disease and the fact that he was a recent emigrant added to the fears. The funeral took place at Woodmere cemetery at midnight, only four persons in attendance, the clergyman, wife and brother of the deceased and a friend who had known Cockburn in Scotland. The only religious services were a short prayer recited by the clergyman at the grave.

A Long Tramp.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 21.—Henry T. Walsh, a veteran, who is walking from his home in Mount Pleasant, Mich., to Washington, carrying his effects in a wheelbarrow, has passed through here to-day. He goes to attend the National G.A.R. camp. He arrived here to-day at 8 a.m. and rolled his unique outfit into the rotunda of the state house and paid his respects to Governor McKinley. The Governor placed his autograph with those of Governor Winans, ex-President Hayes, Gen. W. H. Gibson and other prominent people whom Mr. Walsh has met on his trip. Mr. Walsh left home on July 1st at 1 p.m. and averaged 32 miles a day. A little staff upon his wheelbarrow bears a small flag, the gift of the woman's relief corps of Mount Pleasant. Mr. Walsh is 65 years old.

The Officers Outwitted.

QUEBEC, July 21.—A report reached here on Tuesday night that Bouchard with his invincible schooner and a cargo of whiskey had at last succeeded in eluding the naval and military authorities and was expected to arrive at Isle aux Coudres, not very far from the city yesterday morning. When the news reached Quebec five custom officials boarded the tug Florence on Tuesday evening and immediately went to capture the schooner. When they arrived at their destination they noticed Bouchard's schooner lying in close to shore. Bouchard, who was one of the first to welcome them, told them they had arrived too late, and his remark was confirmed when the schooner was searched and found to be empty.

A CASE AT MOODYVILLE.

A Man at That Point Has Smallpox—Sixteen Prisoners in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, July 19.—The council last night decided to accept the proposition of the Chinese population to look after their own sick, provided a hospital was furnished by the city.

The Islander arrived this morning. Capt. Irving reports the tug Lorne quarantined in Royal Roads.

The council last night passed a resolution asking the Provincial Government to prevent Victoria boats from landing at Port Moody and Hastings, smallpox having broken out at the latter place.

The Yosemite arrived at one to-day. Passengers were refused a landing as usual.

Sunday's C.P.R. train did not arrive until 8 last evening, after which the Empress of China sailed. A big crowd assembled to see D. E. Brown off and there was immense cheering. The cause of delay was the derailment, six miles west of Sicamous, of the train which was badly wrecked; no injuries reported, although two doctors went up the line.

The steamer Yosemite went up to the sugar refinery for a cargo of sugar. On her return Capt. Rudlin will be tried in the C.P.R. offices at the wharf.

The Alaska Raymond excursion is expected at 3 o'clock.

The B. C. Presbyterian synod opens to-morrow. The old Presbytery meets for the last time this afternoon. The ministers on board the Yosemite will not be allowed to land.

R. Keefer, C.P.R. general freight and passenger agent at Winnipeg, returned home to-day.

VANCOUVER, July 20.—No new cases of smallpox to-day.

Nine persons voluntarily came off the Yosemite last evening and went into quarantine.

A notice served on the mayor and health officials last evening of a motion to commit for contempt of court caused a slight ripple of excitement, but no alarm. The health officials do not treat it seriously. They will be represented at Victoria by Hon. A. N. Richards.

No effort will be made to prosecute Capt. Rudlin until the result of the trial now going on at Westminster is known.

Architects here complain of tenders being asked at New York for plans for the proposed departmental buildings at Victoria.

The last session of the Presbytery of Columbia was held yesterday afternoon and to-day. The new synod meets to-night.

Dr. McGuigan has been appointed provincial health officer for the district outside of Vancouver. All Burrard Inlet is now secure against Victoria boats landing passengers.

Robert Stevenson, Chilliwhack, says the quarantined passengers there have been removed to private houses.

The effects of the Granville club will be sold by public auction to-morrow.

Mr. Sutherland, late immigration agent here, having sold his effects by auction, left to-day for Winnipeg. It is rumored he will get a position in the service in England.

VANCOUVER, July 21.—Last evening Sheriff's Officer Patterson was notified from Moodyville that a man was supposed to be ill of smallpox there. Provincial Officer Calbick being away at Port Moody, Mr. Patterson immediately called Dr. Bell-Irving and sent him to examine the man. The Dr. had no hesitation in pronouncing the case to be one of smallpox, and ordered the patient to be immediately isolated, which was done by conveying him to a shack, removed from other houses. Tupper Thompson was engaged to act as nurse, and is now in attendance. The man is said to have been sleeping in the same house with ten other men, but the truth or falsity of the report could not be ascertained. Various rumors as to the manner in which the man contracted the disease were in circulation last night, but nothing reliable could be learned. Every precaution has been, of course taken to prevent the communication of the disease to others.

There are now sixteen Yosemite passengers in quarantine.

The effects of the Granville club were sold by auction to-day.

An Important Baby.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—Mrs. J. Hooker Hammersley, New York, gave birth to a son this morning. Simple though this is, it is fraught with the greatest importance to the parents of the child, to the Duchess of Marlbough and to many charitable institutions to which she may be kindly disposed, for should it be alive when the Duchess dies it will inherit the $7,000 000 left by Louis C. H. Hammersley, whose widow the Duchess was before she allied to the nobility.

Anarchists Arrested.

PARIS, July 21.—Two anarchists were arrested to-day for conspiracy. They had planned to blow up the Bourse and other public buildings.

BILLIARDS.

PARIS, July 20.—The directors of the Novian Circume propose a match between Ives and Schaefer of 800 points balk line. They will give 10,000 francs to the winner over the amount of the stakes. Schaefer is willing but Ives hangs fire. Yesterday Ives defeated Slosson, 168 in 300, in a game at the Cirque.

After arguement, the order of the Chief Justice restraining Dr. Milne, the Medical Health Officer, from acting in that capacity, was continued. An appeal will likely be taken.

THE CANADA WESTERN.

Col. Kane and Party at Westminster—Another Smallpox Case.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 19.—Hugh Reynolds, aged 25, employed in the Lulu island shingle mill, fell into the river last night and was drowned.

Col. Kane, Frank Bakeman, F. P. Blackman, of Chicago, promoters of Canada Western, arrived in Westminster last night. The party left for Vancouver en route to Nanaimo this morning. Bakeman said "We have come to make final arrangements for the building of the road in question. The subsidies and the route of the road will be finally decided upon. Parties from Victoria interested will meet us at Nanaimo, and we will go to Victoria when the quarantine is raised. It is all nonsense to talk about the project falling through. If the people of British Columbia want the railroad and will support us they will have it. We understand whence the rumors of insufficient capital and impracticability of the enterprise emanate. We have got a richer country than the Canadian Pacific passes through and we know it. I cannot tell you the place of crossing from the island to the mainland. When we are secure then we will speak. But you can tell the public that as much Chicago and San Francisco capital as is wanted is behind us."

Rev. S. Kelly, uncle of Anne Kelley, the young woman who has just recovered from smallpox, has contracted the disease.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 20.—At an adjourned session to-day, on the habeas corpus case of Geo. Bowick, a passenger on the Yosemite, detained by the city of Vancouver in quarantine in that city, Solicitor Hammersley of Vancouver, produced further affidavits from Health Officer Huntley and Mayor Cope, to prove that the Sound cities had quarantined against B. C. Mr. Davies for Bowick argued that it was not what the States did, but what Vancouver had a right to do. He alleged that the smallpox regulations suppressed the city by-law. Hamersley contended that the regulations were a general act, and the by-law being a private act stood before the court as law. Judge McCreight reserved his decision.

George McLean, a halfbreed, was charged in the police court this morning with stabbing Emma, an Indian woman, in the left hand. The case was adjourned, the woman being too sick to attend.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays have been set apart as days for public vaccination. Poor people will be vaccinated free. People who can pay will be charged one dollar.

A report is going the rounds of the town that the passengers from the Rainbow were landed on Lulu Island and walked into town over the Lulu Island bridge. Manager Briggs, of the C. P. N. Co., says he knows nothing of the matter.

A bench warrant has been issued against Alexander Gardiner, charged with vagrancy.

Mr. Justice McCreight is ready with his judgment in the George Bowick detention case. The Vancouver lawyers, though they were notified that the judgment was ready last night, have not materialized.

Judgment was delivered by Justice McCreight this afternoon in the George Bowack detention case in favor of the city of Vancouver.

The Yosemite arrived in port at 1:30 this afternoon. She had no passengers aboard and presented a clean bill of health.

From Quebec City.

QUEBEC, July 20.—M. Larochelle, leather cutter, was drowned accidentally at the Chateau d'Eau, of Lorette, yesterday.

H.M.S. Pylades arrived here yesterday from Montreal and will remain for a few days.

A young lad named Dayet, aged 17, a native of St. Malo, France, was picked up off St Pierre Miquelon and brought to this port by the barque Longfellow. Dayet belonged to a French fishing schooner, and imagining he was being badly treated, determined to desert. He left the vessel one night in a dory, expecting to be able to reach Pierre, but a fog settled down. After spending two days on the water, with nothing to eat or drink, he was picked up as above stated.

A Perilous Voyage.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., July 21.—"In 60 days I will be in Spain," said Capt. Wm. Andrews, answering the cheers of several thousands of people who had gathered to-day to see him sail on his perilous voyage across the Atlantic in his tin yacht "the Flying Dutchman," less than 15 feet in length. The voyage was begun with a fair and steady breeze. Every day during the voyage a bottle will be thrown overboard, noting the location, weather condition, and other information about the trip. The captain will sail due east and expects to first sight land within 30 days at one of the Azores, which he says is directly in his path.

At Homestead.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—Counsel for the accused strikers have decided that they shall not surrender to-day. Attorney Brennan has gone to Homestead to see Governor Pattison.

The Homestead strike has begun to seriously affect the business interests of Pittsburg. A leading merchant said this morning: Of the monthly pay received by the Homestead men fully $100,000 comes to Pittsburg. This is merely one item. There are other and more serious results from the strike which directly affect the city.

Jack Allan and Mrs. Hebden.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Jack Allan and Mrs. H. Y. Hebden, who eloped two month's ago from Montreal, and who have since July 2 been at the Palace as J. S. Adams and wife, left that hotel and have gone no one knows where. It is believed, however, that they have betaken themselves to Castle Craigs, and from thence will go to Portland and the north.

ATTACHMENTS TO ISSUE.

For Mayor Cope, A. St. G. Hamersley and Health Officer Huntley of Vancouver.

Such is the Order of the Court on the Motion to Commit These Gentlemen for Contempt.

The Judgment Delivered by Hon. Justice Crease in This Case This Afternoon.

In the Supreme Court this afternoon Mr. Justice Crease gave judgment in the case of the C. P. N. Company vs. the City of Vancouver. The motion was for the committment of Mayor Cope, City Solicitor Hammersley and Health Officer Huntley for contempt of court.

His Lordship said:—

The court was adjourned until to-day to enable me to satisfy myself by a quiet perusal and consideration on the law and of the evidence brought before me yesterday for the first time in a formal shape, first, as to the certainty of a committal of a breach of the orders of this court and secondly, to see whether there was sufficient evidence of the connection of the parties sought to be committed with such breach, before the court could satisfy itself of the propriety of issuing a writ of attachment against them. On both these points my opinion is clear.

There has been a deliberate and continuous contempt by some parties or other in Vancouver, of the Orders of this Court from 13th July instant, to the injunction of the 19th instant, and during the pendency of that injunction down to the present time; and the evidence so far is such as to implicate the three gentlemen charged with contempt.

Full warning was given to the defendants and the several individuals now before the Court through their counsel and other sources, of the real state of the law bearing on the case, and against their creating, allowing, or assisting in offering any impedimint to trade and commerce by interfering in any way with passengers, whether in or after landing, at the port of Vancouver, if they bring a clean bill of health (and after medical examination) do not show reasonable grounds for detention—as suffering from smallpox itself, or because they may be reasonably suspected on sufficient grounds (after such personal medical examination) of having been exposed to actual contagion; so as to make it likely the disease might be developed. Notice was given to each of the three persons alleged to be in contempt, of the motion to commit, in time to have presented themselves personally before the court yesterday, had they been inclined to avail themselves of it.

They all or each had either seen, or had sufficient notice of the several orders and of their purport or effect; or by law were sufficiently bound not only to know their purport and effect, but also to assist and aid in carrying out the orders of the court. (Ker on injunctions, page 641 and cases there cited.)

Not only must such an injunction be implicitly observed, but every diligence must be exercised to obey it to the letter.

Public warning was given especially applicable to the defendant and all their officers, and servants, which would include these gentlemen, by the court that these orders must be implicitly observed so long as they exist, however erroneously or irregularly obtained.

No one can affect to treat any injunction as a nulity while it is in existence. If he wishes to get rid of it he must have it discharged in the only way, viz.: upon a proper application to the court.

The mode of doing so is easy and swift.

A man who does not obey an injunction to the letter, so long as it exists, is guilty of contempt, unless there is something to mislead upon the plain reading of the order.

This excuse the parties do not for a moment advance here because the wording is unambiguous and they had themselves previously assisted in its preparation.

It seems strange to have to set forth in these days the very A.B.C. of the laws of injunctions; but such is the ignorance or affected ignorance of the law of injunctions here exhibited; so petty the pretexts put forth for their evasion in this case that such remarks become actually necessary, in order that people generally may see how the highest process of their own Supreme Courts of law are evaded or set at defiance; and the necessity of applying a timely remedy.

The letter of Mr. A. E. McPhillips to the city Solicitor Hamersley, one of the gentlemen now charged with contempt, after the question to dismiss the injunction had been heard and refused, gave a concise account of the views of the Court as to the mode in which the injunction, and the landing under it must be carried out.

If the evidence now before the Court should be sustained that the dealing of these three parties with the injunction had been the same throughout as the evidence describes it, then there has been a continuous contempt on their part. The moment passengers landed, although with a clean bill of health (fresh from an examination by the health officer at Victoria), in defiance of the laws they were at once—without medical examination, which when requested by Rudlin was refused, without any other pretext pounced upon, arrested and kept, in what must have been to them worse than a prison, for the space of 14 days. And the three gentlemen alleged to have been in contempt are pointed out as having taken a prominent and active part in all these forcible proceedings.

Already, if the evidence is correct, eight persons have been so unlawfully deprived of their liberty.

It is impossible that such a state of things can be allowed to continue, unless it be also intended that disorder and anarchy should take the place of law.

It is the interest of every good citizen throughout British Columbia that this wrong should be set right and the law of the land supported.

I therefore order that writs of attachment do forthwith issue to the sheriff of New Westminster to attach the persons of the three gentleman alleged to be in contempt and to bring them before the court here, to give them an opportunity of answering to their contempt and to whatever charges may be brought against them, and to abide by such orders as the court may make. HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE, J.

THE FIRST SYNOD.

Home Rule Established in the Presbyterian Church of British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, July 21.—The first Synod of British Columbia was erected by Rev. Mr. McLaren of St. Andrew's Church, last night. Mr. McLaren read the authority for forming the Synod from the General Assembly also his authority from Rev. Mr. MacRae, Victoria, who was appointed the first moderator, to open the proceedings. The synod was declared constituted and consecrated by prayer. A telegram was read from Moderator MacRae, praying that the synod be adjourned as soon as erected, as the Victoria members would consider it a great hardship if they could take no part in the regular business of the synod. No motion was made to adjourn and the business was proceeded with. Rev. W. R. Ross was appointed synod clerk, and Rev. Mr. MacRae moderator for the ensuing 12 months.

Objections were then heard from Calgary at general business being conducted in the absence of representatives. It was decided to proceed. Rev. J. M. McLeod, Vancouver, was appointed Moderator pro tem.

The three Presbyteries will meet as follows: Kamloops, at Vernon, the second Tuesday in August, at 2 p.m. Rev. Mr. Murray, Moderator; Westminster at Westminster, on Monday, 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Rev. J. M. McLeod, Moderator; Vancouver Island, at Victoria on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Rev. P. McF. Mcleod, Moderator. The last resolution was carried as an amendment, Mr. Macrae, Nanaimo, having moved as an original resolution that Nanaimo be the place of meeting, as if the delegates went to Victoria they endangered their health and life, and as they were more largely represented on the Mainland, and as Nanaimo was centrally located it was the proper place of meeting.

Rev. Mr. Jamieson, Westminster, spoke strongly in favor of the capital. The Victorian brethren would feel aggrieved at the synod going on with business in their absence. It was wrong and unwise to ignore them altogether, when they were not here to speak for themselves. Mr. Jamieson's amendment was put first. Nine hands were uplifted.

On Mr. McCrae's Nanaimo resolution nine hands were also uplifted. The Moderator McLeod called for a show of hands again, "I don't want to vote, it's too much responsibility." The same result followed, when the Moderator gave his casting vote in favor of Victoria. A committee was appointed to draft standing committees and a committee was appointed to draft a deliverance on the death of Hon. John Robson.

It was decided that the Modertaor be not appointed a patron of the B.C. Methodist college.

The synod adjourned until to-day.

NANAIMO NEWS.

How the Mails Were Delayed—Quarantining Matters.

NANAIMO, July 19.—The Orangemen have decided not to take any action against the Health Officer for detaining them from landing on the 13th inst. The whole matter will be laid before the supreme court, with whom will rest the decision for or against litigation.

The task of getting telegraphic messages sent from Nanaimo to Victoria will now be comparatively easy, as the C.P.T. company have put in a phonophore, which will enable the operator here to work a duplex on the wire to Victoria. Previously he has been compelled to wait if the wire was engaged by the sending of press dispatches.

The steamer Cutch arrived here last night from Vancouver, and was not allowed to come alongside. As it was late the vessel dopped anchor in the harbor and awaited the health officer's instructions until this morning. Dr. Praeger telegraphed to Victoria to ascertain whether the E. & N. Company would hold the train a couple of hours while the mails and passengers were being fumigated, but the latter refused to do so. Among the mail there was a large number of vaccine points which the doctors are said to be anxious to receive.

Mr. M. R. Counter has presented the Episcopal church at Northfield with a very handsome clock for which he has received the hearty thanks of both the church members and pastor.

Mr. F. Rowbottom has been successful in securing the contract for 2000 feet of superior stone from the Protection Island quarry. The stone is for Mr. D. Gibbs of Vancouver.

A start has been made in the erection of the new police quarters for the city police. Hitherto the police have been very badly off in this respect and they will feel the benefit of the offices when completed.

No reply has been received from Premier Davie in answer to a despatch sent from here in reference to the quarantining of Vancouver. So far the health officer here has gone to no extremes and every thing is being carried out in a harmonious manner.

The city authorities have decided not to take any further action towards isolating the city. Dr. Praeger strongly advocated this decision, and in a speech made at the council meeting on Monday night he said it would be unfair to quarantine Victoria, as that city had taken no such step when diphtheria prevailed in this city. The passengers will therefore undergo vaccination and be allowed to enter the city.

Antoine Badger and T. McKay, two miners while engaged at their occupation in No. 1 shaft on Tuesday, were seriously injured by a fall of rock which caved in on them. The latter is not so seriously injured as the former, who had to be taken to the hospital where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Callahan, assistant colliery surgeon.

Mrs. Scannard on Monday was thrown out of a buggy and severely hurt. The cause of the accident was the horse stumbling. She was picked up unconscious and her son drove her back to town, where Dr. Bell Campbell found the injured woman had sustained a fracture of the left collar bone and that her face was bruised.

The New Vancouver Coal Company intend slacking up a little for the next few weeks, owing to a prevailing dullness in the coal trade. In consequence there was no work in the mines yesterday and on Saturday they will be idle again. So far the miners have not suffered much from idleness, but the fault is there are too many here.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire from all Parts of the Dominion.

Lieut.-Governor Royal is at Calgary looking into smallpox matters.

The petition against the return of A. H. Gillmor, Liberal member of the House for Charlotte, has been dismissed.

Mr. Peterson, a wealthy citizen, who died in Toronto, on Sunday, amassed a fortune computed at a quarter of a million, which was left to charity.

The True Witness, the organ of the Irish Catholics, has commenced a crusade against the disreputable places in Montreal and promises some startling revelations.

Over four thousand dollars' worth of watches in the Toronto warehouse of the Waterbury Watch Co., have been seized by the customs on a charge of under-valuation.

Hon. Mr. Amherst, of New South Wales is in Montreal, en route to Great Britain. He is the grand nephew of General Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who received the capitulation of French Canada in 1756.

Montreal has not placed inspectors on the Canadian Pacific trains from the Pacific coast, but the mayor says on the first indication of danger all trains will be inspected and quarantine regulations enforced.

The Montreal Witness is being sued for $60,000 damages for alleged libel by Adolph Davis, formerly manager of the North Shore Railway, and now applicant for the vacant position of superintendent of the city water works.

The Ontario dealers in turpentine have formed a combine, called the Ontario Turpentine Association. The dealers have been able to make only a 5 per cent. profit on the article, and the object is to combine to increase the profits to 10 per cent.

The Royal Prohibition Commission, sitting in Montreal, has addressed a series of questions to the clergy to elicit their opinions as to the effect of the use of intoxicating liquors, morally and socially, and the result, within their experience; of prohibitory legislation.

Four of the Montreal nail factories have been compelled to close down, owing to the strike of the employees for higher wages. The employers are willing to pay an increase of ten per cent over the old schedule, which is 1½ per cent. over the Pittsburg scale, but this won't satisfy the men.

The Montreal city council has awarded a thirty year franchise for an electric street railway to the company now operating the horse cars. The work of changing from horse power to electricity has already been begun and it is expected that by May 1 next, a complete electric system will be established.

The Sovereign Grand Priory of Canada) Knights Templar convened in London Ontario. Grand Master Robertson represented the order to be making remarkable progress. The Provincial Priors elected included A. R. Milne for British Columbia. E. T. Malone, of Toronto, was elected Grand Master, and W. G. Bell, Winnipeg, Grand Constable.

Mrs. Wm. J. Woods and the other heirs of her late husband in Owen Sound, have just come into possession of a fortune of over $3,000,000 by the settlement of a silver mining claim law suit in the United States. Woods left his wife and children 13 years ago and went to Colorado. He became part owner in a silver mine, which yielded the owners immense profits. He died a few years ago, and a settlement has just been made of his affairs with the result stated.

Representatives from Manitoba cities and towns have been invited to a convention at Grand Forks, North Dakota, September 1 and 2, to discuss reciprocity between the United States and Canada. The commercial bodies of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Detroit, Buffalo and other border cities on both sides of the line will be represented. An extension of the trade relations, lake navigation and the deep water channel to the sea will be the leading questions discussed.

Feeling is running high at Cartwright, Manitoba, over the recent kidnapping affair there, and there is a general feeling that the Government should have a thorough enquiry made into the matter. The authorities at Winnipeg have issued warrants for the arrest of the United States officials concerned in the outrage, on the charge of shooting with intent to kill and robbery. The Ottawa authorities will be asked to request extradition. There is said to be some considerable agitation across the boundary, and it is said that another attempt to take Mills across is hinted at.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 22, 1892.

A GRAVE STEP.

Citizens of Victoria will receive with some surprise the announcement that the Provincial Government has removed Dr. Milne from the position of Municipal Health Officer, which position he has occupied for some years by appointment of the City Council. It is a grave matter for the Government thus to trench upon the domain of the municipal authorities, and the people will naturally be anxious to learn the reasons which dictated its action. So far no explanation has been given the public, but doubtless the Government will see fit to furnish one in its own good time.

CARIBOO ELECTION.

It is understood that Mr. Speaker Higgins will to-day issue the writ for an election in Cariboo of a representative to succeed the late Hon. J. Robson. Mr. John Bowron will be named as returning officer, and he will fix the day of nomination and polling. The candidates named up to the present time are Dr. Watt and W. Morrison, both Government supporters. Mr. Charles Wilson, a former representative, is reported to harbor "designs" upon the constituency, but he is so effectually quarantined in Victoria that he will probably have to forego the pleasure of running as an "independent supporter" of the Government. It is not at all unlikely, however, that a third candidate may appear in the field, as Cariboo, like the other districts of the province, is prolific of aspirants for political life.

OUR NEIGHBORS' ELECTIONS.

It is possible that next March the United States may find itself in possession of a Democratic president and a Republican vice-president. The constitution requires that a candidate must receive a majority of the electoral college in order to election as president or vice-president, and in the event of all the candidates failing to secure a majority, the election is left to Congress. If such a situation should be created next November, the election of a president will be left to the House of Representatives, which would without a doubt choose Grover Cleveland, while the Senate would have the selection of the vice-president, and would, with equal certainty, appoint Whitelaw Reid, the Republican nominee. In balloting for a president the House would be restricted to the three candidates who receive the highest number of votes in the electoral college. The element of uncertainty is supplied by the presence in the field of the People's Party ticket, which may captue enough votes in the college to prevent either Harrison or Cleveland receiving a clear majority. It is difficult for the politicians to gauge the strength of this People's Party, which is made up of the old Farmers' Alliance, the labor party, the greenbackers, grangers and other malcontents, and may gather in a host of voters from the regular parties in many of the states. President Louck, of the Farmers' Alliance, talks of the People's ticket carrying Kansas, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Nevada, Wisconsin, Montana, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida and Texas. If they accomplish all this, or anything like so much as this, they will certainly throw the election into Congress, when the result will be as we have indicated above. This People's Party movement, with its uncertain strength, has very much changed the complexion of United States politics, and the "regulars" are somewhat puzzled over the situation.

NANAIMO LIBELLED.

The English publication "Iron" has an article on the coal mines at Nanaimo in which the geography of the district is somewhat mixed up. The inhabitants of the coal city will scarcely recognize themselves and the mines from this description:

"There are in England several coal and mettalliferous mines which extend and are worked at a considerable distance out to sea. But perhaps the most remarkable submarine coal mine is that at Nanaimo on Departure Bay, beyond Victoria, B.C. This mine is known as the Wellington, and its galleries are situated 600 feet below the surface of the ocean, which here encloses an archipelago of islands very similar to the Thousand islands at the head of the St. Lawrence river. The galleries of this pit, which are continually developing, extend at present a length of six miles under the bottom of the waters of the Pacific ocean. Nearly the whole population of the town of Nanaimo, amounting to nearly 1000, is engaged in the mines of the place, the average daily wages per head being 12s to 23s. Liberal as the payment appears to be, the cost of living in that inhospitable region is so high that the miners can after all only just make both ends meet. A great disadvantage of the Nanaimo mines is the excessive amount of combustible gases present, by an explosion of which three years ago 100 miners lost their lives."

The Nanaimoites will perhaps forgive "Iron" for so jumbling up Nanaimo, Wellington and Departure Bay, but they will be justly incensed at the statements that their city has only 1000 inhabitants, that it is situated in an "inhospitable region," etc. A paper so prominent and with so many pretensions to accuracy ought to have shown itself better informed in regard to mines so long known and so important as those in the Nanaimo district.

DR. MILNE'S "SUSPENSION."

Premier Davie and Dr. Davie have now made known the reasons for their summary and arbitrary proceedings against Dr. Milne. The latter's views are also placed before the public in the interview given elsewhere, and the people of Victoria can judge between him and the provincial authorities. Dr. Davie's statement of the case at last night's meeting was that he insisted on the strict enforcement of the regulations recently promulgated by the Government, that Dr. Milne failed to secure such strict enforcement, and that the Government therefore suspended Dr. Milne at his instance. As will be seen from Dr. Milne's explanation, this broad generalisation does him an injustice. He believes in the enforcement of the health regulations, but he at the same time insists on the exercise of some discrimination in carrying them out, whereas Dr. Davie commands that they be enforced with a sort of wooden rigidity.

Coming to particulars, there seems to be two counts in Mr. Davie's indictment against the City Health Officer. One of these is that Dr. Crompton was not required to give his whole time to the patients at the Jubilee quarantine hospital when Dr. Davie commanded that this should be done. Dr. Milne's answer is that there were at that time but few patients in the hospital, while there were a good many in the city awaiting removal which demanded medical attention. Dr. Crompton was quite capable of attending to all, and his remaining at the hospital would have left some at least of the outside cases without attendance. Under such circumstances common sense would seem to have called for a modification of the rule requiring a special attendant in the hospital, or its suspension until all the patients were removed. However, Dr. Richardson was placed in charge at the hospital, and this question seemed at that time to have been settled, so that it cannot well be advanced as a cause of the Government's action.

The most serious difference has been with reference to the enforcement of rule 4, which requires all "suspects" to be placed in a separate building. Dr. Davie says that all persons who have been exposed to contagion must be taken to the building at Ross Bay, without any regard to surrounding circumstances. Dr. Milne says those persons recently exposed should be so removed, but all those who have been quarantined in other buildings for anywhere near the prescribed fourteen days should not be removed. He instances Mrs. Waitt, the people in the Clarence Hotel and others, whose fourteen days of quarantine are nearly up. If they are now removed to Ross Bay along with more recent suspects, they will be exposed to fresh contagion. Anyone can see that the strict enforcement of the rule would require them to be kept there for another 14 days, which would be unjust to them. Dr. Davie, we believe says they can be released at the end of the original 14 days, which means that they will go out fresh from contact with the new "suspects". Dr. Milne is evidently right when he contends that there would be much greater danger to the public from this plan of proceeding than if the old "suspects" are detained in their present quarantine until the 14 days are up, which will, in most instances, mean only a day or two longer. Medical opinion and public opinion both will support Dr. Milne's contention. Moreover, we learn from the Vancouver papers that the strict enforcement of the rule has not been insisted on there. It does not appear that Dr. Davie pays any attention to this; possibly it is because he has no time to spare from Victoria.

There can be no honest or sensible conclusion from the whole history of this affair except that the Provincial Health Officer and the Government at his instance have acted in a tyrannical, unfair and absurd manner. They seem to have been prepared to deal with wooden automata instead of men endowed with discretion and common sense

GLADSTONE'S WORK.

The elections are over and Gladstone has triumphed, though his victory is not so decisive as he and his friends wished and expected. A majority of 42 in a House of 670 is certainly small; it barely comes up to the recognized standard of a "working majority," and it moreover contains uncertain elements in the Parnellites and Labor men. In such circumstances it is not unnatural to find certain wiseacres refusing to believe that Mr. Gladstone will be able to carry out his programme in the new Parliament. These people also place a great deal of dependence on the House of Lords as an obstructive and destructive body. But it is likely that some or all of these difficulties will vanish very quickly from the new Government's path. It must be assumed that the Parnellite members, though they have displayed none too much good sense in the past, will not be so foolish as to stand in the way of legislation for Ireland, for which they are supposed to be fighting. Neither are the purely labor representatives likely to work into the hands of the Tory party, unless, indeed, they secure some *quid pro quo* from the latter in the way of promises of special legislation. This must be a very remote contingency. As to the House of Lords, it seems safe to predict that if it should place itself in direct antagonism to the popular body it will be entering upon a losing fight, and may endanger its own existence, or at least provoke an irresistible agitation for its reform. The plan which the Liberal leaders have decided to adopt seems likely to be effective. They say that if the Lords reject the Home Rule bill when it is first sent up from the Commons they will not ask for an immediate dissolution, but will proceed with other measures which they deem necessary. Then next session the Home Rule bill will again be sent up to the Lords, who will have the pleasure of throwing it out at least three times if they are as persistent as they promise to be. In the meantime the other portions of the Liberal programme will be taken up, with every prospect of consolidating the Liberal party and gaining new strength. That there is plenty of work outside of Irish legislation is shown in the following summary of the platform laid down at the great Newcastle convention:—

1. Home Rule in Ireland.
2. Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of England in Wales.
3. London Reforms.
4. Free Schools with public control.
5. Registration and Electoral Reforms—"One Man, One Vote."
6. Short Parliaments.
7. Rural Reforms.
8. Land Law Reforms, with Leasehold Enfranchisement.
9. Direct Popular Veto on the Liquor Traffic.
10. Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of Scotland.
11. Equalization of Death Duties.
12. Just Division of rates between Owner and Occupier.
13. Taxation of Mining Royalties.
14. A Free Breakfast Table.
15. Extension of the Factory Acts.
16. "Mending or Ending" of the House of Lords.

This line of procedure will very likely upset the calculations of the Tories, who have been expecting a dissolution and new election immediately after the first rejection of the Home Rule bill by the Lords. They, as well as the Liberals, know that the latter are likely to get fresh support by means of their promised legislation on other than Irish matters, and that the advantages of delay will be all on the side of the new Government. Parliament is to meet on August 4, so there will not be long to await developments.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The ukase issued by Premier Davie has not removed Dr. Milne from the position of Medical Health Officer for the city of Victoria. The doctor's appointment was made by the city council, whose right to make it is conferred by an act of the Legislature. Dr. Milne will continue to act in that capacity until the council notifies him that his services are no longer required.

Somebody has gone to the trouble of making up a ministry for Mr. Gladstone, and the "slate" has been going the usual rounds of the press. The G.O.M. will no doubt be duly grateful for the assistance, but he will be slightly troubled by the failure to find a place for Sir William Harcourt. That gentleman has been very prominent in the Liberal ranks, and the cabinet builders might have been kind enough to find an office for him.

One rumor going about is that Lord Stanley of Preston will resign the Governor-Generalship of Canada on account of the defeat of the Salisbury Government. It is probably without good foundation, for there does not seem to be any particular reason for such a step, unless Lord Stanley has grown tired of the post. Another story is that the Earl of Aberdeen will be Lord Stanley's successor, and this is a more likely rumor than the first. The Earl would prove a most acceptable Governor-General to Canadians, the great majority of whom entertain sincere admiration for him and for his noble wife.

A COWBOY PREACHER.

His Sermon on the Homestead Troubles Causes War in His Congregation.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 20.—There has been trouble among members of the Universalist congregation at Whitesville for several days. There were two factions in the church and great excitement prevailed, with fisticuff combats, till yesterday, when an armed up battle took place in court, the minister, Rev. Thomas Jacobs, taking his own part with considerable success. The trouble arose over a sermon Mr. Jacobs, who is a converted cowboy and prize fighter from Arizona, and is very pronounced in the expression of his views, preached on the Homestead strike. He was very eloquent in upholding the action of the locked out mill men. Many members of his congregation differed with him, and forced him to vacate his pulpit. The minister brought suit for salary due to the amount of $7 and for possession of the church. He still had a number of friends in his congregation, but they were quite mild in their support, and the majority, principally farmers, declared their preacher was an anarchist and advocated murder and riot. On Monday Rev. Mr. Jacobs was attacked by a member of his church, after a heated argument on the Homestead sermon, and it is said was badly whipped. His friends among the parishioners made an appeal to the sheriff at this city for protection for their pastor. The sheriff sent out a notification that he would send a posse and arrest all the participants in the affair unless peace was declared at once. He finally sent an officer to the scene yesterday to arrest any one who interfered with the minister. The suit for salary brought by the pastor came up in court yesterday afternoon. A great crowd was present, and Rev. Mr. Jacobs incurred the ill will of another parishioner in the courtroom by declaring that he would blacken his eyes if he did not mind his own business. This was a signal for a free fight between the two church factions. The minister's old-time experience in the fisticuff arena stood him in good stead, and he knocked out a couple of his assailants, while his friends finished the rest of his enemies, the single court officer being powerless to act, and standing outside the battle line. After quiet was restored the minister arose and surprised the court by declaring he wished to withdraw the suit. He said he wanted nothing more to do with people who were quarrelling all the time, and that his prize fighting days were over. He said his wife and he intended to leave the place, and asked that he be permitted to walk out of town. His angry parishioners agreed to this, and his friends passed around a hat. The collection was not a very large one. The victorious faction have taken the big padlocks off the church doors, and are now in search of a new pastor. They declare they have had enough of cowboy preachers who were converted late in life, and now want a theologian who has been educated up to preaching all his life.

The Cœur d'Alene Situation.

SPOKANE, July 18.—Sunday quiet hangs over the Cœur d'Alenes to-day. The arrest of miners continues, and several hundred are now huddled in schoolhouses, empty warehouses and baseball stockades. They are closely guarded, and cannot hope to escape. The troops have not captured any of the rifles or ammunition of the strikers, which are hidden in the surrounding hills. A number of the leading spirits in the insurrection are still at large. Among these are Breen and Dallas, who came here from Butte to direct the campaign. It is reported that the Montana unions are indignant at the way the fight has been carried on, claiming that Breen and Dallas have set back their cause for years. Other leaders still at large are Pettibone, Horn, Tobin and Sweeney.

H. S. Scott, special correspondent of the Review, who came in to-night from the front, says he was informed by officers at Cataldo that it was a positive fact that five dead bodies and a number of wounded men were picked up in Fourth of July canyon. Scott is the man who was ordered out of Wallace because his paper denounced the outrages. Very few of the fleeing strikers are coming this way. Most of them are passing over the Bitter Root mountains into Montana, where the union is strong and where they can find aid and shelter.

Two have been arrested here to-night and booked on the charge of murder at the police station. This charge will be preferred against every fugitive who is caught. A large number of fugitive non-union men are gathered here. They huddle together and seem to be dazed over their rough experience, but are willing to go back to work as soon as quiet has been restored. It is the general impression both in the Cœur d'Alenes and here that a permanent garrison ought to be maintained right in the mines. Unless this is done that section during the next year will be the theatre of many dark and bloody crimes of revenge.

Canadian Pacific Competition.

LOOMIS, Wash., July 17.—The Canadian Pacific railroad is in the field for the trade of the Okanagan mining country, and it looks as though the American roads will be shut out. While the Northern Pacific railroad has been stopping at Coulee City, like a dog in the manger growling at the Great Northern, and Mr. Corbin, with his right-of-way across the reservation in his pocket, has been resting at Colville, the Canadian Pacific railroad is stealing a march on them both, and has made a rate that will take from them at least 75 per cent. of their business. Richard Farrell, traveling passenger and traffic agent of the Canadian Pacific railroad, has been here for several days looking the field over, and has made a connection with S. T. Stanton, of Allison, on the Similikameen, who has a stage line from Loomis to Penticton, where it connects with the Canadian Pacific steamer on Lake Okanagan, to carry passengers, freight and express in connection with their road, and has made the rate to Penticton the same from all points east and west as the American roads make to Spokane, and in many cases less. Then Stanton's stage line is only fifty-five miles long, as against 120 to Coulee City or Wilbur, thus saving $1 per 100 on freights and at least $6 stage fare to each passenger. Arrangements are being made to have all freights shipped in bond to S. T. Stanton at Allison, on the Similikameen, and he will then distribute it to the owners, thus saving them all the bother and trouble of the custom house. This means that the trade of this country that has in the past been controlled almost exclusively by Spokane, will be transferred to Seattle and Tacoma.

To Fly the American Flag.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Clement A. Griscomb, president of the International Navigation Company, it was announced to-day, has completed negotiations with the British Government whereby the steamships City of New York and City of Paris are released by that government from all contracts under which they were held liable for service in the auxiliary navy in Great Britain in the event of war and were compelled to fly the British flag, remain under an English register and be officered and manned by a British crew. The steamers will be immediately admitted to American registry and will hereafter fly the American flag, be officered and manned by Americans, and will practically be American ships. Upon Mr. Griscomb's return from England early next month the details of plans for new ships of the style of the City of Paris and City of New York will be completed. The British contracts were only abrogated after the payment of a large sum of money by the International Navigation company.

Mount Ætna's Eruption.

CATANIA, July 17.—Immense incandescent rocks and immense clouds of steam continue to be thrown out of the craters of Mount Ætna. A part of the village of Ventura has been destroyed by lava, and an immense amount of damage done to the neighboring chestnut woods. A committee of citizens has been formed to relieve destitute citizens.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

Ex-Mayor Fleming of Sarnia, is dead, aged 53.

Sarah Comfort, one of London's first settlers, is dead.

Hon. Mr. Haggart has started on a tour of all the public works of his department.

The cutter La Canadienne seized the schooner Willie, of Quebec, with a large quantity of contraband liquor on board.

A sailing skiff, containing four persons, was capsized in a squall at Belleville, and Fred. Noyes, of Belleville, was drowned.

At Kingsville, Ont., four employees of the Mattawa Hotel went on the lake in a small boat and are believed to have been lost.

The Toronto revision court has concluded its 10 days' sitting, at which the Liberals made a gain of 801 Legislative Assembly voters.

Maggie, daughter of F. Kilgour, druggist, of Halifax, was burned to death through her clothing igniting at a fire made by children.

A large quantity of lumber in the yard of the Rathbun Company, Kingston, was burned on Saturday evening. Loss, $100,000, partially insured.

A farmer named Cochrane, living near Lansdowne station, drank from a cup that had been used for Paris green and still contained some. He will die.

A sensation has been created in St. Johns, Quebec, by the announcement that the manager of the local branch of the Merchants' Bank will apply for a divorce.

Edith Russell, daughter of John Russell, and Alice Denison, grand-daughter of J. B. Ham, each about 13 years of age, and both of St. John, N. B., were drowned while bathing.

Mrs. Shehyn, wife of Hon. Joseph Shehyn, ex-provincial treasurer of Quebec, is dead. In January last she sustained a stroke of paralysis from which she never completely recovered.

Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Ontario board of health, has just been appointed secretary of the Hygenic section of the Pan-American congress, which will be held during the World's fair at Chicago.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons is thoroughly enjoying his visit to Halifax, and says he is delighted with the scenery and the hospitality of the people. He celebrated mass at 7 o'clock this morning. A large congregation was present.

The Moncton Transcript is being sued for $5000 damages by Prof. Weldon, member of the Commons for Albert county, the Transcript having stated that he drew mileage from Halifax, when his ballot designated him "Farmer, of Elgin."

The centennial anniversary of the founding of the province of Upper Canada was celebrated at Niagara on Saturday. Governor John Graves Simcoe established the government of the new province at that old town, then called Newark, in 1792.

It is alleged that various employment bureaus in Montreal and Quebec are being used as mediums for procuring French-Canadian girls to go to the United States cities for immoral purposes. The attorney-general has decided to investigate.

The band of the Thirteenth battalion of Hamilton was engaged for a week at the Blue Ribbon race meeting at Detroit, but the jealous Detroit musicians enforced the alien contract law and took other effectual means to compel the cancellation of the contract.

Frank W. Broughall and George T. MacNider, employes in the Dominion and Montreal banks in Toronto, were drowned at Port Union. The former was the son of Rev. A. J. Broughall, rector of St. Stephens, and the latter a nephew of the inspector of the Bank of Montreal.

It is rumored in Montreal that the Grand Trunk directors have authorized Sir Henry Tyler to make passenger and freight rates with the Canadian Pacific when he visits Canada in August. The officials of both companies in Montreal profess ignorance of the matter.

The Toronto city council offered the free use of the pavilion in the Horticultural Gardens to the Jarvis street Baptist church congregation while their church is being repaired, but the trustees of the church insisted upon paying a full rental. This is the only church in the city that pays taxes.

All the business places in Stayner, between the Cameron House and the Saunders block, on the main street, were burned. The sufferers are: Petrie, grocery; Henderson, harness; Newton, photographer; S. Gillespie, grocery; C. Livingston, implements; A. Swallow, jeweller; Miss Sanderson, dressmaker.

Bishop Lafleche of Three Rivers, one of the most prominent Roman Catholic prelates in Canada, who has just returned from a visit to the Pacific coast, has issued a strong manifesto against the Chinese, in which he urges the Canadian Government to enact legislation to exclude the Chinese from the country.

The Imperial Privy Council has decided that David Smart, barrister of Port Hope, cannot recover the possession of his children from his wife. This celebrated suit has traversed all the courts in Canada and has now been finally disposed of. Mrs. Smart is a daughter of the late Mr. Worts, the Toronto distiller.

Mr. C. O. Swanson, with a party of eight farm delegates from Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, passed through Montreal via the C.P.R. on Saturday. They will travel through and report on the farming lands of Manitoba, Alberta and Assiniboia, and on their return, if they report favorably, a large number of their countrymen will settle in the places selected in the Northwest.

Alfred Patrick, formerly clerk of the House of Commons, died Monday from injuries received by a fall. He was born at Kingston, Ont., 1811; entered the service of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada as clerk, 13th January, 1827; appointed clerk of committees at the union of Upper and Lower Canada, and clerk of the House of Commons in 1873. He resigned this position in 1880, and was succeeded by John G. Bourinot.

Alderman Clendenning has conceived the idea that it would be to the interest of Montreal to annex every municipality on the whole island, so that the city could make its voting power felt in the local assembly. This broad idea of annexation would give to Montreal a representation in the local parliament that would virtually hold the balance of power, he says, and would lay the foundation for a system of Home Rule. Several aldermen have pledged him their support in the council.

The Toronto council has let contracts for asphalt paving to the amount of $200,000.

Wilbur, the 14-year-old son of Chas. W. Huffman, of Winnipeg, was drowned in the Red river.

The Manitoba Turf Club people have prepared a programme offering about $4000 in purses for their fall meeting on August 25, 26 and 27.

The commissioners appointed by the New Brunswick government to enquire into the defects of the present taxation system have commenced their labors.

The Globe publishes a rumor that on account of the defeat of the Salisbury Government, Lord Stanley will resign the Governor-Generalship of Canada at once.

Brakeman Peter Welch, of Port Dalhousie, who sustained severe injuries in the collision near Merritton, died yesterday morning, making four deaths in all.

A special cablegram states that Lieut. Revell, of the Twenty-second battalion of Canada, made the highest possible score in the Graphic prize competition at Bisley.

There are nearly 2500 entries for the Manitoba provincial exhibition, which opens on Monday next, there being an increase in the live stock entries.

The project of building a grand opera house is again revived in Winnipeg. It is now declared that a $40,000 building of the most modern style will be ready for occupancy before the end of the year.

John Hargraft, ex-member of the Commons for Northumberland, who left Coburg shortly after his defeat in the bye-election last winter to take up his residence in the Western States, has returned to his native land and will reside in Toronto.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada next year and make a visit to the Pacific Coast, over the Canadian Pacific Railway, visiting the Chicago Fair en route. When in Quebec, His Royal Highnes will open the new hotel on the terrace.

Globe's London cable says: "The Prince of Wales will take the initiative in the Grand Lodge of Free Masons for granting a substantial sum to aid the sufferers by the fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, from charitable funds at the disposition of the Grand Lodge.

The special Manitoba excursion, which left Toronto Tuesday night was one of the heaviest that has left Toronto this season. It was joined at North Bay by a special train from Nova Scotia, from which place a large number of farmers are going west to spy out the land.

While Rev. Samuel King, aged 79, of Toronto was out driving in company with his daughter-in-law, the wife of Dr. S. King, and the latter's eight-year-old brother, the rig upset and the reverend gentleman, it is feared, received fatal injuries. The others were badly hurt, but will recover.

The following is from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland: "There is more trouble on the French coast. The French fishermen maliciously destroyed 350 lobster pots belonging to Baird's agent at Port Auport, St. George's Bay, and carried off a large quantity of rope. The French allege that the British lobster fishery interfered with their cod fishery. The war vessels Emerald and Pelican have been sent to make an investigation."

J. Q. Perrault, a representative of the French chamber of commerce of Montreal, at the congress of the chambers of commerce of the British empire, recently held in London, who has just returned, says: "Although free trade is firmly rooted in the public mind of England, there are many healthy influences working in favor of the preferential duties proposed by the Canadian delegates. The representatives of Sheffield, Birmingham and six other English boards of trade supported the Canadian proposal, and were even more outspoken than the Canadians in its favor."

A terrific wind storm swept over Hamilton and vicinity on Saturday evening, doing great damage to buildings and crops. Many people were injured, some seriously. The mills of Snyder, Sons & Co., in Hamilton, were demolished, and four employes hurt, two fatally. A good deal of damage was done and a number of people injured in Beaverton, on Lake Simcoe, and the surrounding country. A dispatch from Peterborough says many farm houses and barns were wrecked in Otonabee township. Crops are levelled to the ground and much injury inflicted on man and beast. The aggregate losses will be large, but no great calamity is reported.

Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or From her 10th **Goitre** year, causing **40 Years** great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

BIG FIRES IN MONTREAL.

Two Destructive Conflagrations Last Night—Firemen Buried in the Debris.

Gladstone Will Have a Majority of 42 in the New British Parliament.

Appointment of a Behring Sea Arbitrator by the Government of France.

MONTREAL, July 19.—Two large fires started at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The loss by the first will reach nearly a million dollars, and $400,000 will hardly cover the loss from the second. Three other fires were burning at the same time, and destroyed property worth several thousands of dollars.

The big fire started in the finishing shop of the Canadian Pacific works on William street, and spread rapidly to Clendenning's foundry and Ramsay's paint works. The greater part of these vast establishments was destroyed. With the exception of a small brick cottage, the block bounded by William, Shannon and Ann streets was completely swept. St. Mary's Presbyterian church was twice on fire, as was St. Stephen's Episcopal church. The Robertson company's saw works, the Dominion Lead works and Ramsay's plate glass establishment were partly destroyed, as were several dwellings. At this fire three firemen, Murphy, Higgins and Gagnon were badly injured and are in the hospital.

The second fire was in H. & A. Allan's warehouse and the feed and grain warehouse of Marsan & Brosseau. The buildings and 2000 tons of hay were destroyed, as were the offices of Henry McNally, dealer in drain pipes, and Paxton's barrel works. The extra men from the British man-of-war Pylades rendered valuable service in tearing down walls and small buildings to stop the spread of the flames.

At night the walls of the Allan warehouse, the scene of the second fire, fell in and buried 12 fireman in the ruins. Two have been taken out dead and superhuman efforts are being made by the firemen and sailors to rescue the others.

The total insurance on the burned district is $220,000, which those burned out assert will not half cover the loss.

Gladstone Will Have Forty-Two Majority.

LONDON, July 19.—Only two members of the House of Commons remain to be elected out of a total of 670. One of these is in Tipperary and the other in the Orkney and Shetland Islands next week. The parties now stand: Government, 314; Opposition, 354. The districts to be heard from will go Gladstonian, giving him a majority in the next House of 42: Thomas Sexton is elected in Kerry.

Long Branch Hotel Burned.

WEST END, Long Branch, N.J., July 19.—The Atlantic Hotel was totally destroyed by fire at 3:30 this morning. Nearly 400 guests were in the hotel at the time. A panic ensued in the anxiety to reach the street and many guests leaped from the windows. Several were hurt and many others were carried out by the firemen, among them Mrs. Goldfogle, wife of Mr. Goldfogle, of New York. All escaped in their nightclothes, and lose valuable wardrobes. Upwards of $30,000 worth of jewelry is missing from various bedrooms. The fire started in the bakery and spread to the main building. The hotel was owned by Mr. Dobbins of Dobbins & Loeb, 120 Broadway, New York. It is completely gutted and will be a total loss. The furniture was owned by Mr. Lustig, manager of the hotel; very little of it saved.

Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, July 19.—Mrs. Helen Densmore writes that Sir Chas. Russell, Mr. Poland, Mr. Moulton and several other prominent lawyers, have decided that the new evidence obtained in the Maybrick case has convinced them that the evidence given on the trial did not justify the verdict of guilty, by virtue of which Mrs. Maybrick is now serving a life sentence of imprisonment. If Mrs. Densmore's statement is correct, it is a very important one in its bearing on Mrs. Maybrick's chances for pardon. Sir Chas. Russell will certainly be a member of Mr. Gladstone's government, very likely home secretary. If he entertains the convictions attributed to him by Mrs. Densmore, he can hardly avoid recommending to the Queen the pardon of the prisoner.

The Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A meeting of the Cronin committee was lately held for the purpose of considering certain new evidence, said to have recently turned up in connection with the alleged untried perpetrators of the Cronin murder. It was decided before taking a decided step that the opinion of the ablest lawyers of the country should be taken on the whole case. Assurances of financial support have been received from the east in case of another struggle. A letter was drafted to manager Kirby, of the American College in Rome, a cousin of the murdered man, asking co-operation in counteracting certain influences in this city, which, it was said, had been powerful agents in closing the mouths of those who could reveal the whole plot. He will be asked to lay the case before Cardinal Ledochowski, with a view to direct action by the Vatican as the only effective remedy.

A Fairhaven Steamer Burned.

FAIRHAVEN, July 18.—The steamer Triumph, 100 tons register, licensed to ply between Tacoma and Lynden, the head of navigation on Nooksack river, was burned to the water line between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning on the beach at the foot of McKenzie avenue, where she was tied up at 4 o'clock to discharge a cargo of hay for Hamilton & Co. of this city. The Triumph was built three years ago, partly at Lynden and partly at Sehome, and was the property of Capt. C. M. Maltby, of Lynden. She cost $3000, and is a total loss except the machinery, which is not much injured. There was no insurance. The wreck was carried out into the bay by the wind and tide, and was towed into Ocean dock by the Evangel. Five persons aboard at the time escaped without injury, but lost everything except the clothing which they had hastily donned. One man lost $77. The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark of coal from the firebox while the watchman was asleep.

Ten Thousand Wheelmen.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Ten thousand wheelmen have taken Washington by storm. They began to come in on Sunday and every train since that time has been adding to the throng. The occasion is the thirteenth annual meeting of the league of American wheelmen. This morning, the visitors reinforced by several hundred devotees of the wheel, assembled at 10 o'clock in front of the treasury depot and made a grand parade of the city, passing through the White House grounds. At the close of the parade the wheelmen gathered around the base of the Washington monument, where several negatives were taken. This afternoon races are being run over the track of the Columbia Athletic club.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The Cariboo Hotel at Ashcroft Burned—One Life Lost.

ASHCROFT, July 19.—A fire broke out in Cariboo Hotel here about midnight, consuming the building in a short time. The wind being favorable the rest of the town was saved. The building is a total loss, about $36,000; insured for $3550. A man named Thomas Waller was burned to death. The rest of the inmates of the hotel narrowly escaped with their lives.

Palacio in Exile.

BORDEAUX, July 17.—Ex-President Palacio, of Venezuela, who arrived here incognito, left here this morning for Paris. To a reporter he made the following statement:—"The troubles in Venezuela are entirely due to the machinations of the Conservative party, who are ever ready to sow discord among the people. The so-called Conservatives are a mob of lying and cheating scoundrels, without patriotism or honor. In proof of this I will only mention that General Crespo maintained his hostile attitude after I left the country, notwithstanding his solemn promise to lay down arms as soon as I had departed." The ex-president will probably remain in Paris for some time. He has not resolved upon any plans for the immediate future.

J. S. Allan and Mrs. Hebden.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—John S. Allan and Mrs H. Y. Hepden, the couple who eloped from Montreal on May 21, convulsing Canadian society and causing widespread interest everywhere, are here. Eastern people had last heard of them in Boston, to which place they appeared to have gone direct. After that their whereabouts was more or less shrouded in mystery.

Some persons have in the last few days recognized them, and one, at least, has talked to them, but to all except one they have strenuously denied their identity. At the Pleasanton they have all the time lived quietly.

Bismark's Friends Back Down.

LONDON, July 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs to his paper as follows, in regard to the Bismarck controversy: The Bismarckian organs are beginning to recognise that their grand attack on the government has failed. The Deutsches Wochenblatt, Bismarck's paper, sums up a long appeal for peace and good will with an allusion to the right of clemency as the noblest ornament of a crown. Thus Prince Bismarck, who always asserted he had done no wrong and nothing to regret or withdraw, is classed by his own frieds as among those for whom mercy by the crown can be invoked. It may be assumed that the worst of the fight is over.

The Canadian Team at Bisley.

TORONTO, July 18.—A special cable from London says that in the contest for the Elcho Shield only four points separated the two leading teams when the shooting closed. The shield was captured by Scotland with a score of 1,696. England, 1,692; Ireland, 1,665. In the shooting for the Kolapore cup, the team representing England secured the trophy, leading the Canadian team (the next highest competitor) by 22 points. The score was as follows: England, 684; Canada, 662; Guernsey, 659; Jersey, 658. The shooting of the teams representing the Mother Country and Canada was very close. At the conclusion of the first range, two hundred yards, the Canadians were six points ahead of England. In the firing at the second range the British team tied the score, but the Canadians fell away at the long distance range. Their shooting, however, is considered to have been remarkably good.

Union Men Locked Out.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 17.—Yesterday the roller mills of the West Superior iron and steel company were shut down. The fires were drawn, tools put away, and arrangements apparently made for the continued inactivity if necessary. All the men who were supposed to be in any way connected with the Amalgamated association or had taken part in the recent demand for the adoption of the scale were discharged by notice in writing. Mr. Mattes will say nothing of his plans except that he will not recognise the association in any event. A secret meeting was held last night, but nothing was done. Whether the men in in other departments of the works will go out is not known. About 200 men are affected.

Narrow Escape of the Baltimore.

TACOMA, July 18.—The engineer of the Baltimore reports a slight fire in the main smokestack, caused, it is said, by the unusual quantity of soot in the Seattle coal. No damage resulted.

Ship Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The British ship Falls of Clyde, about which considerable anxiety has been felt, arrived from Calcutta this morning. She was 154 days out, and brings five million grain bags. The cause of delay was head winds.

All Believed to be Lost.

OSWEGO, N.Y., July 17.—Fears are entertained here for the tug Boosh and her tow of nine barges, which left Oswego for Montreal last Friday night a little while before the big storm broke. The tug carried a crew of 32 persons. Sailors here believe all are lost.

THE CHILCAT INDIANS.

Alarming Reports About Their Attitude to the Cannerymen—Lax Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Concerning the war in Alaska between whitemen and the natives, as told in recent dispatches from Port Townsend, Max Pracht, formerly collector of customs for the district of Alaska, said to-day:—"The tribe of Chilcat Indians, who have a strong settlement on the Chilcat River, about four miles above its confluence with the Lynn canal, have for years complained of the encroachment of white fishermen upon their salmon fishing grounds and the establishment of traps and nets in that part of the canal leading from Pyramid Island to the eastern shore, a distance of three miles. There has been considerable friction and a few personal encounters. Twice United States naval vessels stationed at Sitka have found it necessary to go to the head of the canal and by councils with the chief men have patched up a truce. the Chilcats are an Alaskan tribe, and very fierce. Their arrogance was in no wise decreased when in 1891, after the arrest of one of their chiefs for the attempted murder of a U.S. deputy marshall, his liberation on bail followed. This proceeding was protested against by the government, but the U.S. marshall and other civil officers were in favor of it, his bondsman being a lieutenant of the U.S. navy. Not this only, but he was carried back to Chilcat by the U.S. steamer Pinta. His importance among his "tillicums," or tribal family became so much increased thereby as to lead to more aggressions. This trouble, arising as it did from unlicensed and uncontrolled methods of fishing employed by the white cannery men, who have located upon the streams previously fished by the natives, could have been prevented if Congress had provided means for the provisions of its own act. I am sure had a special agent, now tardily provided for in the Senate amendment to the sundry civil bill, been on the ground to enforce the provisions of the act relating to the barricading and obstructing of salmon streams in Alaska, he could, and no doubt would, by removing such causes for bad feeling, have prevented bloodshed. The absorption of every available stream carrying salmon by the cannerymen is sure to lead to more disturbance unless immediate preventative measures are employed.

THE FRENCH ARBITRATOR.

An Experienced Diplomat—Arbitration to Begin in October.

PARIS, July 19.—President Carnot's appointment of Baron Courcel, who is a senator and who was formerly French ambassador to Berlin, as arbitrator in the Behring sea affair is an excellent one. The baron has a host of sincere friends in the diplomatic world, and during his residence in Berlin he proved that he was able to bring difficult negotiations to a successful issue. Moreover, he speaks English well, which is an essential condition, as the United States and Great Britain have claimed from the start as a matter of right, that the discussions should be in English. The French on the other hand maintained that the discussions should be carried on in the French language. Finally it was decided that English should be spoken during the discussions and that the protocols and decision should be drawn up in French, after which it will be officially translated into English. The arbitration will begin in Paris next October.

The Fire in St. John's.

HALIFAX, July 18.—The records of the Crown Lands Department of Newfoundland have all been destroyed by the recent conflagation, together with the manuscripts of important acts passed during the last session of the Legislature. Most of the safes have been opened, and those found to have stood the terrible heat were those made by the Taylors in Toronto and by the O'Flahertys. The largest mercantile establishments had English safes, and all proved worthless, the contents being completely destroyed. The quick response to the call for assistance by the Canadians has created a warm feeling for them in the hearts of the Newfoundlanders, and the effect cannot fail to be closer relations hereafter.

H.M.S. Blake has returned from St. John's, Newfoundland. Her officers say that the burnt district is one of the most dismal sights they ever saw.

HALIFAX, July 18.—Late arrivals from St. John's, Nfld., state the victims of the fire are being well provided for. The outlook, however, is very dismal. The people don't believe the city will be rebuilt within the present generation.

The Whiskey Smugglers.

OTTAWA, July 19.—A telegram from Commander Wakem, of the cruiser La Canadienne states that the cruiser captured the schooner Willie, of Quebec, Captain Brouin, with a large quantity of contraband goods on board, received from the notorious Bouchard after he escaped from the Constance in his schooner which turns out to be the Busy, of Quebec. To-night the Constance is due to arrive at Rimouski to report for orders. These will direct her to disembark the artillerymen, who will return to Quebec, and take on board a further supply of arms and ammunition. The three cruisers, La Canadienne, Constance and Acadia, will continue to cruise about the lower St. Lawrence in the hunt for smugglers.

A Tale of Piracy and Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—A Yokohama paper prints an account of a terrible case of piracy and murder on the high seas. It says that several months ago the schooner Undine sailed for a cruise among the South Sea islands with a crew of eight men besides a mate and Captain Costella. At Honolulu a man who was introduced as the mate's brother, joined the vessel. About three days out from Honolulu the mate and his brother shot the captain in his cabin and afterwards killed the supercargo, who discovered the crime. The crew was called aft, and the mate gave them poisoned liquor, and all were killed except the steward, who was given a bribe of $1000 to keep quiet. The schooner then shipped a new crew of natives at one of the islands and sailed for Ascension Island. There the steward revealed the crime to the authorities, who arrested the mate and his brother and sent them to Manila in irons. No such schooner as the Undine, however, is owned in San Francisco or sailed from this port. There is a schooner of that name owned in Portland, Or., by J. T. Gray.

The Welland Railway Accident.

MERRITTON, Ont., July 18.—One of the first railway accidents that ever happened in this vicinity occurred about 1:45 this morning. The mail train on the Welland division of the Grand Trunk Railway, from Port Dalhousie bound south, and the accommodation train from Niagara Falls, bound north to connect with the steamer Empress of India, met in collision a short distance north of this station, at a particularly bad point. A short wooden bridge crosses the water-power raceway, and the engine of the boat train had just crossed it, when the trains met. The first two coaches on the boat train were thrown from the track over the bank, plunging into the race stream which flowed rapidly past. The engine was demolished and thrown over the opposite bank. Efforts were at once made to remove the killed and injured. Three bodies have so far been recovered. They are: Chapman, engineer of the mail train, of Port Colborne; David Hunt, fireman of boat train, of Niagara Falls; and H. Vanslike, of Buffalo, a passenger. The injured are Conductor Boyle, severely cut about the head, leg and arm; Brakeman Peter Walsh, badly injured internally; Baggage Master William Pratte, leg badly lacerated; Postal Clark E. O. Boyle, slightly injured in the head. The latter was cut out of his car, after being imprisoned half an hour. The water is being drawn from the raceway in order to ascertain if any other bodies are in the coach which is in the stream. It is difficult to arrive at the exact cause of the collision, but this much is known, that the trains usually crossed at Port Dalhousie, and the train for the steamer, being late at Meritton, endeavored to make St. Catherines before the mail train, with the above result.

Prospectors Lost in the Desert.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 17.—The wagon of a prospecting party, which set out from this city for the Cocopah country, has been found on the desert under circumstances tending to arouse fears for the safety of the men themselves. S. I. Breedlove, his son, and a capitalist named Fish left here early in June, since which time no tidings have been received from them. In their wagons were found their coats, rifles, revolvers and baggage, but no trace of the men or their three mules. The tracks of the latter, leading to the hills some miles away, were found. At the springs there were other indications of their presence. C. W. Breedlove, some months ago, was convicted of the charge of manslaughter for his connection with the death of Sailor Brown, of the cruiser Charleston. He has a family living in this city.

The Benmore's Captain Stabbed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Captain Jenkins, of the British ship Benmore which arrived here this morning, was seriously stabbed by his first officer, Robert Dunn, while the ship was on the high seas. Captain Jenkins shipped Dunn while in Honolulu, on letters of recommendation from the consul, afterward finding him to be incompetent. On the night of June 30 the captain found Dunn in his stateroom when he should have been on duty, and used sharp language. The mate retorted by an attack with a knife, stabbing Captain Jenkins in the side. It is feared that the knife reached his liver. A passenger and the steward overpowered the mate, who was brought to port in irons. Dunn will be taken to British Columbia or England for trial.

A British Consul Injured.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 17.—Mr. Liono Carden, the British consul here, is lying in a critical condition in the little mining town of Cordall, in the State of Michocan, as a result of injuries received a few days ago either in an accident or an attack from bandits. He was on his way to this city from a visit to the mines when, according to one of the reports in circulation, his carriage overturned and he received some internal injuries and painful external bruises. Another report is to the effect that he had a large sum of money on his person and was held up and robbed by a band of brigands who infest that locality, receiving the wounds from which he is now suffering. Much uneasiness is felt in the British colony here as to his condition.

Oriental News.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17—The steamer Pekin has arrived, bringing China advices to June 23 and Japanese to July 2. The Japanese ministry is still in an unsettled state, the vacancies not having been filled.

Mr. Frazer, British minister, left for home on the 27th inst.

There are 100 patients in the hospital at Tokio.

Accounts of terrible inundations come from Fukus Hima prefecture. Incessant rain from the 25th to the 18th of June resulted in flooding the district. Thirty-four people were killed, many were wounded, and over 1000 houses innundated. Forty-three houses were destroyed and many damaged. Nearly 100 bridges were swept away, 868 acres of rice fields inundated and 3725 acres of land are under water.

Title to Steilacoom.

TACOMA, July 18. — The supreme court has confirmed Esther Smith's title to an estate including the greater portion of the village of Steilacoom. Henry G. Balch's claim to the same is dismissed, on the ground that the property was not apportioned to him and the other heirs. But for this defect Balch's claim might hold good.

Death of Franz Vetta.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., July 17.—Franz Vetta, the noted basso profundo, died here. His real name was Louis Neumayer. He died of phthisis. Franz Vetta was about 35 years of age, was a native of England, and is well known in the United States, having made the tour of the country with several opera companies. He was for some time connected with the Juch Opera Company.

Chili to Pay $75,000.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Secretary of State announces that a settlement has been reached between the United States and Chili, as to the indemnity to be paid by the latter on account of the assault on the crew of the cruiser Baltimore; $75,000 in gold is to be distributed among the families of the two men who lost their lives and to the surviving members of the crew who were wounded.

THEY TURNED CANNIBALS.

Two Survivors of the Wrecked Slaver Tahiti Have a Horrible Story to Tell.

Sugar Men Form a Combination With the Object of Fighting the Trust.

Democrats Gathering at New York to Formally Notify Their Candidates.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20—At least two of those who sailed from Drake's Bay, in the ill-fated brig Tahiti, were saved, if the story told by Leon Martelle is true. Martelle has arrived in this city from San Diego and says he spent several months in and around Manzella, and only left there two months ago. Last April while up the coast about 60 miles from Manzella he was told about a couple of shipwrecked men who had been cast ashore near there and he went to see them. One of the men was a Russian Finn named Johansen, and the other a Gilbert Islander. The men told him they were on board the Tahiti when she capsized and with four others they managed to make their escape in a small boat. The brig capsized in a heavy squall at night, and was bottom up inside of five minutes after the squall struck he. The boat in which Johansen claimed to have escaped was on top of the house and floated off when the brig capsized. Johansen says he was on deck at the time and sprang for the boat as the vessel went over. Four others, a woman and three men, all Gilbert Islanders, climbed into the boat. They had neither food nor water and only three oars. When daylight came they were out of sight of the brig and thought she had gone down. Johansen says the brig upset on the night of October 10th, and they were in the boat until the 25th when they drifted ashore not far from where Martelle says he saw them. On the fourth day after leaving the brig, the woman died and the rest of the party were forced to eat portions of her body to keep alive. Several heavy showers of rain fell, but did them little good, as what fell in the boat or was caught in their clothes was mixed up with spray that constantly flowed over them, and was of no use to quench their thirst. After the storm abated the sun came out and beat down on the unfortunate castaways with terrible force, and they suffered terrible tortures from thirst The tenth day one of the islanders took to drinking salt water and soon went raving mad and ended his sufferings by plunging into the sea. They had no idea in what direction they were drifting and during the entire time they were in the boat not a single sail was sighted. Another of the Islanders took sick on the 12th day and died two days after. The body was cast overboard and two survivors lay in the little craft waiting for death. It rained heavily that night and the little boat was soon half full of water and the two men drank until it seemed they would burst. When daylight came the remains of the woman's body was thrown overboard as the stench became unbearable. On the morning of the 26th the boat was cast ashore and the two men crawled out of her and lay down on the beach. They were carried to the huts of some fishermen near by and it was there they were found by Martelle.

To Fight the Sugar Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20.—Juan Romero, representative of a syndicate of Cuban sugar planters, has been in the city since last week conferring with several prominent capitalists and sugar men with a view to forming a large sugar house, with what success it is not known, as he declined not only to discuss that question, but also to divulge the names of the parties with whom he was in consultation. When asked for the cause of his reticence, he replied that matters were not in shape to be given to the public, and he withheld the names at the request of the owners. "Some of them," he continued, "are in the sugar business, and they do not consider it policy to reveal their connection with a new concern at this time. "Why, you can surmise when you understand the grip the American Sugar Trust has upon the wholesalers of your country. I can say this, however, my visit to Philadelphia has not been without some success. In fact, I may say I feel greatly encouraged, both as to financial aid and co-operation."

HAVANA, July 20.—It is stated that several American capitalists have formed a syndicate for the purpose of starting a large central sugar establishment near Trinidad.

The Democratic Candidates.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The principal hotels are well filled with Democrats of national repute from all sections of the country, who will participate in the reception to-night to Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson upon the occasion of their official notification of their nomination as the Democratic candidates for President and vice-President. Both of the candidates are in town. The meeting will be held this evening at Madison Square Garden, as it is Mr. Cleveland's desire that his response be listened to by a large number of people. Afterwards the meeting of the National Democratic Committee will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the election of officers and the organization of the committee for the campaign. The speech of notification will be made by Congressman William L. Wilson of West Virginia, who was chairman of the National Convention, and who is also chairman of the committee on notification. The committee will consider the proposition to establish western headquarters at Chicago, with a working force in charge to be supplied with campaign literature and funds, and to have any number of speakers at its disposal.

London's Milk Supply.

LONDON, July 20.—An investigation that has been in progress for several months has developed the fact that the milk supply of London and the large towns is yearly becoming more and more a deadly distributor of sickness among all classes. Fully thirty per cent of the total number of milking cows in twenty large towns have been found to be afflicted with tuberculosis, and to this fact is attributed the terrible mortality, especially among children, from tubercular diseases, such as diphtheria and diphtheric sore throat, as well as enteric and scarlet fevers. It is also claimed that much of the milk contains pyrotoxine, a deadly poison discovered some years ago in cheese, and which is most rapid and alarming in its fatal effects especially in the case of children.

His Last Journey.

LONDON, July 20.—Thomas Cook, head of the well known firm of excursion managers, is dead.

Cottage Burglarized.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, July 20.—Geo. H. Vanderbilt's cottage was broken into last night and a large quantity of silver plate and other valuables were stolen. A man was arested on suspicion.

Acquitted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—The jury in the case of Byran C. Randall returned a verdict of acquittal last evening. He was indicted for defrauding an insurance company.

Connie Marries an Earl.

LONDON, July 20.—Miss Connie Gilchrist, the ex-Gaiety burlesque actress, who has been prominently before the public for many years, was married yesterday to the Earl of Orkney. The bride was accompanied by the Duke of Beaufort, who conducted her to the alter rail and gave her away.

Hill Will Not Go.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Senator Hill will no be present at the Democratic notification meeting in New York to-night. He will not enter into an extended explanation as to why he cannot go, but briefly states that he finds it necessary to remain here until the close of the session.

A $60,000 Pouch Missing.

NEWHAVEN, July 20.—The missing Adams express pouch, containing $60,000, was intended for the Home Bank, of Meriden. Officers of the bank say a package of $60,000 shipped to them one day last week was several days late, but they received it all right. The officers of the express company refuse to say whether the money was stolen and recovered, or whether the company made good the loss.

At Homestead.

HOMESTEAD, July 20.—Genl. Snowden, commanding the troops gathered in and about Homestead, made this announcement to-day: "I desire to state that the entire division of the national guard now at Homestead will remain here intact until the present difficulties between the Carnegie Company and its employees are adjusted. I have no qualifications to make to this announcement; not one company of this division will be ordered home until a complete settlement is reached; furthermore I desire to officially announce that the first brigade has been ordered to report at once at Homestead.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—Hugh O'Donnell and all other men for whom warrants were issued, have decided to surrender and bondsmen are now being sought. It is possible they may be compelled to remain over one night in jail.

Rockefeller's Daughter.

CHICAGO, July 20—The Rev. L. A. Crandall refuses to make any statement concerning the romantic story that he was forced to leave Cleveland owing to a love affair between himself and Miss Alla Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, the Standard oil magnate. Miss Rockefeller is 22 years old. Dr. Crandall's wife died two years ago. He has two grown children and is 48 years of age. He had arranged for a marriage with Miss Rockefeller, but when the subject was broached to her father he became indignant and told the clergyman he must resign or the Rockefellers would withdraw. Dr. Crandall resigned. He came here three weeks ago and took charge of the Memorial church. He was seen by a reporter yesterday and said: "I have absolutely nothing to say to the papers. This matter is not the business of the public." Miss Rockefeller is the second daughter of Mr. Rockefeller, and it is said the disparity in ages added to the ire of the girl's father when the news of the proposal of marriage came to him.

The Downfall of Poland.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: During the present week the entire population of Poland will be in mourning, and by religious services and in other ways will manifest its grief at the loss of her independence. Yesterday was the one-hundredth anniversary of the memorable fight of Koscinsko at Dutierka, which was the one great and noble event of the year that promised any real hope for the Poles, and which ended in wavering, weakness, treachery, and finally utter submission. The disasters of that year have never been retrieved, and the spasmodic efforts two years later only resulted in making the subjugation of the nation more complete. And so, for a week, and many of them longer, the women of Poland from duchess to peasant, will wear nothing but black, both in the matter of gowns, millinary and even jewelry. It will be a striking demonstration of the loss of their independence a hundred years ago.

Electricity on a Railway.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 18.—The Gazette says editorially to-night: The New York, New Haven & Hartford road will probably be the first steam road in the world to substitute electricity for steam on a large scale. This road is known to be constructing a four-track line, but it is not known to the public that the two central tracks are to be equipped with special reference to the use of electricity instead of steam to propel both freight and passenger cars over that portion of the line between New York and New Haven, a distance of seventy-four miles. When the plant is ready the distance between the two cities will be covered in sixty minutes.

Stanley "Rushed" the Constituency.

LONDON, July 18.—General Frazier denies that he resigned the North Lambeth constituency, which he represented in the last parliament, in favor of Henry M. Stanley. He hints that Mr. Stanley "rushed" the constituency.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 22, 1892.

THE HEALTH OFFICE.

Dr. Davie publishes in this morning's papers a statement which does credit neither to his conscience nor his intellect. The first apparently allows him to misrepresent Dr. Milne's position, while his absurd attempt at ratiocination does not evidence the possession of such intelligence as one might expect in so majestic a member of the medical profession. The position Dr. Milne took with regard to the "suspects" is the proper one, and will commend itself to the public in spite of any attempts at logical hair-splitting on the part of the provincial health officer. Dr. Milne points to the fact that there are many of these "suspects" whose periods of quarantine are almost completed, while others have been removed to the Ross Bay station within the past few days, fresh from contact with a case of smallpox. He contends that it is fairer for those old "suspects," and safer for the public, to allow them to complete their quarantine period where they are than to send them to Ross Bay to come in contact with new suspects. There are people quarantined in the Clarence Hotel, for instance, who may or may not have been exposed to contagion; no one knows whether they were or not. In any event, it follows from Dr. Davie's reasoning that if they do not show symptoms of the disease by the end of the 14 days—that is, in two or three days more—they may be considered free from it. But Dr. Davie insists on sending these people for the two or three days to Ross Bay, where they are more likely to be exposed to contagion than they were in the Clarence in the first place. Then after having given them this new chance of contracting the smallpox he will turn them loose among the public. We are willing to leave it to any sensible man to say whether Dr. Milne's or Dr. Davie's plan is the safe one to follow.

As was shown yesterday, Dr. Milne did not refuse to carry out the health regulations, not even clause No. 4. But he does insist, and rightly so, that there should be some discrimination used in their enforcement. Dr. Davie, setting himself up as a medical martinet, says they must be carried out to the letter regardless of any attendant circumstances. This bull-headed plan of proceeding has already had unfortunate results in the case of the young man McKay, and it may do further mischief if it is followed out with stupid rigidity such as Dr. Davie insists upon.

There is good reason to believe, however, that there are some cases of "suspects" exempted from the operation of regulation No. 4, and that fact alone supplies Dr. Milne with ample justification. It also proves very conclusively that there was some other motive than regard for the public safety at the bottom of the high-handed and arbitrary action of the two Davies in decreeing the "removal" of Dr. Milne and thus trampling on the rights of the municipality. The Attorney-General talks about the supremacy of the law, but the circumstances show that it is not so much the majesty of the law as the majesty of the Davie family that is considered.

THE CROFTER SCHEME.

In another column is reproduced from the Canadian Gazette the report of an interview with the late Premier touching the crofter settlement scheme. The plans of the Government and the company are more fully set forth in this interview, perhaps, than they have been on any other occasion. One feature of the scheme as detailed by Mr. Robson has not before been made known, so far as we are aware, namely, the proposal to insure the life of each head of a family receiving an advance, the policy to be kept by the Provincial Government as an additional security for repayment. Of course Mr. Robson put the best appearance possible on the scheme; that was part of his mission, and it is no slight to his memory to say that he was peculiarly skilful in presenting the best side of the picture. Nevertheless, the TIMES is still of the opinion, and so are the majority of British Columbians, that the province will not profit from the project in proportion to the expenditure and liability to be incurred. The company is quite likely to be the chief beneficiary by the crofter scheme.

SIDNEY RAILWAY.

The vote on the Sidney Railway by-law was a surprise to the friends of the enterprise. Although confident that the by-law would be adopted they did not expect that three out of every four votes recorded would be in its favor. The result is a very emphatic endorsation of the scheme which must be very satisfactory to the members of the company. The preliminary work of locating the road, we are informed, will be undertaken at once, and by the time the financial arrangements of the company are completed, work of the construction will begin.

The company can build and equip the road for the sum guaranteed if its financial affairs are well and economically administered. The proposed De-Cosmos railway, which was several miles longer, was estimated to cost about that sum. As a rule the cost of railways is generally in excess of the estimates, but this is a case where the exception that is said to prove the rule should be found. The proposed road will be a very short one, the topography of the country is well known, and almost every dollar's worth of work can be foretold. Having become the company's endorsers, the people will feel that they have a right to take a friendly interest in the company's affairs and to make suggestions when they think it necessary to do so. On their behalf, therefore, we will suggest to the company that they will retain the confidence of our citizens, which they undoubtedly now possess, by insisting upon a careful and economical administration during construction, and by making sure that some benefit will accrue to the workingmen of the city, whose votes have made the railway a possibility. The by-law was carried because the small property owners believed that the construction and operation of the railway would inure to the benefit of Victoria, and if the popular expectations are realized, the company may win the approbation of those who opposed their scheme.

NICE DISTINCTIONS.

What a large amount of hair-splitting this smallpox outbreak has given rise to. Every man in Vancouver is now an adept in that line, and there are certain people elsewhere who seem to have been infected from the Vancouverites. Something has been said about the Vancouver boat Capilano being allowed to land her crew at that port, while no person could by any means be permitted to go ashore from a Victoria boat. We believe another steamer owned in Vancouver returned home frome Victoria a day or two ago and was not greeted by the fire engine. From statements in the Vancouver papers it seems that a hotel in that city, from which a smallpox patient was moved on Sunday, was not quarantined, nor were the other inmates treated as "suspects." That is to say, the Vancouverites are less afraid of a house in which smallpox is known to have been found than they pretend to be of Victoria. Nor does it appear that the Vancouver health officer has been "suspended" for this breach of regulation No. 4. Again, from the Columbian it appears that the steamer City of Nanaimo arrived at Westminster on Saturday and presented a clean bill of health from Vancouver, when she was "allowed to land her freight and passengers without any trouble, the doctor contenting himself with taking a look at the passengers as they stepped ashore." But when the Victoria boat appeared about half an hour later she was greeted by an obstructive force, headed by the mayor, who extended this greeting: "You can't land any passengers here, or else we'll quarantine them for 14 days." In the same paper appears the announcement that three new cases of smallpox had been found in one day in Vancouver, while none had been discovered for two days in Victoria. The Westminster people seem to have acquired the art of drawing fine distinctions.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Some of our very clever doctors seem to think that 200 vaccinations is not a very large number for one day, even when the operator's ordinary practice is attended to. Half a minute is enough for the operation. Curiously enough, some of these same clever gentlemen seemed to consider that two dollars and a half made none too large a fee for this very swiftly performed piece of surgery.

The TIMES takes the liberty once again of advising every person to get vaccinated who has not already undergone the operation. There are still some men amongst us, who, from different motives, agitate against the practice of vaccination, but we hope that their utterances will deter none. Some of them are honestly mistaken, but others are more or less actuated by a desire to attain notoriety and to appear different from the "common herd." They all agree in magnifying the possible evils and in refusing to accept very plain evidence in favor of Dr. Jenner's method. No really sensible person will pay any attention to them. As the TIMES has already said, their objections and sneers apply only to vaccination as it was practised in the past, not as it is used in modern days. And they never had very much force.

The London Telegraph in announcing the death of Hon. John Robson, says: "We reported a few days ago the arrival of Mr. Robson in England, he having come, at the invitation of the Imperial Government, in reference to the proposed crofter settlement in the far west of the Dominion, in which he was so deeply interested that he proposed to resign his Premiership and devote himself wholly to the carrying out of this scheme, towards which Her Majesty's government are to make a loan of £150,000." The statement that Mr. Robson contemplated "resigning his Premiership" to devote himself to the crofter scheme will be news to the friends of the deceased gentleman in British Columbia. The writer in the Telegraph was very probably incorrectly informed.

DR. MILNE EXPLAINS HIS VIEWS

TO THE EDITOR:—I notice that Dr. Davie in order to evade the great question at issue—viz re-exposing those who have been quarantined for a time—goes on to describe what the incubation period of smallpox means. He endeavors to show that persons, after having been exposed, say, on the first day or two of the disease appearing in the house, will not take smallpox. This is something like the hard wooden law he and the Attorney-General wished me to carry out. The period of incubation of smallpox, although usually put down at from 13 to 15 days may be longer or shorter; much longer periods have been known. Dr. Davie endeavors to insinuate as one of my views in reference to those who may be placed in the quarantine station for the full period of 14 days, that if such persons were detained for a certain period, on the admittance of each new suspect the period would require to be extended. I never made such a statement, but Davie-like, he cannot argue or approach this question in a fair and honorable way, but will attempt to put statements in my mouth which I never uttered. He evades the point at issue—that is shutting up at the Ross Bay station a large number who have been quarantined—who have been to a slight degree exposed to the disease—with a class who have come from the bedside of the most virulent cases and others who have been removed from the Jubilee Hospital grounds. I say such people should be carefully watched after such exposure to the full incubation period. This is the point at issue and not the false arguments attempted to be put in my mouth by Dr. Davie. He proposes to allow these people to go at large after a confinement of two or three or more days, just as their quarantine limit of time expires. This, I maintain, is entirely wrong, as some of them, although being in the houses where smallpox was found, never were exposed to the disease.

G. L. MILNE.

DR. WADE'S REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR:—The report of Dr. Wade, published at length this morning, must be very encouraging to the provincial health officer in his medico-political campaign. There is no doubt that in the newly appointed health officer the clique have an efficious and capable servant, ready to act in all cases of emergency, in fact on the alert to "do the rest" when Dr. Davie "pushes the button." Thus it appears from this morning's report of the Albert Head station. Can Dr. Wade be completely ignorant of the late management of this station, or is this report a tissue of suppositions and fabrications? If he reports facts who is culpable? Has there not been a provincial officer appointed some time ago to oversee all matters pertaining to quarantine and to correct all irregularities.

This report if correct can only reflect upon the provincial authority, whose dictatorial voice is becoming nauseous. But such a report is far from representing the condition of affairs, and abounds in such phrases as "I am informed," "as far as I could learn," "said to have been," "I understand," "appears to have been," and many other such vague terms. It is customary in such reports to record facts, not mere hearsay.

With reference to the doctors attendance, Dr. Wade has been guilty of a gross breach of etiquette in criticising treatment of which he knows nothing. Who is he that he should have aught to say with reference to the medical treatment given the patients by Drs. Crompton and Fraser. The report gives Dr. Fraser credit for two visits when the public should know that he has made four visits to the station and Dr. Crompton was authorised by Dr. Milne to visit every day or every other day as he considered it necessary. The report also states that only one bottle of medicine was sent. This also is untrue, as both the doctors in attendance furnished medicine. There are other portions of the report which time forbids me answering.

ERNEST HALL.

Johann Most a Salvationist.

The Vorwaerts, the Berlin organ of the social democrats of Germany, is responsible for the report that Johann Most, the New York anarchist, has been converted and joined the Salvation Army. He is said to show such marvellous ardor in his new trade as to foreshadow his certain and great success. He is expected soon to advance to the rank of captain or major in the army, when he will be sent to Chicago to preach the Gospel of General Booth to his former disciples of the red banner here. At the next commemorative service over the graves of the poor fellows that were hanged for having believed in and propagated the old doctrines of Most, he may deliver a Salvation Army oration, at which his old disciples will surely turn over in their graves with surprise and horror.

A Biological Institute at Jamaica.

The most practical and probably the most useful proposal yet made to commemorate the discovery of the new world was discussed by a meeting of philosophers and laymen interested in the progress of science, assembled at the residence of Lord Brassey at London. The proposal made was that an "observatory of marine biology" be founded on the island of Jamaica as an English contribution to the memorial celebrations of the present year. "No such observatory," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "having yet been established within the tropics, scientific results of great interest and importance might be expected from such an institution." It is hoped that the scheme may be carried out successfully.

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

The contract for the erection of two two-storey frame residences, to be built on Rae street for Mr. Forrest Angus, has been awarded to Mr. T. W. Carter. The houses, which will be fitted throughout in the most modern manner, are from the designs of Mr. J. Gerhard Tiarks.

The City Hall and precincts smell like a carbolic acid distillery with some of the taps loose.

E. J. O'Sullivan, of this city, was married in Montreal on the 13th inst.

Geo. Cunningham came down from the Skeena on the Louise.

CROFTER SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

An Interview in Which the Late Premier Discussed the Project in Detail.

Fishing Operations—Location of the Colonies—A Life Insurance Scheme.

The following interview with the late Hon. John Robson is published in the Canadian Gazette of June 30. Apart from the subject matter, a melancholy interest will attach to it as the last published interview with the deceased Premier:—

"So, Mr. Robson, you have managed to squeeze your Crofter Settlement Bill through the British Parliament after all," said a representative of the Canadian Gazette to the Premier of British Columbia at the Royal Colonial Institute the other day. "Yes," was Mr. Robson's reply, "the bill is happily beyond the reach of even the few opponents it has, but the credit for its speedy passage belongs primarily to Her Majesty's Government. We cannot speak too appreciatively of the interest they have shown in the scheme. Despite adverse influences, and all the pressure of a general election, they took the proposal up in a business-like way, and having settled with me on behalf of the Government and Legislature of British Columbia the details of the measure, did not rest until it was placed upon the statute book. Cynics sometimes say that British Ministers think little and care less about Colonial interests; British Columbians, at all events, have no cause to say that. British Columbia is not so much as a Colony. It is only a province, and yet, in the matter of this project, Her Majesty's Ministers, supported by the vast majority of the British Legislators, have done their utmost on our behalf. They have acted in a truly Imperial spirit, and we thank them very cordially."

A PIONEER AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

"I take it, then, that this settlement is something more in your eyes than appears on the surface."

"Certainly. The British Columbia Loan Bill, by the terms of which £150,000 is to be advanced to the province for the settlement of 1250 families of crofter fishermen, is probably the last bill of the expiring British Parliament, but it is by no means the least important from a national point of view. It may well prove the pioneer of many other schemes for the diversion to British lands of British brain and muscle, which now go to strengthen foreign countries. Last year as many as 330,000 people left the British Isles to settle elsewhere, and of these no fewer than 270,000 went to enrich countries beyond the British flag. United States authorities tell us that every able colonist is worth $1000, that is, £200, to the land of his adoption, and on that basis you can calculate how much wealth the British Isles contributed last year to the United States, while there are within the limits of the British Empire lands less well known, perhaps, but far more inviting, awaiting settlement. The adoption of our proposal by the British Legislature is the beginning of a systematic effort to divert this stream of wealth to British possessions. Let our scheme prove a success—as I believe it can hardly fail to do—and you will find other provinces and colonies coming to the mother country with similar suggestions, and thus at last you will have the great colonization movement placed upon a broad, business-like footing, instead of the piecemeal and often unsatisfactory methods of the past. And inasmuch as every colonist is reputed, on the basis of trade actually done, to be worth several foreigners to the British exporter, you can form your own judgment of the immense importance of the movement from a British commercial point of view, quite apart from the political significance attaching to the speedy development of the outlying portions of the Empire by British enterprise under the direct encouragement of the British Parliament and people. Instead of sending recruits to the great army of England's rivals, you will then be adding to her firm allies."

WAGE-EARNERS FROM THE FIRST.

"But that, of course, is for the future. Your immediate plans are on a very moderate scale, I imagine."

"Quite so. We intend to proceed quietly and cautiously, making quite sure of the first step before we take the second. The cardinal principle of our plans is to take no man to the settlement until we are ready at once to put him to work. We shall probably start next spring with the first party of 50 families. Their location will most likely be in the northeast of Vancouver Island, where the waters are sufficiently protected to be within easy reach of Cape Scott and the large undeveloped fishing ground around and beyond. The careful examination which was made of the coast-line last year showed that there will be no difficulty in selecting some convenient harbor around which this first settlement may be placed. When the survey has been made the necessary houses and harbor accommodation will be provided and all the preliminary arrangements be so completed that the colonists may go into comfortable houses on the day of their arrival and the next morning take to their boats and tackle and commence fishing without the loss of a single day. As the fishing operations proceed we shall find scope for additional labor—and anyone knowing the immense wealth of fish in these waters and the ready market for the fish in the United States will understand that this additional labor will soon be needed—and then more colonists will be sent for; and so as the field opens up the settlements will increase, but always on the principle of bringing the new-comers to the work awaiting them. We intend every arrival to be a wage-earner from the very first."

TERMS OF THE ADVANCES.

"Therein your scheme would seem to have an advantage over the State-aided scheme in operation among the crofters of the Canadian Northwest."

"We certainly think so. In the Northwest the crofter is put upon a land grant of 160 acres with only a very limited capital, and even if that crofter is a farmer to the manner born, it will be at least two years before there is any evidence that he will do well, and be in a position at some future day to repay the advance made to him. Under the British Columbia scheme the advances are used so that the colonist finds the harvest all ripe, only waiting, so to speak, for the sickle which we place in his hands."

"Will the amount of the advance be the same as in the Northwest?"

"I think you may say that £150 will be the maximum amount any crofter will have to repay, and the repayment will, of course, be made to the British Columbia Government and not to the British Government, as in the case of the Northwest crofters. The British Government has thus absolute security for its advance in the fact that the repayment to the British treasury is to be made by the Province, and we have security for repayment from the crofters in the fact that they begin as actual wage-earners. The term for repayment is thirty years, but we may reasonably expect that the whole of the advance will be repaid in a much shorter period, and just as soon as the crofters complete their repayments will they be given full titles to their homes. We propose to take out a life insurance policy on each head of a family before he leaves the Mother Land to the extent of the advance, and these policies will be hypothecated to the British Columbia Government as an additional guarantee for the repayment of the advances, and just so soon as the advances are repaid, the policies become the property of the Colonists for the benefit of their families."

THE CLASS OF COLONISTS.

"The colonists will be mainly fishermen?"

"Yes, mainly, though there will also be some mechanics and specialists in the contingent fishing and other industries to be established in connection with the colonies. They will, in a word be fishing colonies with the necessary percentage of mechanics and professional men such as doctors, clergymen, etc., to make the settlements complete. Each settlement will, of course, have its church and its school, and we boast in British Columbia of an excellent free school system under which the Government supplies schoolhouses, teachers, and fully-equipped educational institutions for each settlement."

"You are not limited by your Act to any place of origin in securing your colonists, are you?"

"No. The primary idea is to obtain crofert fishermen from the north of Scotland, but should it be found necessary to go beyond the crofter fishermen for the labor required we are free to do so."

"What about the opposition shown to the scheme in British Columbia?"

"There was a good deal of prejudice in the early stages, but now that the proposal is understood and it is seen that the colonists will not go into existing labor markets but create new industries in an uninhabited region, the prejudice has almost entirely vanished. Every colonist will, moreover, become a consumer of the products of the existing population, and by his development of resources now lying idle stimulate the general trade of the province."

THE FEELING IN THE HIGHLANDS.

"Do you anticipate any difficulty in getting enough crofters of the kind you want? You know the opposition which some of the Highland members showed to your bill when passing through the British House of Commons."

"Oh, well, we understand that opposition. You must remember that this country is just on the eve of a general election. There will be no difficulty in finding more than enough colonists and you may be sure that we shall in our own interests take care to select only such as have a good record and will prove a credit to us and to themselves and assist in the success of the scheme. The feeling of a few in regard to emigration will not hamper us. You must find relief somehow for the congestion now existing in many parts of Northern Scotland, and the experience of the Duke of Sutherland, who has spent over £200,000 in trying to get the people on to the land, shows that such a scheme as ours will meet a real need among the crofters. And would it not be strange were it otherwise? We offer the crofters a means of gaining a comfortable independence in an occupation to which they have been trained all their days, in a climate not to be surpassed in the world, with all the advantages of British institutions brought to a higher state of perfection as they are in Canada—is it likely that such an opening will be spurned by men who live from hand to mouth, constantly on the verge of starvation, as do so many of the crofter fishermen now?"

"There has been a suggestion of forming an Imperial naval reserve in the Pacific with these colonists, has there not?"

"Yes. A large percentage of the crofter fishermen belong to the Royal Naval Reserve of this country. They are trained for home defence, and it will be for the Imperial authorities to consider whether, in view of the growing importance of British Columbia as one of the keys to the Empire, it would not be desirable to establish a naval reserve force on the Pacific coast. That, of course, is a question for the future, but in view of the Imperial uses to which the Canadian Pacific Railway is being put, and the completion of the Imperial defences at Esquimalt, it may be deemed worthy of serious attention."

THE COMMERCIAL SYNDICATE.

"A commercial company is to co-operate with you, is it not?"

"Certainly. That is an essential feature of the scheme. This company is to co-operate fully with the British Columbia Government, and the Legislature has made over to it a land grant of 500,000 acres out of an area of 1,800,000 acres which was provisionally reconnoitred last summer by the commissioners to the syndicate, Major Clark and Colonel Engledue. This syndicate is convinced, after a careful study of the localities and local markets, that a vast field exists for the profitable investment of capitable in the catching and marketing of fresh fish and of the cured product, in the manufacture of fish oil and guano from refuse, in the lumber business, in the exploitation of the mineral resources of the island—especially coal—and in the attraction of an agricultural population to grow every kind of cereal, fruit, and vegetable which thrives in British Columbia, to an extent little realised in the Mother Country. The company to be formed by this syndicate will work in entire accord with the Government. The one part of the scheme stands or falls with the other—the commercial part with the colonization part. We recognize that it is of no earthly use to settle fishermen on remote parts of the coast without creating connecting links between them and the consumers, and this we mean to do by means of the commercial part of the scheme. And the British Columbia Government encourages the company in the full belief that if rightly managed it will have no reason to regret its enterprise. Indeed, I feel confident that there should be a magnificent margin of profit. It cannot well be otherwise if the scheme is well-managed, as it will be. It will be the duty of the Government to treat these colonists in a paternal spirit, and the company will in its own interests cordially support and assist us."

POPE LEO XIII.

Some Questions Which Now Greatly Interest the Catholic World.

Leo XIII. is in his 83rd year. He has suffered from frequent attacks of illness; but "threatened men live long." He has expressed an earnest desire for longer life, saying that he has still more work to do, and praying that he may be spared till it is finished. That the Pope's views on many important points have been greatly modified, if not altogether changed, does not admit of a doubt, writes Richard B. Kimball, L.L.D., in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. Reconciliation with all nations, the cure of souls, the condition of the working classes, are what at the close of his long life, it is said, occupy his thoughts and his devotions. But so long as he lives Pope Leo will remain master, and diplomacy will have no more accomplished adherent than he.

There remain many subjects which now appear to greatly interest the Catholic world, and especially the Catholics of the United States. These may be resolved into the following questions:

1. Should the papal seat remain at Rome, despite the hostility of the Italian government and its power to harass?
2. Must the pope necessarily be an Italian?
3. Ought the pope to posess temporal power?
4. If so, how is it to be recovered?

The most unanimous opinion on the first point is in the affirmitive. All the traditions of the church point to Rome. The treasures and the glories of the Vatican can never be reproduced elsewhere. The famous schools and colleges for educating the priesthood in every possible branch of classical and mediæval knowledge, in philosophy, science canon and civil law, are in and around Rome. The Italian legislature has confirmed to the church the possession of the Vatican and its surroundings, and it would not dare in the presence of the nations to repeal the grant. Such is the argument employed by all Catholics for maintaining the pontificate at Rome.

In regard to the second question, opinion in the United States is divided. Why should the pope be an Italian? is asked. Why not create a fresh current of thought by changing his nationality? His election would, of course, be at Rome, and in accordance with the rules of the church. The cardinal at the head of the propaganda, who is next in authority to the pontiff, is a Pole. Why not the next pope American?

On the third point there is a little division of opinion. The pope should have temporal power. He should control territory absolutely. The unanimity of feeling on this subject is remarkable. Two reasons are urged. The very devout declare that the papal states belong to the church by divine right, and it was an act of sacrilege to deprive the church of what God had bestowed. A more practical view is taken by others. The pope, they say, has to communicate indirectly with 200,000,000 Catholics scattered over the earth. He ought to be in a position to this independently, free from any possible interference, which he cannot do except from within his own dominions.

But how are the papal states to be restored to the church? One answer is given to this—By diplomacy! Pope Leo is already planning in this direction, and his great sagacity will, if he lives, bring it to pass.

A New Cure for Deafness.

The vibrometer is a newly invented instrument for the cure of deafness. The principle of its operation is the massage of the sound-conducting apparatus of the ear by means of vibratory forces. By this method various conditions can be relieved which could not be reached by the regular modes of treatment, and which are the principal causes of deafness in a very large proportion of those afflicted. The phonograph has been used for this purpose, and although its adaptation was effected in a comparatively very crude manner, the results attained justified the belief that an instrument embodying special improvements on the same lines would be of the utmost value. Such an instrument is the vibrometer, and so successful has been its application that many persons whose deafness was from 5 to 15 years' standing can now, through its use, hear ordinary conversation from 10 to 20 feet away with their backs turned to the speaker, and others with never-ceasing noises in their ears have been completely relieved.

The Rubber Industry.

No other industry has made more marked and rapid progress with the present generation than the rubber industry. The discovery of rubber was made in 1735 by the French expedition to South America, but the product did not receive any attention from Great Britain until about 1806. Its first uses were of the most primitive kind. About 1820 great clumsy "gum shoes" were produced, which, though impervious to moisture, were so heavy and unsightly as to be unpopular. Experiment constantly busied itself with the substance, however, until 1860, when 69 patents covering rights in rubber manufacture had been issued. In 1830 the total importation of crude "caoutchouc" was less than 50,000 pounds, which quantity had increased in 1842 to 800,000 pounds. There is now an annual demand for millions of tons of this material, every civilized nation of the world joining in it. It enters in some form in so large a variety of manufactures that the trees of Central and South America, Madagascar, India and Java that weep the malodorous gum which is the basis of this manufactured product furnish employment and livelihood to hundreds of thousands of human beings.

STILL MORE ENCOURAGING

No Fresh Cases of Smallpox Reported to the Health Officer for Three Days.

Two Deaths Occur Since Issuance of the Last Official Bulletin Saturday.

Not a Single Case Left in the City—All are at the Quarantine Station.

[From Monday's Daily.]

There have been no fresh cases of smallpox reported to this office for the last three days. Two deaths occurred yesterday, those of Mr. Wm. Eckert, at Jubilee quarantine station, and Edward Barrie, at Albert Head station. The majority of the cases now under treatment are doing well; several, however, are severe. The total number of cases now is 54. The Ross Bay quarantine station has been vacated by the children of the Protestant Orphans' Home, and is used for suspected cases. There is not a case of smallpox in the City of Victoria. Dr. Crompton visits the cases daily and reports to this office.

G. L. MILNE,
Health Officer.

The Facts Remain.

It should be understood by the public who might possibly be misled by the attempted refutations in the morning papers yesterday that the statement of the McKay case published in the TIMES on Saturday evening is the plain truth. There are plenty of witnesses resident in the neighborhood who saw the whole affair and were not slow to denounce the action. The News propounds the sage query: "Where were Drs. Crompton and Milne?" They were busy with their multifarious duties and were not aware that the officers would attempt to remove McKay that day. Dr. Crompton said that McKay had just passed the critical state of the disease and was in the condition when perfect quiet and rest are absolutely necessary. In his opinion the man would have recovered had he been given a fair chance for his life. It seems that there was also something wrong with McKay's throat which required that he should be kept in a reclining position.

Then and Now.

Mayor Beaven, when speaking to a TIMES representative last Saturday about the smallpox scare, called to mind the smallpox visitation of 1875-76, when Dr. Walkem was the health officer.

"Was it worse than this visit, Mr. Beaven?"

"Indeed it was," replied the mayor, "a good deal worse. There were over 50 white people and 150 Indians down with it in and around the city."

"They must have had a great time quarantining such a crowd."

"There was no quarantine," said his worship, "no agitation and no wrangling about it. Dr. Walkem handled all the cases himself, and with the greatest success. Treated the patients in their own houses, too."

"Didn't the outside towns raise a howl about it?"

"They did not. Business went on as usual and nobody felt in the least alarmed."

"But Vanc——"

"Vancouver," said the mayor, with a quiet smile, "was very much *in futuro* in those days."

"Do you think the Vancouverites are acting harshly in this affair?"

"There are very few in Victoria who do not think so."

Smallpox Across the Line.

A man who has acted in the capacity of smallpox hospital nurse in Snohomish City, Washington, arrived here on Saturday night from his home in Sultan City Wash., on the line of the Great Northern. He applied to Dr. Milne for a position as nurse at the quarantine hospitals. He says the Sound cities and the towns he visited in Washington State have many cases of smallpox. There were six cases in Seattle last week; as many in Tacoma; seven cases in Fairhaven, ten in Whatcom and fifteen cases in Snohomish, which is a town of 1500 inhabitants. These have all been under treatment for weeks past, but the authorities kept the facts quiet, and so did the newspapers.

No Need of Quarantine.

On Saturday evening Mayor Beaven sent the following telegram to the mayor of San Francisco, Seattle, Port Townsend and Vancouver:

Victoria, July 16.—If you realized the true condition of affairs here you would not think of quarantining this port. All smallpox cases have been quarantined or removed to the hospital, two miles from Government street, or to the quarantine station, eight miles distant. We take every precaution to prevent spread of infection or persons exposed to infection going on board steamers. No new cases reported in the last thirty-six hours.

ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

The Death Roll.

The names of those who have died of smallpox since the present visitation commenced are ten in number, as follows:

Thomas A. Burrows, Edward Barry, W. A. Short, W. Brown, Daniel McKay, Wm. Eckert, Mr. Niles, M. W. Waitt, J. Ball, (a child 6 years old) Georgie, inmate Refuge Home.

FROM VANCOUVER.

Six Cases Reported in Chilliwhack—New Cases in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, July 15.—The Yosemite arrived at the dock at the usual hour. The gang plank was thrown out and after fastening the steamer, two passengers came ashore and were allowed to proceed a few yards. The police ordered Officer Grady to take the gentlemen to the quarantine station at the new hospital building, Pender street, where, unless released by habeas corpus, they will be detained 14 days. One was L. W. Jenns, Victoria, and the other a gentleman on his way to England. They protested against retention. Capt. Rudlin is now being tried for landing passengers at Port Moody yesterday. A decision has not been rendered. Captain Irving is also here, having arrived on the Islander at one this morning.

The determination here is to enforce the quarantine regulations at all hazards. Such a step is deemed necessary.

The Rudlin case was adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Capt. Irving took the Yosemite to Port Moody, where the passengers will be landed.

To-day's Pacific express is five hours late.

The Yosemite was refused a landing this morning. Two passengers, Messrs. Berwick and Percy Jenns, got off and were immediately quarantined. A writ of habeas corpus has been applied for at New Westminster for their release, and is now being argued. Dr. Herald, health officer, allowed the baggage to be landed, and is severely condemned. He may lose his job.

Capt. Irving refused to promise not to land passengers at Port Moody, and when asked where he was going to, replied "None of your business." The Yosemite left for Victoria about two o'clock, going first to Hastings or Port Moody.

Henry Croft, Major Dupont, J. B. Lynch and Allan Cameron are on the boat for Victoria.

Vancouver is bound to fight it out if it takes all summer. The mayor says it has cost ten thousand dollars now to keep the epidemic down, and he don't propose taking any more risks.

D. E. Brown will be banquetted at the Hotel Vancouver this evening.

J. M. Spinks and R. G. MacKay, who escaped from the Yosemite, are secluded at Hastings and threaten proceedings for enforced absence from the city.

Charley McVetie, five years old, was drowned in False Creek yesterday afternoon.

VANCOUVER, July 16.—About 80 prominent citizens, principally C.P.R. officials, attended the banquet to D. E. Brown last night. Several souvenirs were presented, one a gold-headed cane. The dinner was given at the Hotel Vancouver. Mr. Brown leaves to-morrow on the Empress for China, Japan and Australia on a six months' trip.

The Yosemite did not arrive to-day. The mails are being sent by way of Nanaimo. It is said that passengers have been transferred to Fraser river boats and will be landed at New Westminster. Nothing new to-day; all quiet.

Arrangements were made last night for a horticultural exhibition on Aug. 2nd and 3rd. A poultry, produce and dog show is talked of to take place at the close of the circuit fall fairs.

Last night the Trades and Labor council decided to be represented at the congress, Toronto. Steps were taken to form a provincial trades assembly.

It is reported here that the new case of smallpox at Westminster was one of the passengers landed at Port Moody by the Yosemite. J. M. Spinks and R. G. Mackay are still at large, although warrants are out and they are known to have been in the city. Spinks and two boys are rusticating in Hastings.

Another case was developed here last night, and two in New Westminster. One man was discovered walking between Port Moody and Westminster, badly affected, who is supposed to have arrived by the steamer from Victoria.

The writ of habeas corpus argument at Westminster was postponed until Tuesday.

The non-arrival of the steamer and mails from Victoria inconvenienced usiness men.

VANCOUVER, July 18.—The steamer Yosemite left on Sunday morning after discharging freight for Westminster.

The train from the east was twenty-four hours late yesterday. The Empress of China did not sail. She will have 18 saloon passengers and 50 Chinese. She sails this afternoon.

The steamer Comox came over from Nanaimo. She had four passengers from Victoria, two for the Empress of China. They were not allowed to land and had to be taken back. The passengers for China were refused passage.

S. M. Spinks, who has been eluding the officers for some days, was gathered in yesterday at an early hour and is now in quarantine. Mackay is still at large.

Several new cases were reported yesterday. Edith Lyall, the reformed Dupont street woman, has been isolated. The physicians, however, declare it a case of tonsilitis. She nursed a smallpox case on Dupont street. Charles Curtis, C. P. R. freight clerk at the wharf, sick several days at the Waverley hotel, was removed last evening to the pest house. Four physicians called in agreed it was not smallpox, but the authorities will take no chances. The only definitely known case was that of McLaughlin, who works at a mill at Hastings. He was taken out of house near the Imperial Opera house yesterday. A report reached here today that there were six cases in Chilliwack.

Information laid against Capt. Rudlin, for landing passenger on Saturday night at Hastings in violation of the provincial health laws, will be tried tomorrow morning on the arrival of the captain at Vancouver.

Warrants are out for several passengers by the Yosemite known to be in the city. The reported discovery of new cases in the city has intensified the feeling, and quarantine will be enforced more strictly than ever. Two cases, one on the C.P.R. wharf and one at Hastings, are attributed to the landing of passengers from Victoria.

Sunday's Pacific Express was ditched near Sicamous and was cancelled. No one hurt.

KEEPING IT UP.

Smallpox on the Westminster-Vancouver Road—Boys Badly Injured.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 15.—A new case of smallpox is reported on the Vancouver road. Medical Health Officer DeWolf Smith and Governor Moresby have gone out to investigate.

Robert Manson, charged with attempting to brain Ed. Hurd, tailor, was this morning bound over in the sum of $250 to keep the peace.

Willie Stewart, one of the boys in the cart struck by a locomotive yesterday afternoon, is not expected to recover. Walter Eickhoff is suffering from fracture of the spine. It is alleged that when the accident occurred the train was running at a higher rate of speed than the city by-laws permit.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 18.—Chief of Police Houston on Sunday night received the following telegram from Reeve Kitchen, Chilliwhack: "The Irving's passengers in quarantine; notify Gladys and Delaware to bring no Victoria passengers or those who have been in contact with them; they will be quarantined." This dispatch had reference to passengers transferred at Westminster from the Rainbow to the Irving. The passengers were required to undergo 14 days' quarantine. They took their chances in going to Chilliwack, where they are quarantined. It is reported that some of the passengers returned to Mission City and took the eastern train. Acting medical officer, Dr. Boggs, says that there is only one case of smallpox in Westminster. The patient is Miss Kelly. She is convalescent. Mayor Townsend wishes the greatest publicity of this fact.

AROUND NANAIMO.

Assaulting an Indian—The Act of a Miscreant—Business Change.

NANAIMO, July 15.—On the morning of the 13th some miscreant cut adrift from the mill stream a large boom containing about $1800 worth of logs belonging to Mayor Haslam, and which are strewn all over the meadows. The mayor is naturally very indignant over the matter and has offered a reward of $200 for information that may lead to the conviction of the guilty party.

Mr. J. Mahrer, the owner of the opera house, has purchased the wholesale liquor business of McKinnell, Wolfe & Co., on Wharf street, and in future the firm will be known as Mahrer, Wolfe & Co. Mr. Mahrer is very popular in the city and no doubt the business will become more extensive under his practical guidance.

Albert Wesley was brought before the magistrates yesterday on a charge of assaulting Louis Good, the chief of the Nanaimo Indians. After the case had been somewhat aired the defendant was further remanded until July 20th.

Dr. Good is indignant at the action of the health officer in quarantine the city of Nanaimo, and has denounced the latter in the press, but the whole of the citizens outside those who went on the excursion approve of the health officer's doing what he did.

The members of the Y.M.C.A. rambling club, went on their second outing yesterday afternoon in boats from Campbell & Foreman's boathouse. The party went to the big island where they were able to enter into all kinds of pastimes and a most enjoyable time was spent.

Mr. Hunter, B. A., received two bronze medals from Ottawa yesterday, presented by the Governor-General to the boy or girl at the head of the high school during the past year. Miss Dawson was presented with one for the previous year's schoolarship and Watson Dykes for the recent examinations. The medals have the usual inscriptions engraved thereon.

The rifle matches which were to have taken place to-morrow have been indefinitely postponed, at the request of the health officer, as a precaution against smallpox breaking out in this city.

NANAIMO, July 18.—Affairs have now reached a climax between the Nanaimo and Vancouver authorities over the smallpox regulations. Yesterday morning the steamer Comox left in place of the Cutch, and among the passengers were Mrs. Atkins and four tourists from Victoria; the latter were en route for China. On reaching Vancouver Mrs. Atkins, being known, was allowed to land, Mr. Trapp followed, and next came one of the four tourists, who, in answer to a query, said he had been in Victoria for the past few days. That settled it. A constable was instructed to arrest the two previous passengers who had landed and brought them back to the steamer. The passengers landed at Nanaimo last night and are highly indignant. Passengers from Nanaimo will now be compelled to sign the following declaration before landing at Vancouver: "I hereby declare that I have not been in Victoria during the past 14 days, and I further declare I was not a passenger on the steamer Comox, arriving at Vancouver on July 17th." There was a small meeting of the authorities here last night and the question arose as to the necessity of retaliation on Vancouves. The actions of yesterday's proceedings were severely criticized and it is claimed here that it was another stab at Victoria. All communication will now be cut off with Vancouver, and whether it is the intention to place the same restraint upon Victoria will be known later in the day. The probabilities are that a steamer will be chartered to run between Nanaimo and Tacoma for all produce that may be required.

Mr. D. Moffat has threatened the Free Press with a libel suit owing to a statement appearing in its columns to the effect that it was his fault if a child had been nearly smothered.

General Notes.

In the health officer's report published in the TIMES Saturday the statement that the colored man discovered and quarantined had been ill with the disease a few weeks should read a few days.

Hon. F. G. Vernon, chief commissioner of Lands and Works, and Mr Herbert Lillie, the Douglas street confectioner, are almost recovered from their attack of smallpox.

There were no cases in the city this morning, all having been removed since Saturday night.

A Giant Fog-Splitter.

Captain T. K. Bingham, United States military attache at Berlin, has recently brought to the attention of the lighthouse board an important discovery in flash lights, the invention of Professor Schevin, of Berlin. The apparatus is only two meters high by 25 centimeters in diameter. On the inside is a bellows through which benzine gas is passed, while air is forced through pumice stone strongly impregnated with benzine. This benzine gas is then passed through very finely powdered magnesium and saturated therewith; thence it passes out of an upright pipe through a small flame, by which it is lighted, and here it develops a luminosity of 400,000 candles. The activity of the apparatus is regulated by clockwork. Economy is an important feature of the new invention, but its greatest advantage is its ability to penetrate an almost opaque atmosphere to a greater extent than any other light hitherto produced. With the use of 10 centigrammes of the magnesium powder it is shown by the official documents presented by Captain Bingham that a flash of 400,000 candle power can be produced and the flash can be seen on a clear, sunshiny day at a distance of six miles. The lighthouse officials are so well impressed with the new light that they have ordered an apparatus to be used in experiments at Staten Island. They have also brought the matter to the attention of the chief signal officer, who will enquire into its merits for military signalling. The navy officials will also take it up.—Washington City special in New York Herald.

SOME OLD AND HISTORIC CITIES.

Those Which Take First Rank in the World's Interest.

No one would deny to Jerusalem, never a great city, and for ages a dirty village, high rank among the cities of the world, says the London Spectator. An imaginative attraction, also, of the kind which stamps rank, belongs to Samarcand, once the queen city of Northern Asia, first from the Yellow Sea to the Baltic, though this attraction is felt by a much smaller circle than that which feels reverence whenever Jerusalem is mentioned. The human race knows of the City of Peace, and only a class knows of the City of Jenghiz Khan. Next to Rome in titular municipal precedence men place either London or Paris, the verdict of the majority being probably for the latter. London, it is true, is far greater, far richer, and, as the centre or cynosure of the English-speaking nations, exercises a more direct influence over a larger section of mankind; but it is not so perfectly a living entity as Paris is. Paris, if we may use a slightly extravagant figure, has throughout its history been a person. London a committee of persons, and rank attaches itself strongly to individuality. Nobody exults in being a Londoner, while all Parisians think that outside Paris is an uncivilized desert. Paris, too, has had by far the most interesting history, and has more affected by its movements the history of the world, which, though greatly affected by London, has felt it rather through its influence on England than in any more direct and cognizable way. The stream may not hold the water contained in a reservoir or fertilize half such an extent of country; but still it may have a larger place in that imagination of men which, among cities as among nations, distributes rank. London contains all things, but then all things are lost in London and serve to swell its bulk rather than to increase its active vitality. The loss created by the disappearance of London would be far greater than the loss caused by the disappearance of Paris, but the world would miss Paris far more keenly and for a longer time.

ANIMALS HAVE MEMORIES.

They Never Forget the Trap or Gun That Once Injured Them.

[From the Vienna Stein der Weisen.]

The proof that experience is the guide of life among the lower animals may be found very low in the scale of animal organisms. The razor shell, or mollusk, as soon as the tide retreats buries itself in the sand, often to the depth of several feet. The fishermen who hunt them use a long, thin iron rod, hooked at the end, or they sprinkle a little salt in the hole to drive out its occupant. This generally succeeds; there is a movement in the sand, and half the creature appears on the surface. With a quick movement the fisherman tries to seize him; if he fails the mollusk vanishes into its hole and all the blandishments of the fisher's art would fail to tempt him out a second time—the mollusk has profited by experience.

Similar conduct of animals which cannot be regarded as other than the result of experience may be noted among the most diverse species.

A fox that has once been caught in a trap and fortunately regained his freedom will profit by the experience and beware of traps in future. The same is true of many other animals and the birds also. Quails which have been once netted by the allurements of the "call," if they regain their freedom will never be allured by it again. Every hunter is familiar with the fact that it is much easier to outwit a young animal than an experienced one.

Bortase tells a very interesting story of how a lobster got the better of an oyster. The lobster several times inserted his claws in the half-opened shell, but the oyster always closed in time to save himself. The lobster then seized a stone and inserted it quickly into the cautiously opened shell and devoured the oyster. Monkeys secure oysters by the same trick, but there is nothing so remarkable in that, as their intelligence is well known. Kirby tells of the bees that after repeated raids of the "death's head" upon their store they build a sort of bulwark of wax about the hole of entrance to keep him out. Duges observed a spider which had seized a bee from behind and thus hindered it from flying. The stronger bee, however, had its legs free, and walked off with the spider, which tried to drag her into his den. The struggle lasted some time, when the spider lowered itself with its prey by a thread. The bees' legs were useless in midair, and the spider clung to her until he had accomplished his full purpose.

It is impossible to argue that these are exceptions which afford no proof of a general intellectual capacity of animals. Every such experience is individual, and from circumstances of its origin cannot extend to species. We must concede, too, that even among animals there are individuals much more highly gifted than the general run of the species. Innumerable instances are seen among horses, dogs, elephants and monkeys. To deny the fact would be to deny the capacity of animals for further development. The possibilities of such advance are, of course, limited, but so, also, is the possibility of human advance, although the boundary line is not yet in sight.

The higher animals are much more ready to meet exceptional exigencies than the lower, both because their capacities are greater and because they have been more highly developed by a wide range of experiences.

THE GREAT TEMPLE OF BAAL.

Description of the Ruins of What Was Once a Magnificent Building.

[Blackwood's Magazine.]

There rises a huge wall 70 feet high, inclosing a square court of which the side is 740 feet long. Part of the wall, having fallen in ruins, has been rebuilt from the ancient materials; but the whole of the north side, with its beautiful plasters, remains perfect.

As the visitors enter the court they stand still in astonishment at the extraordinary sight which meets their eyes; for here, crowded within those four high walls, is the native village of Tadmor. It was natural enough for the Arabs to build their mud huts within these readymade fortifications, but the impression produced by such a village in such a place is indescribably strange.

The temple, so to speak, is eaten out at the core and little but the shell remains. But here and there a fluted Corinthian column or group of columns, with entablature still perfect, rises in stately grace far over the wretched huts, the rich, creamy color of the limestone and the beautiful molding of the capitals contrasting with the clear blue of the cloudless sky. The best view of the whole is to be obtained from the roof of the naos, which, once beautiful and adorned with sculpture, is now all battered and defaced, and has been metamorphosed into a squalid little mosque.

To describe the view from that roof were indeed a hopeless task. High into the clear blue air and the golden sunshine rise the stately columns; crowded and jumbled and heaped together below untouched by the gladdening sunbeams, unfreshened by the pure, fresh air, lies all the squalor and wretchedness of an Arab mud-hut village.

Bark City of Quebec is in the Roads seeking.

To the Electors of the District of Cariboo:

GENTLEMEN—

The sudden and much to be lamented death of the Hon. John Robson, Premier of the Province, one of the members for Cariboo, has made it necessary for the electors of the District to choose a successor in the representation.

On an understanding arrived at with my friends in the District, I have decided to become a candidate for the vacant seat; and I do so not as an outsider, but as a resident of Cariboo. I have never really regarded my absence from the District as more than temporary—a few months or a year at the most. The change has been a useful one to me, and I now gladly return to my old home to share in the trials, as well as in the triumphs, of the District, as I have done during a continuous residence there of nearly ten years.

As everyone in the District is aware, I have always been a supporter of the Smithe-Davie and Robson administrations, and believing that the policy of the new Government, led by the Hon. Theodore Davie, will be as favorable to the best interests of Cariboo, as well as to those of the Province at large, as was the policy pursued by its predecessors, I appear before you as a supporter of the honorable gentleman and his administration.

I may say without presumption that I am thoroughly acquainted with the needs and interests of the District which I seek to represent, and my policy in that respect may be summed up in one word—PROGRESS. Our first and greatest need is a railway, and that supplied our good old District—the builder of the Province—will enter upon an era of new and permanent prosperity.

I shall before polling day call upon as many of the electors of the District as possible, and hold meetings wherever practicable.

Asking for the cordial and active support of my friends and the friends of the Government,

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HUGH WATT, M.D.

jy4-dlt-w4t

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"PROMPT AND PERMANENT."

RHEUMATISM.—Jan. 17, 1883, GEO. C. OSGOOD & CO., Druggists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., wrote: "MR. LEWIS DENNIS, 136 Moody St, desires to say: "ORRIN ROBINSON, a boy of Graniteville, Mass., came to my house in 1881, walking on crutches; his leg was bent at the knee for two months. I gave him
ST. JACOBS OIL
to rub it. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home cured without them."

Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., July 9, '87: "The crippled boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor." GEORGE C. OSGOOD, M. D.

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jy18-3t F. LINDSAY DICKSON, M. D.

DR. A. T. WATT,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and residence No. 36½ Douglas street (near Fort), Dr. Milne's old residence.
May 19-d&w-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, held on the 18th day of June 1892, an assessment of five dollars ($5.00) per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable August 17th, 1892, to A. J. Goss, Treasurer, at the Hudson Savings Bank, Hudson, Wis.

Any assessments upon said stock remaining unpaid on September 17th, 1892, shall be deemed delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on the 10th day of October, 1892, to pay the delinquent assessments, together with the cost of advertising.

Yours respectfully,
WM. H. PHIPPS,
jy1-w-2m Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the land described as follows:—Commencing at a point one half mile south of the southwest corner of A. Russell's claim at White Rock Bay, Reed Island, B.C.; thence running north along the western boundary of A. Russell's claim to the northwest corner thereof; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence west to coast line; thence south along the coast line to a point due west of the point of commencement; thence east to the point of commencement, containing one thousand acres, more or less.

JAMES MORRIS.
BERNARD WARD.
Dated Victoria, June 30th, 1892. jy1-w-1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability, have deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa a plan and description of the site and of the wharf proposed to be constructed by the company upon the front or foreshore of Lot 12, Block L, Harbour Estate, City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and that a duplicate of such plan and description has also been filed in the office of the Registrar-General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid, and that the said company has applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 92, sections 5 and 6, Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

Dated at Victoria this 6th day of July, A.D. 1892.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability. jy4-d1-w4

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 22, 1892.

CHINESE SANITATION.

We do not wish to either underrate or overrate the obvious danger of the foreign element in our city from a sanitary or health point of view. The TIMES has never concealed its honest aversion to the Chinese settlement. Yet it is without any prejudice that we call attention to the sanitary aspect. A Chinese missionary working in that section of the city, admits in a letter that "the sanitary condition is deplorable." How deplorable only those know who have visited their dens and shacks, their haunts and huts. From ordinary houses the city scavengers remove refuse and waste at regular periods. But what city scavenger removes the accumulated filth of these Chinese residents? What vigilant eye cares for their sanitary condition? Upon the very spot where the market building now stands, upwards of 1000 Chinamen dwelt and a rent roll of $700 to $800 per month was furnished to the owners of the real estate. Huddled like cattle in a pen, as closely as the unfortunate poultry they peddle from door to door, the Chinese population are crowded together far worse than the worst revelations of the London poor. Who is to blame, and what is the remedy for these things? Doubtless the civic authorities have been both apathetic and careless. The evil is so gigantic and the remedies needful so stringent that any official authorities might well pause before undertaking the herculean task. Yet the presence of disease in our city might well induce the most lax to "arise and be doing." If any infectious disease once fairly took hold of the Chinese, it would sweep like an epidemic through them and hundreds would sicken and die like rabbits in a warren.

It is difficult to suggest the proper remedies. Yet as special legislation is deemed necessary for the Indians, so special legislation is equally necessary for the Chinese. First, let an inspector be specially appointed with large executive powers. Let every house inhabited by Chinese be properly registered and the number of residents be limited according to cubic space. Let there be a city scavenger appointed under the direction of the inspector, who shall remove all waste refuse and accumulations of every kind at regular periods. Let every building used by Chinese have proper appliances for ventilation and sanitation. Compel every property owner to register the name of his tenant, or any change of tenants, at the municipal office, and give to every tenant a copy in Chinese of the civic regulations. And lay the onus of cleansing and keeping in good condition every building inhabited by Chinese upon the owner of the real estate. As these or other sanitary regulations would cost money, let a special tax be levied upon all real estate rented to the Chinese. Mayor Beaven is an expert upon this question and we sincerely hope he will move in this business, striking while the iron is hot. He will earn the gratitude and support of the citizens generally in so doing.

WANTED—DECENCY.

The Colonist this morning takes pains to justify our assertion that political animus was at the bottom of its attack on Dr. Milne. We have shown very conclusively that if Dr. Milne deserved censure for his treatment of the "walking smallpox case," Dr. Davie deserved it even more, yet the Colonist attempts to pillory the former gentleman and has not one word to say in condemnation of the latter. If this is not "dragging politics into the discussion of health matters," we should like to know what would be. The Colonist is well aware that it made a very mean and dirty attempt to manufacture political capital out of the incident, and any person or paper who indulges in such tactics at this time is an enemy of the public. As to "justifying Dr. Milne's action," the TIMES has already shown that it was justified directly by Premier Davie, who investigated the case, and indirectly by Dr. Davie's example. If Dr. Milne is to blame the other two gentlemen should also be censured. Let the Colonist even now admit this, if it is not indecently endeavoring to make political capital out of a public misfortune.

In this connection may be noticed the combined attack of the two Government organs on Mayor Beaven. One accuses him of failing to pay due attention to the suggestions of the Provincial health officer, while the other insultingly refers to him as an "old woman." We submit that at such a time as this neither loose accusations nor insulting epithets should be used so freely. The public needs to be reassured, not frightened, but our two contemporaries seem to think that party advantage is not to be lost sight of even in the midst of a smallpox outbreak. Mayor Beaven's letter, published elsewhere, makes his position perfectly clear. He did not ignore Dr. Davie's suggestions, nor has he failed to take such action as the situation called for. The civic authorities had made definite and well understood arrangements with regard to the treatment of smallpox cases and the quarantining of houses, and they could not be expected to upset all these in a moment at the peremptory command of even Dr. Davie. They appear to be doing their best to cope with the outbreak, and it is too bad that the Government organs should endeavor to decry them and destroy public confidence in their efforts, all for the purpose of elevating the provincial authorities.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

The TIMES is very unwilling to criticize the actions of any of the health authorities, inasmuch as criticism tends to shake public confidence, and it is very important that the public should at this juncture be fully assured as to the wisdom of the course which the authorities are pursuing. We should be very sorry to see any relaxation of vigilance or a disposition to rest satisfied with what has been done, although we believe the worst of the trouble is over. We also believe that it would be well to have all the patients removed from their residences in the city to the quarantine hospital. But the danger is surely not so great as to warrant the extreme measures that were taken in the case of the young man McKay, who died in the hospital last evening immediately after his removal. If a patient's life is to be endangered by his removal, humanity ought to suggest that he be left where he is for a time. And if the feeling of humanity is not to influence those in charge of this business, they should remember that cases of this kind will be certain to create a prejudice against the hospital and the authorities in the public mind. That is an evil that should be avoided by all means. Any person can see that if the friends of patients form the impression that they are at all likely to receive rough treatment at the hands of the authorities, there will be efforts made to conceal them. So, leaving considerations of humanity aside, expediency, bids us avoid the occurrence of such incidents as that of yesterday. It is certainly advisable that all cases should be placed in the hospital, but we are very much afraid that this object will not be furthered by yesterday's display of force. It was in every sense a most unfortunate occurrence. The provincial authorities must learn to strike the golden mean between undue mildness and undue severity, or else they will do untold mischief. It cannot be too clearly kept in mind that the confidence of the public should be secured and retained; that is the central idea in Mayor Beaven's plan of proceedings, as shown in his letter published yesterday, and the case of the unfortunate McKay came with singular promptitude to bear out the Mayor's position.

VERY GREAT GOODWILL.

The Vancouver papers insist that they and the people of their city are filled with goodwill towards Victoria and sorrow for her "affliction." It appears to us that there is a considerable air of hypocrisy about their professions, while their own columns contain malicious falsehoods concerning the smallpox outbreak here, and while their authorities are trying every unfair means to keep people from Victoria setting foot on the Mainland. For instance, the World on Thursday commenced a column or so of Billingsgate with the assertion that the smallpox is "practically epidemic" here, a malicious and wilful falsehood. It further seeks to create the impression that the disease has been prevalent in Victoria for something like two months, though it must know that this is not a fact. There were two cases here in May, due to infection in Vancouver, and none were known from that time until after the 1st of July. It is quite certain that the present outbreak did not spread from the first two cases, but was due to a second importation of the disease, probably from Vancouver. The rapidity with which the cases increase suggest that a number of persons were exposed to contagion from some common source, but there is not the slightest evidence that such source was connected in any way with the two cases of last May. The length of the interval between the two outbreaks is, on the other hand, very strong evidence against the supposition. The Vancouver papers also show their goodwill to Victoria by repeating the story they invented regarding the Pha Nang, although they cannot produce the slightest confirmation. They know, in fact, that they are repeating a malicious lie. In face of their deliberate slanders and falsehoods their professions of "sympathy" are nauseating. Nor is the case made any better by the attempts of the press and the people to make believe that the quarantine was undertaken with reluctance and is maintained only under a sense of necessity. They have said themselves that quarantine would not have been declared only for the fear that the Sound cities would otherwise have quarantined all British Columbia. But the Sound cities have already quarantined all British Columbia as effectually as they can, so the excuse no longer holds good, and if the Vancouver people are not acting from spitefulness they will return to the position which they took before this excuse was put forward. They know themselves that they are not warranted in going beyond the Government quarantine regulations, and they would not do so if they were actuated by right motives. It is outrageous that a person wishing to go from Victoria to any point in the East should be stopped at the sweet will of Vancouver. Victoria can get along very well without "sympathy;" what she wants is bare justice, and that she must have.

The sealing schooners in port are getting into their winter quarters.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The News took the trouble to enquire whether Mayor Beaven would resign on account of his disagreement with Dr. Davie. That was surely quite unnecessary. Mayor Beaven got his office at the hands of the people of this city, of whom Dr. Davie is only one—not a majority.

The Colonist the other day said that the Vancouver World was an "idiotic sycophant." This morning the Victoria paper "goes one better" and describes its Vancouver political colleague as a "blatant liar." The two papers are ardent admirers of Premier Davie, whose opinion of both has been publicly expressed in two words— "—— fools."

The smallpox is bad enough, but it is nothing to the eruption that must appear on the consciences of the Vancouver people if they could be made visible to the naked eye. More lies have emanated from that burgh in connection with this smallpox outbreak than would sink the Empress of Japan. Our neighbors should take steps to eradicate this moral epidemic which afflicts them.

Premier Davie's political enemies can say a good many things against him politically, and they can prove, and have proved, that he is unfit to lead a government. But they cannot charge him with sycophancy or toadying. He is a purchaser of that commodity, and his most recent acquisition, which was secured very cheap, is rather a proof of his ability to discriminate in making a selection. The organ that cursed him yesterday is singing peans of praise to him to-day. Great is toadyism!

There are people in this city who scold the civic authorities because they did not quarantine Vancouver some weeks ago and thus prevent the importation of smallpox from that city. In the next breath they howl about Vancouver quarantining Victoria. The fact is that neither city has the legal power to declare "strict quarantine" against the other, but if they had such power it would surely be as open to Vancouver as to Victoria to make use of it. The situation is serious enough, but people should not lose their heads and indulge in foolish talk on account of it.

The Sound cities are in a dreadful state of funk over the smallpox. If a Seattle man goes to Tacoma he must show his arm, and if there is no vaccination mark thereon the medical officer at once supplies the deficiency. Tacoma people have to go through the same ordeal when they visit Seattle. The men are vexed and bothered by the process, but the ladies are even more troubled when politely asked by the health officer to show their vaccine marks. The reason for this in a good many cases appears to be that the marks are not on their arms, and further, that the ladies do not want marks on their arms. At both places even the name of Victoria is fumigated before it is allowed to come within the city limits. So it is in all places on the Sound; the people seem to have scared themselves into a mild fit of insanity.

Le Canadien, Mr. Tarte's paper, has a special commissioner at work investigating the French-Canadian exodus, and recently his first report appeared in its columns. The letter is dated from Trois Pistoles. The population of the parish is about 2800. The farmers have exceptional advantages in other ways, but they have no market, says the writer, and whole families leave for the New England States every spring, having no means to live. As a rule, before leaving, they sell their farms to the village merchant with whom they run into debt. Twenty years ago there was a flourishing village at the Trois Pistoles River with about 300 families, one-third of whom were farmers. Now there are not more than 25 families, and all the rest have emigrated. The commissioner is pretty certain to find a similar state of affairs in a good many of the other parishes. Quebec province is far from flourishing under the beneficent reign of the N.P.

The Vancouver World of Wednesday says: "It is well known that it (the smallpox) was brought by an Oriental steamer direct to the port of Victoria." It can do neither the World nor anybody else any good to reiterate this falsehood. Every person of any intelligence knows that the disease was conveyed to Vancouver by the Empress of Japan, and that it came here from Vancouver. It is equally well known that the trouble was caused by the vessel being permitted to leave quarantine too soon. If any man has yet the least doubt on the subject he should again read the following paragraph from the report of Dr. Davie, provincial medical health officer, published yesterday:

"It cannot be too well understood that we owe the introduction of smallpox into British Columbia to the ridiculously indulgent quarantine laws provided by the Dominion Government. At their door lies the paralysis of the business of the city—the expense to which this municipality has been put. Last, but not least, the illness and death of a number of the inhabitants of the city. Honor to whom honor is due."

The World will make nothing out of its vile attempt to injure the trade of this port.

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR:—I once heard of a man lying on his bed in a burning building wondering how the fire commenced. While he wondered the house burned, and if it had not been for the firemen, who pulled him out, he would have lost his life. We in Victoria are somewhat like the man who wondered while his house burned. It is not so much a matter of moment with us just now how the smallpox came to be with us as it is to get rid of it as quickly as possible.

In order to do this it seems to me there ought to be united action and differences of all kinds should be forgotten for the time being. I am one of those who believe that there should be a full and complete investigation into this whole smallpox matter, but now is hardly the time for it, or even for its discussion. The investigation idea can slumber in our minds while we are busy stamping out the disease.

It would not be a bad idea to prepare and have ready a supply of tar and feathers with which to treat the first individual caught sending out exaggerated accounts of the condition of this city. I believe that Victoria in a large measure owes its present isolated position to the lying statements sent out by these correspondents. It is bad enough to have enemies outside the lines without harboring them inside. The prospect of a coat of tar and feathers might deter such traitors for the future.

In this connection might I offer a suggestion to the mayor without any idea on my part of instructing him in his duty, because he may have already done what I now suggest. If Mr. Beaven in his official capacity as the chief magistrate of the city were to place himself in communication with the mayors of the Sound cities and San Francisco, and place before them officially the true condition of Victoria so far as smallpox is concerned, with a request to lay the same before the federal authorities of the United States, I feel sure it would result in the almost immediate rising of a full quarantine against us. That our neighbors will continue for some time to use every precaution by a rigid examination of all vessels hailing from here we may expect, but a full quarantine is a very different affair and is doing great injustice to Victoria. A letter from the Mayor, giving the exact facts, would certainly counteract the misapprehension which evidently exists abroad about us.

Something should certainly be done at once in the way I have indicated, because every day is adding to the injury being inflicted upon the trade of Victoria through the truth not being made known.

The idea that 50 cases of smallpox (most of them of a mild form) in a city of 25,000 people, with the disease already checked and certainly not spreading, should constitute an epidemic seems absurd. It is certainly not sufficient reason for the strict measures taken by our neighbors and when they are made aware of the exact truth they will I feel sure act differently and much more moderately.

What Victorians have to do is to stand shoulder to shoulder together just now. Let us not magnify the danger even amongst ourselves and above all let us render aid and encouragement to the officials, many of whom are overworked, instead of annoying and worrying them by criticism and fault finding. While undoubtedly it is proper for newspapers to point out any flagrant disregard of official duty, even this at a time like the present should be done with great care and judgment and nothing approaching the sensational should be allowed to appear.

It is to be regretted also that there should be any appearance of wrangling among the officials themselves. The people are not in the humor for it and the slightest idea that a political fight was being fought over the misfortune of the city would be indignantly resented.

It is meet for all of us to act in harmony at present and when smallpox is no more in Victoria then will be the time to bring to account those who have neglected their duty, and fight out personal and political differences. Yours,

A. B.

The U. S. and Samoa.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15. — By treaty with Samoa the United States has acquired the right to establish a station for coal and other naval supplies for her naval and commercial marine, and Attorney-General Miller has given an opinion that the right conveyed by the treaty included the right to make the provision relating to a coaling station operative by the purchase or transfer of land from native or other Samoan owners to this Government. Legal steps toward the purchase have been taken. It is expected that within a year the United States will possess an adequate coaling station on the Pacific Coast.

Homestead Cooks and Waiters Strike.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 15. — The cooks and waiters in the hotel where the staff officers of militia have been getting their meals to-day concluded to show their sympathy with the strikers by refusing to serve meals to the officers. Gen. Snowden had to go to headquarters and get breakfast in camp. The entire force of assistants to the civil engineers in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company struck this morning out of sympathy for the locked out men. This will stop all outside work till a new force can be secured. A mass meeting of workmen was held this afternoon to arrange for the relief of the starving Hungarians and others who are suffering as the result of the lock-out. A relief organization under the control of a committee was perfected, and instructions were given that the money in hand be distributed in accordance with the needs of those applying for it. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Samuel Fellows, of Chicago, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church. In alluding to the Pinkerton agency he said that Homestead had dealt a death blow to that illegal organization. A handsome compliment was paid to President Hugh O'Donnell by a rising vote of thanks for his efforts on behalf of his fellow workmen.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—One afternoon paper says that since Sunday the agents of Carnegie's mill have collected in this city 270 or 280 men to take the place of the strikers at Homestead. The men were gathered one by one from various down town saloons and street corners and offered from $3 to $5 a day. The gang that was selected has been sent to Pittsburg in sections.

Tennis Championship.

LONDON, July 6.—In the tennis championship contest, Miss Schacke won the Queen's cup, and J. Pim beat O. S. Campbell in semi-final for the London championship.

The Coeur d'Alene Troubles.

SPOKANE, Wn., July 15.—Word has just been received that the terrific explosion heard over in Coeur d'Alene last night was caused by strikers blowing up the railroad buildings between Mullan and Wallace.

MISSOULA, July 15.—The Fort Keogh troops passed here at 4 o'clock this morning. Two loud explosions were heard west of Mullan last night, but as the wires are cut definite information cannot be obtained. It is reported that the miners threaten to blow up all the mills if forced out by the militia. An order was received from the provost marshal: "To the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Railway Co. You are hereby directed not to sell tickets or transport passengers through the country of Shoshone to-day. This order has no effect in carrying U.S. mails and express and passengers under passes from the military authorities." The order was issued for the purpose of preventing disturbers from entering the affected districts. A similar dispatch was received by A. D. Charlton of the Northern Pacific, and the officials of both companies will comply with the instructions. The following was subsequently received: "Wardner, July 15—Everything is quiet in Coeur d'Alene. The troops are in possession of all points, and the miners have disbanded. No further trouble is anticipated. The troops will probably remain here some time." The Union Pacific officials received word from the owners of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines that they wanted a special train to report at Tekoa this afternoon. As it is to run up to the mines from Tekoa, it is supposed that the purpose is to carry non-union men back to resume work.

Mysterious Shooting.

DANBUY, Conn., July 15.—Chas. Crosby, one of the wealthiest and best known men in North Salem, Winchester County, N. Y., is dying as the result of a mysterious shooting affair that happened on Wednesday afternoon. All the facts were kept secret until it became known that the victim would die. Several neighbors heard a number of pistol shots about two o'clock Wednesday afternoon. A few minutes later Mrs. Crosby, the children and a man ran out in the yard in a state of excitement. Soon afterwards Mr. Crosby's mother went to a neighbor and asked him to go for a doctor. The neighbor asked what was the trouble, and Mrs. Crosby replied: "Nothing, Charlie is not very well this morning." Blood was on her hands and clothing. Dr. Potter was summoned, and when he reached the house every door and window was closed and the curtains drawn. Since then no one except the doctor has been admitted to the house. Mr. Crosby's wife made an attempt on Wednesday to hire a conveyance to take her to Purdy's station, a few miles distant, but was unable to do so. Dr. Potter admitted yesterday that Mr. Crosby was shot near the heart and also in two other places, and would die, but could not or would not say who fired the shots. Crosby has been known as eccentric, and was extremely jealous.

The Silver Vote.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—An analysis of the vote in the House which killed the free silver bill shows that the vote in the affirmative was cast by 118 Democrats, including the speaker, 10 Alliance, 8 Republicans. The Republican were Bowers, Cheatham, Clark of Wyoming, Johnson of Indiana, Jolly, Sweet, Post and Townsend. The negative vote was cast by 94 Democrats and 60 Republicans. This vote is a dead blow to silver legislation at this session. The Stewart bill remains at the foot of the long roll of bills, sleeping the sleep of death on the overburdened calendar. Tracey of New York made a formal parliamentary motion to reconsider the vote and table the motion, and the House proceeded to consider other busines, passed fifty-seven private pension bills and adjourned.

To Suffer for His Second.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Hallett Alsop Borrowe, the hero of the unfortunate duel, to-day sent the following cablegram to a relative in Bernardsville, N. J.: "Harry fined $200; as my second is too ill to move, and funds are lacking, must surrender myself to Belgium government in his stead. Lord Dufferin, Minister to Paris, promises to have fine refunded in 10 days. (Signed) Hallett." The language of this cablegram has caused much comment among the acquaintances of the young man. It contains the first, and so far, only information that notice has been taken by the authorities of the duel. There is also much speculation as to just where in the Belgian code Mr. Borrowe found the Damon and Pythias provision which forms the basis for his alleged intention to go to jail in place of his sick second, Milbank.

The Cholera Scourge.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The epidemic of cholera is not so highly infectious as former outbreaks. Very few persons are attacked in proportion to the population but the disease is quickly fatal. The scourge is raging with extreme violence among the workingmen of Tiaritzin where many have died twenty four hours after being attacked. Riots similar to those at Astrakahan are feared at Tifeles, where the butchers are excited over a decision of the authorities to destroy the old abbatoirs and build new ones. The religious committees at Moscow are organizing processions to appeal to God to stay the scourge.

Fatal Train Wreck.

BAKERSFIELD, Cala., July 16.—Freight train No. 27, south bound, was wrecked a mile and a half northwest of Bakersfield at 2 a.m. The wreck was caused by the engine striking cattle. The train ran about 200 yards after striking the cattle, with a steer caught under the pilot. The train left the track, and thirteen cars and the engine were piled up in one great mass. Two tramps were killed and it is thought more are in the wreckage, and brakeman Donly is badly scalded, perhaps fatally. The engineer and fireman are badly bruised.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BITTEN BY MOSQUITOS.

And Thought to Have Smallpox—A Ferry Boat Accident.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 16.—Wm. Stewart and Walter Eckhoff, the boys injured in the railway accident on Thursday, are out of danger.

The ferry committee of the city council last night investigated the accident to Thos. Jeffries, who had a limb broken upon the ferry at Surrey. The committee recommended the dismissal of engineer Chisholm, for not obeying the bells.

R. Russmussen, a Swede from North Bend, who was supposed to be afflicted with smallpox, turns out to have been badly bitten with mosquitos. Russmussen has been taken to the hospital.

Four at a Time.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Mrs. J. Harkins, of Pearst, Frankfort, while on a visit to some friends at Sixteenth and Vine streets yesterday, gave birth to quadruplets, girls. Her husband heard of the sudden increase while eating his breakfast and has since been in a terribly exhausted condition. The mother and children are doing well and will be taken home in a few days.

American Irish Opinion.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The World this morning says: Eugene Kelly, discussing the English elections with a reporter yesterday said: "It is my opinion that it would be wisest for Mr. Gladstone to make no decisive move for home rule for a year or so. Mr. Gladstone will be stronger in a year than now. As to the question of funds for the Irish cause, I may say that there is no lukewarmness on the part of Ireland's friends in America. To-day I forwarded a draft for $50,000 to Justin McCarthy and John Dillon, and more will be forthcoming."

A Chilean Loan.

VALPARAISO, July 16.—The finance committee submitted a report recommending that Congress authorize the President to issue bonds to the amount of £1,800,000, for sale in Chile and Europe. The interest on these bonds is not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, and a sinking fund amounting to 2 per cent. is to be provided. Interest on the loan will be payable in Santiago, London or Berlin, at the option of the holders, and the bonds are to be secured by the sums paid for export duties on nitrates and iodine. The President is authorized to arrange for a loan with the maximum of 6 per cent. interest. The sum realized is to be devoted to the extinguishing of the present floating debt of £1,000,000. There is considerable excitement at Iquique relative to the speeches of Edwardo Matto and Minister McIver upon the regulations of the nitrate combine. It is alleged the Government has not understood the mercantile affairs concerning the nitrate question.

Will Employ Non-Union Men.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—A notice has been posted at the mill this morning by the Carnegie Steel Company and sent all over the country to the effect that the Homestead mills will be started up with non union men on July 23rd and that any of the former employees of the company at the mill who did not take part in the recent disturbances are at liberty to make individual application for work till 6 p.m. July 21st. Those first applying will be given the choice of unfilled positions which they are capable of filling. Those who fail to apply by the time mentioned will be considered as not desiring to enter the company's service and their places will be filled with non-union men.

Steamer Tide left here this morning loaded with provisions for the Homestead works. The Carnegie Company has advertised for bids for the erection of 100 dwellings for workmen inside of their stockade around the mill. The company are receiving many applications for work including some from the old men.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., July 16.—A large number of Hungarians, employees of the Pottstown Iron and Steel Works, left their work to-day without giving any notice, and the accepted theory is that they have been engaged to go to Homestead and take the places of the strikers in the Carnegie mills. As a result of the foreigners' sudden departure, the Pottstown Iron Company is now advertising for American workmen to fill their places.

Old Chum
(CUT PLUG.)
OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)
No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.
Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.
D. Ritchie & Co
MONTREAL.

FLEECING BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Minister Foster's Careful Arrangement for the Burdening of This Province.

An Excuse That Works Both Ways —Eastern Eggs and British Columbia Lead.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, July 8.—When the tariff changes were under discussion in the House last evening Mr. Mara wanted the duty on lead increased in British Columbia. He said: "Before the resolutions are reported I wish to state that I think British Columbia has a right to expect that if any changes in the tariff were made this session, the Government would have asked the House to consider the advisability of increasing the duty on lead. When we remember that the American Government impose a duty of $40 a ton on manufactured lead and $30 a ton on lead ore, which duties are almost prohibitive, and when we know that we have large deposits of low grade galena in British Columbia awaiting development, which, if developed, would find a market, I think we had a right to expect that the Government would have given this subject some consideration, or, at all events, have asked the House to consider it. I would like to ask the Minister of Finance if the Government have taken this question into consideration, and if they have any policy upon the subject."

Mr. Foster—I may say to my hon. friend, as he well knows, that full representations with reference to that matter have been laid before myself and other Ministers by the hon. gentleman himself, as coming from that district which is interested in these ores, and the Government has given some consideration to the subject. I myself have given some consideration to it, as has also the Premier; and if any extensive changes had been made in the tariff in the way of a general rearrangement of the duties, that subject would have received full consideration with a view to seeing whether or not the Government could have made a recommendation to the House in the line of placing a duty on lead. But as my hon. friend sees, these resolutions do not deal with additions to the tariff, with the sole exception of molasses which was in such a position that the Government did not see their way not to make a change.

Sir Richard Cartwright—And eggs.

Mr. Foster—Everybody has a sympathy for the Canadian hen, and the advantage of the small duty on eggs will be recognizen by all, even by the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills.)

Mr. Scriver—As eggs have been mentioned, I suppose it will be in order for me to call the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to some facts, and to ask him a question or two.

Mr. Foster—Make the question easy.

Mr. Scriver—I will show every consideration for my unfortunate friend in this matter. When I was at home a short time ago, in the little village in which I reside eggs were selling at 10 cents a dozen, while six miles away, across the border, in a little village in the State of New York, they were selling at 15 cents a dozen. Under these circumstances, I want to ask my hon. friend what particular addition to the revenue of the country he expects to derive from this impost, and what amount of protection it will really afford to the Canadian farmer. I believe it to be a fact, however, that for a small period of the year, mainly during the month of March, some importations of eggs are made into Canada from the southwestern states. Beyond that I am afraid no good will come from this impost.

Mr. Foster—As my hon. friend has answered himself, it is only necessary for me to cite himself in reply. He has laid down the position that the imposition of a duty of five cents a dozen by the McKinley tariff has made the price of eggs five cents a dozen higher in the United States.

Sir Richard Cartwright—But it may be some consolation to my hon. friend from British Columbia to know that although he cannot get a tax on lead, this duty on eggs will add about $10,000 to what the people of British Columbia will have to pay annually if they continue to import eggs from the United States to the same extent that they did last year, when they imported about 200,000 dozen.

Mr. Mara—And if some of the hon. gentleman's friends in Ontario who deal in eggs would take the trouble to put them up properly, so that they could be shipped to British Columbia, they would get from 25 to 50 cents a dozen for them. In British Columbia eggs are never sold at less than 25 cents a dozen; in winter they sell at 50 cents, and during the Christmas season as high as 75 cents a dozen. Though eggs are shipped to British Columbia from Ohio and other western states, the farmers of Ontario do not seem to be able to pack them in such a way that they can be shipped to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—The hon. Minister has held out hopes to the hon. member from British Columbia that there will be a further calamity inflicted on the people of this country in the form of higher taxes in the interest of any one who may undertake to mine what the hon. gentleman calls the inferior lead mines in the Province of British Columbia.

Mr Mara—I beg pardon. I never said inferior. I said low grade galena, which is widely different.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—Low grade means inferior; it means mines in which the extent of the mineral is not very large——

Mr. Mara—Certainly not.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—And the hon. gentleman puts us in that position, and it is the necessary consequence of the tariff which hon. gentlemen adopted years ago, and which they persist in adhering to, nothwithstanding that it has well nigh driven half the population out of the country, that every new discovery is an additional calamity upon the people of this country. If we had no coal mines or iron mines, we would have none of these high taxes; the agriculturist would have been able to buy his implements for about half what he buys them for now; but every new discovery is a pretext for an additional tax on the population of the country, and here is the hon. gentleman coming before us and saying that it does not pay to work the lead mines of British Columbia, and pleading for the imposition of another tax on the people of this country to increase the cost of lead, so that some person may be able to work mines which in the present state of the country cannot be worked at a profit. Just make the lead twice as dear to every one who consumes lead in this country, in order that somebody may make 5 per cent. on his investment in lead mines in British Columbia when he might make 10 per cent. on the same money if he engaged in some business that did not require the protection of the Government. The request of the hon. gentleman further illustrates the absurdity of the policy on which this country entered fourteen years ago. We well remember a physician in "Gil Blas," who, although he killed a great many patients by a particular system of practice, was never influenced in the smallest degree by the death of the patients to make any change in his system; and so the hon. gentlemen, although they have driven a million people out of the country during the past six or seven years, and although they are impoverishing the agricultural population through the depreciation in the value of real estate to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent. are ready to persist in their policy and to continue to impose additional burdens on every man who has not genius or sense enough to make a good use of his money in order to enable him to invest it in some profitless enterprise and to compel the rest of the country to pay tribute to him. My hon. friend from British Columbia will find that whenever that policy is extended in its full force to British Columbia the people will flee from that province just as they have fled from other provinces of the Dominion.

SLABTOWN.

THE CHOLERA.

Pasteur, the Eminent Scientest Dying From the Scourge.

LONDON, July 15.—It is reported Prof. Pasteur's illness is almost certain to prove fatal. The distinguished scientist is suffering from a disease prevalent in this city which authorities call cholerine, but which is declared by many experienced physicians to be genuine cholera.

RELIGIOUS WAR.

Protestants and Catholics in Uganda—Lugard's Statement.

LONDON, July 15.—Official dispatches from Captain Lugard, the agent of the British East Africa Company in Uganda, in regard to the religious warfare in that country have been received. Lugard says the troubles commenced on January 12th, on the arrival at Uganda of a French bishop, who, the captain believes, brought an announcement of the intended withdrawal of the British forces in Uganda. On receipt of the news, Lugard declares continual aggression by the Catholic faction ensued. When Lugard asked King Mwanga, leader of the Catholic party, to punish the murderers of the Protestant chief, he was told if he interfered everyone of his soldiers would be killed. The following day, overwhelming French forces attacked Lugard's command, who armed with Maxime rifles made a brave stand and succeeded in repulsng them. Lugard's men then fled to the islands, after seizing King Mwanga, which move was of immense importance to Uganda, where the people are devoted to the King. Lugard offered to reinstate Mwanga but owing to intrigues and lies of the French bishops the overtures were rejected. "Finally," Lugard continues, "we were forced to attack the islands where the French forces had entrenched themselves, and after a heavy fight drove out the enemy with great loss. They are now entering Budda." The Protestants are in a critical position, the Catholics, Mohammedans and heathens all being arranged against them.

A Naptha Explosion.

NORWALK, Conn., July 15. — The Italian laborers employed in digging a sewer at Shepard's leather factory in Westport this afternoon were blown up by an explosion of a 12 barrel tank of naptha, and four were fatally injured. The accident happened about 4 o'clock. One of the men, after lighting his pipe, carelessly threw a burning match on the roof of the building in which the naptha was stored, and before he was aware of what he had done, the structure was in flames and past saving. Several men hastened for pails of water, while others endeavored to prevent the flames spreading to the surrounding buildings. While thus engaged, a terrible explosion occurred and four of the Italians were thrown high in the air. Their names are unknown. All four were very seriously injured, and a report was telegraphed that they would die. The report of the explosion was terrific, and people in the village thought they had been shaken by an earthquake: Window glass in the vicinity was shattered and the loss to property will be great.

A Unique Career Ended.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The death of Ben Nathan, which occurred at his residence, 88 Broadway, on Wednesday, after an illness of several months, closed a busy and somewhat unique career. Nathan enjoyed a wide acquaintance with theatrical and sporting people. He was an active personality in the city for many years, and his generous disposition won for him many friends. After accumulating considerable money in the lottery business, he turned his attention to theatrical speculation. In his time he backed many struggling stars, sometimes with profit and sometimes with losses. He was an associate manager of one of the first Italian opera companies brought to this country, was George S. Knight's financial backer in the production of "Baron Rudolph" and subsequent ventures; he invested a good sum in Charley White's minstrels, and was never averse to lending a helping hand.

The Gun Factory.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—There is a possibility that the Pacific Coast gun plant which Mr. Irving and Mr. Scott proposes to construct, will be located on Puget Sound instead of at Radden as at first intended. Scott has recently returned home from a tour of inspection that took in much of the northern country, and he was much impressed with the adaptability of several places up on the Sound.

Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures all diseases caused by impure blood nd it builds up the whole system.

YOUNG BAPTISTS.

The Baptist Young People's Union Meet at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—Closely following upon the heels of the great Christian Endeavor Convention in New York the second international gathering of the Baptist Young People's Union of America opened in the Detroit rink last night. The hotels and boarding houses are crowded with representatives of a majority of the Baptist congregations of the country. The first session was largely social, and addresses of welcome were made by A. H. Finn, Dr Z. Grinnell, D.D. The annual report was read by Rev. Frank L. Wilkins, D.D.

The Baptist Young People's Union of America is to that denomination what the Epworth League is to Methodism, and is growing into an important branch of the church work. The present convention will aim to further perfect its organization and extend its work among the churches of the denomination. There will be no less than six thousand delegates in attendance upon the convention, and the only building in Detroit with sufficient capacity is the great rink, located in the business centre of Detroit, and accessible to all railway stations and hotels. All young people's societies in regular Baptist churches, and Baptist churches having no such organization, are invited to send delegates. As the purpose of the convention, after the transaction of its limited amount of business will be the study of methods, the enjoyment of spiritual privilege and inspiration, the executive committee is making every arrangement to provide seating room for all the young people and the friends of the work who may desire to attend the convention. The people of Detroit have arranged in all possible ways for the comfort and pleasure of the young people.

ROME AND AMERICA.

Archbishop Ireland Says Something About the Policy of the Vatican.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A Chicago special to the Tribune says: Archbishop Ireland in an interview to-day speaking of educational matters declared that the latest decision of the Vatican is not merely a judgment of toleration as applied to the individual instances of Faribault and Stillwater, but possesses a wider significance. The Archbishop said: "Rome deals with concrete cases, considering all questions and facts thus involved, and then adops a rule which is intended to apply to all other cases presenting the same state of facts." The decision of the Vatican in refrence to the Faribault and Stillwater cases is that the same expedient may be adopted in any other case when the same circumstances exist.

"Then the system may under the decision of the Pope be extended in America?"

"Assuredly it can. In any parish where the parochial schools labor under the same difficulties that were encountered in these parishes the same arrangement may be made."

"Do you think that, in view of the condition of the church in America the system is likely to be extended?"

"Ah, that is another question, which I do not care to discuss."

When questioned on the subject of "Cahenslyism," the Archbishop said: "Cahenslyism is dead. The question is settled forever." Of the letter by the theologian Zimmerman, of Freibau, reviewing the Cahenslyism idea, Archbishop Ireland said "Zimmerman is a fool, and his letter is an insult to the patriotism of the American people."

Carnegie's Striking Workmen.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 15.—Men at the Union Mills, of the Carnegie Steel Company at 29th and 33rd streets locked themselves out and they will have to wait till the company unlocks the gates before they go back. This is the conclusion of the company, as expressed by Lovejoy, who this morning said: "If those men who quit yesterday think they can strike and go in and out of our property and go to work and quit when they please they are very much mistaken. They will not be permitted to go back till the company says so, nor will they go back under the same terms and conditions. They broke the contract they had with us, and a new one will have to be made before they can work for us. If they wait as they say they will till we agree to a conference with the amalgamated men at Homestead, they will have a long wait, for no such conference shall take place. The mills will remain idle till we get ready to start them. I can positively say that within a week we can get enough men to run full every department of the Union Mills, as well as the Homestead plant, and we could do this if we so desired."

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 15.—General Snowden hesitates to proclaim martial law in Homestead. This would add to the labors of his command to an extent that few people realize. Hugh O'Donnel has sent this telegram to Attorney-General Henslat, Harrisburg. "What disposition do you advise shall be made of such Winchester rifles taken from Pinkertons as we can recover." The soldiers thought this was a sure sign that the men were weakening. O'Donnel, however, says he had intended all along to turn the weapons over to the state authorities. There are nearly 500 of them, mostly Winchesters.

Three hundred men were discovered assembled in the rear of some buildings of 8th Avenue, just below the strikers headquarters, shortly after dark last evening. There were other gatherings in out of the way places about town. Guards were at once placed double and orders were issued which placed the soldiers in readiness for any emergency that might arise. A picket line one mile long was thrown out between the town and Carnegie mills. Major Crawford is in charge of these guards. He placed 20 picket men across 8th Avenue, and every person who attempted to pass down the street was halted at the points of half a dozen bayonets. Similar lines of guards were thrown out on all sides, Col. Green, provost marshal, was on duty at his headquarters. The second battalion was held in reserve in tents close by. All the preparations were made quietly and few citizens knew that any extra precautions were being taken. No reason could be learned for the sudden activity of the troops further than the fact that the men were seen gathering in groups around the town, and that in several saloons there was more drinking than usual. More than 50 pounds of dynamite has been discovered by the soldiers just outside of the Carnegie plant. It has been confiscated and a quiet search is being made by the soldiers for other explosives. Over 1000 pounds of dynamite and nitro-glycerine was in possession of the strikers at the beginning of the work, but is carefully hidden now.

The Democratic Campaign Manager.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The World says: Wm. F. Harrty of Pennsylvania, has consented to be the chairman of the campaign committee of the national Democratic organization. If nothing unexpected should happen between now and next Tuesday he will be selected by the national committee and will begin almost immediately the direction of the work of electing Grover Cleveland President of the United States. Mr. Harrty at first declined to listen to appeals of prominent members of the party who urged him to become campaign manager, but he finally yielded to the influences which were brought to bear upon him.

St. John's Relief.

TORONTO, July 15.—The private subscription to the St. John's relief fund amounts to over $7000. The Ontario executive council yesterday donated $1000. The city council has already given $5000 and various other sums make the total to date $22,000.

MONTREAL, July 15.—Total collections in this city up to date for St. John's, Newfoundland, fire amount to over $25,000.

The Esquimalt Fortifications.

OTTAWA, July 15.—The Minister of Militia and the Major-General contemplate a trip to the Pacific on a tour of inspection. The Hon. Frank Smith and Senator Sanford will also accompany them. The plan of fortification at Esquimalt, in which the Imperial authorities are interested, will be looked into.

Will Not Exhibit.

OTTAWA, July 15.—It is rumored that the Canadian manufacturers have reconsidered their determination to exhibit at the World's Fair and had notified the World's Fair commissioners here. It is alleged that the recent action of President Harrison towards Canada is the reason for the reconsideration.

Withdrawing From the Militia.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15.—A member of the Columbus Typographical Union informed Adjutant-General Peacock to-day of a general movement on the part of labor unions of all kinds to induce such of their members as belonged to the state militia to withdraw from it as soon as possible.

Reported Dead at Sea.

NEW YORK, July 15.—There was a story last night along upper Broadway that Hugh Fay, the comedian, who for a number of years was with Wm. Barry, died on the steamship Wisconsin, which sailed for Europe on the 2nd inst. According to the story, the comedian took a hemorrhage during the voyage and died before the vessel reached Liverpool.

Thomas Cooper, the Chartist.

LONDON, July 15.—The death of Thomas Cooper, the famous chartist, is announced this evening. He was born at Leicester, March 28, 1805. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, instructing himself at the same time in Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French. He became the leader of the Leicester Chartists in 1841. He lectured during the riots in August, 1842, and was sent to prison for two years for sedition. While in prison he wrote several works. He was connected with newspaper work for a time. The latter part of his life was spent in lecturing throughout England and Scotland.

The Wreck of a Torpedo Boat.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Herald's correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs particulars of the wreck of the Argentine torpedo gun boat, the Rosahes. There is every reason to believe that the vessel sprung a leak. It appears the Argentine naval officers advised the Minister of the Navy not to permit the Rosahes to go on a voyage to Cadiz, Spain, but they were overruled by Admiral Solier, who is in command of the squadron. Nothing has yet been heard of the crew of the Rosahes, except those who landed in the whaleboat on Cape Polon. The six sailors who are reported to have reached the Brazilian coast, the survivors of the wreck who have been heard from, think that other boats may yet arrive on the Rio Grande de Sul coast near Loguna. The Almirante Brown and the Twenty-Fifth of May, which were with the Rosahes when the terrible calamity overtook her, and about whose safety grave fears were entertained, appear to have escaped serious damage. A despatch from Rio Janeiro states that they have passed Cape Frio, bound north.

Fire at Anacortes.

ANACORTES, July 15.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the main building of Bailey & Uphus' sash and door factory was discovered to be on fire, and before the alarm could be sounded smoke and flames were issuing from the roof of the building. Everything was dry as powder, and a fresh breeze from the north soon fanned the fire into flames, which enveloped the entire building. Within three-quarters of an hour after the fire was first discovered the roof fell, burying all but one piece of machinery in the ruins. The building was burned to the ground, but it is hoped that the machinery is not entirely destroyed, though it must be badly scorched. The dry house and other mill buildings separated from the main structure were saved. The loss will probably reach $22,000, with little insurance. W. W. Bailey is the manager of the company and owner of most of the stock. He was formerly with the Western Mill Company of Seattle, but had conducted the business here for the past two years. Since starting the company has supplied most of the building trade of the county with the products of the mill. It is a singular fact that just one year ago to-morrow the same company suffered a loss of several thousand dollars through the destruction by fire of their dryhouse, which was well stored with lumber.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

General James B. Weaver.

General James B. Weaver, the candidate of the People's party for president was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833, and graduated from the law school of the Ohio University, Cincinnati, in 1854. In April 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa infantry; and on October 3, 1861, was made major. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier general for gallantry in action. After the war he resumed legal practice, was elected district attorney and later served six years as assessor of internal revenue for the fifth Iowa district. In 1874 he was elected to Congress. In June of the following year he was nominated for the presidency by the Greenback Labor party and in the election following received 307,740 votes. In 1885 he was returned to Congress by the vote of the Greenback Labor party. He was re-elected two years later. Since then he has been active in all political reform movements and was one of the founders of the People's party at the Cincinnati convention something less than ten years ago.

Orange and Green.

LONDON, July 15.—At Banebridge, County Down, a number of Orangemen, headed by a band, tried to celebrate the election of T. W. Russell, the Unionist leader, who was returned from South Tyrone yesterday. During the return march, the Orangemen were passing the house of a Catholic named Winter, in the outskirts of Banebridge, when somebody discharged a gun from a window at the procession. The Orangemen thereupon attacked the house and after a severe struggle, succeeded in wrecking the building and also obtaining possession of the gun which had been fired at them. The family that occupied the house escaped by the back way and notified the police. The latter found the dwelling ruined, the furniture smashed, the windows broken and the walls delapidated. The police gave chase to the Orangemen and overtook them early this morning, as they were entering the town singing "God Save the Queen." The police demanded the names of the party; the Orangemen refused, and the police thereupon undertook to arrest them. A fight ensued and the Orangemen were overpowering the police when assistance arrived and the police got the upper hand. The police were satisfied with taking the names of the ringleaders with a view to prosecution. The affair has caused such a ferment in the vicinity that an extra force of police has been drafted to Banebridge. Rioting was resumed at Portadown to-day, notwithstanding the presence of a large force of police. The opposing parties had a vigorous encounter in the streets; they would not disperse at the command of the police, who charged with fixed bayonets on the mob, wounding several persons, and compelling the combatants to retire. In the course of the affray, houses in the vicinity were badly damaged by stones and other missiles.

Cholera Causes Riots.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—Owing to a report of doctors having caused cholera patients to be buried alive, the lower classes of Saratoff revolted, wrecked and plundered the police station, cholera hospitals and residence of the chief of police and physicians. The medical assistants were attacked and two killed. On the arrival of the troops the mob resisted, and the soldiers were ordered to fire, killing three and wounding four others. The rioters then dispersed.

Since last reported 20 new cases of cholera and 11 deaths have appeared at Simbirisk. It is asserted that cholera has appeared in Moscow, where there are 35 cases in the hospital, but no deaths have occurred. The disease continues to spread. It is reported that cholera has broken out near Jeletz.

Astrakhan has become the chief nursey of cholera on this side of the Caucasus. The latest reports from Astrakhan say that in one day 225 persons were attacked with cholera, and 102 others died. The Astrakhan Messenger publishes details of the recent riots growing out of the epidemic. A mob held the town for two days, the hospital was burned down and all the medical staff were more or less injured. One doctor and assistant were brutally beaten and trampled to death. The patients in the hospital were carried to the banks of the Volga and fed with milk as a supposed antidote to the poison administered by the doctors. Several succumbed to this treatment. Only the firing of a volley by the infantry brought the maddened mob to reason.

Cyrus Field's Life Assurance.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cyrus W. Field was a believer in insurance. At the age of 24 years he took out a policy of $10,000. When 40 years old he took another for the same amount. By doubled dividends and total premiums paid, his heirs receive the sum of $45,565. It is said that at various times during his life Mr. Field increased his insurance until the face value of his policies amounted to $250,000.

Relief for St. John's.

BOSTON, July 14.—A meeting of Newfoundlanders, resident in Boston and vicinity, was held last night to organize a movement for the relief of the St. John's fire sufferers. The Hon. Wm. Taylor presided, and was subsequently elected chairman of the relief committee.

Steamship Empress of India will not call here to morrow on her way out. The mails will go over to Vancouver to-night. There are no passengers.

Cable Notes.

LONDON, July 14.—The fund for the sufferers of St. John's, Newfoundland, now amount to £4403.

DUBLIN, July 14.—At Navan, County Meath, this afternoon Father Casey, a Roman Catholic priest, and Patrick Byrne had a heated political discussion. Byrne called the priest a liar, and the priest felled him with a heavy blackthorn stick. Several of Byrne's friends ran up and Father Casey's friends, thinking that revenge was contemplated, tried to drive them back. In a minute some 30 men were in a close fight with clubs swinging and stones flying. A crowd of several hundred men gathered, and when the police arrived and attempted to make arrests, the mob drove them back and rescued the prisoners. The adherents of Casey and Byrne fought for three hours.

LONDON, July 14.—At a meeting of the London Trades' Council, this evening, the following resolution concerning the Homestead strike was passed: "Resolved, that we earnestly protest against the employment by Andrew Carnegie of a gang of armed bullies to coerce the men struggling against the reduction of their wages." The council also expressed the hope that the men would continue their fight against the company, and criticised Mr. Carnegie on the ground that he did not prosecute his "well boomed philanthropy" at home rather than on English soil.

Hudson Bay Co.

LONDON, July 14.—At a meeting of the Hudson Bay Co., held in London, England, yesterday, the directors recommended a division of six shilling and sixpence per share, which will absorb £32,500, leaving a sum of £17,768 7s. 2d. to be carried forward. The report says "this to be regretted and is in consequence of the fur sales held in January and March bringing lower average prices than those of last year, on account of the dull state of trade, both at home and abroad." Report says that acting under instructions of the board the new commissioner, Mr. Chipman, is effecting a very considerable reduction in the expenses of management rendered possible now that improved means of communication brings many of the agencies directly under the central authority at Winnipeg. It is estimated that by changes already decided upon a reduction of £10,000 in the annual working expenses will be accomplished. The land sales during the past year have been as follows: Farm lands, 17,599 acres, for $104,501, averaging $5.94 per acre; town lots, 119 lots for $55,025. Total, $159,226.

Retaliation in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A Canadian retaliation resolution has been introduced by Mr. Higgins, of Delaware, levying increased port charges and tonnage on Canadian vessels, suspending the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Bill, where it would enable Canadian roads to compete with the American railroads, rescinding the privilege of transporting goods in bond across U.S. territory, and levying duties on coffee and sugar imported into the U.S. through Canada. Mr. Stewart proposed to cut down the salaries of Government employes 25 per cent. as a punishment for their alleged sympathy with the anti-free silver coinage. Mr. Pfeffer introduced a bill to stop the coinage of gold. A Homestead resolution was reported by the committee on contingent expenses, and lies over till to-morrow for action. It is very broad in its provisions as respects the employment of Pinkerton men, and authorizes the committee to sit either in Washington or elsewhere.

Dr. Neill Found Guilty.

LONDON, July 14.—The jury which has been investigating into the death of Matilda Clever, the girl who died in October last, and an examination of whose remains showed that she had been poisoned with strychnine, to-day returned a verdict of wilful murder against Thomas Neill. The accused is in custody for attempting to blackmail Dr. Harper, of Barnstaple, by claiming that he had evidence showing that Dr. Harper's son had poisoned Alice March and Emma Sherival, who died in April from the effects of strychnine. It was shown that Neill had procured medicine in Chicago under the name of Thomas Neill Cream.

Died in China.

KINGSTON, July 15.—The cable brought the painful news to friends in Kingston yesterday of the death that day at Chunte, China, of the wife of Dr. Omar O. Kilburn, a medical missionary of the Methodist Church. She was stricken with cholera. The deceased was a daughter of Prof. James Fowler, of Queen's University, and was married in August last.

Burial of Cyrus Field.

DOBBS FERRY, N.Y., July 15.—The funeral of Cyrus W. Field took place at Arsdley Park at 5 o'clock yesterday. Bishop Henry C. Potter conducted the simple burial service of the Episcopal Church. After service at the house the members of the family and a few intimate friends proceeded to Stockbridge, Mass., where the remains were placed in the family vault.

Explosion at Wallace.

SPOKANE FALLS, 15.—A telephone message received late last night from Wallace says a loud explosion was heard in the direction of the granite mine, two miles away. It is thought by the owner, Van. B. Delashmutt, that it was been blown up. Troops are now en route to the scene.

How They Do It at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 16.—Wm. Watts, a well-known produce dealer in this market, who brings most of his goods from Canada, was arrested this afternoon by the U. S. officials on the charge of smuggling opium. He had been under suspicion for some time, and had been watched. The officials learned that he was in the habit of bringing over about $3000 worth of opium each trip. His scheme was suspicious. He lined the bottom of his wagon with eggs and in the centre put a quantity of opium. The bottom layers of egg crates were usually filled with opium. Watts made about $3 a can on the stuff. There are about a dozen Chinamen implicated in the scheme, and they will all be arrested to-morrow. The Canadian end of the gang will also be taken in to-morrow.

DIXON, Cala., July 15.—Fire last night destroyed McLean & Mayhew's livery stable, with 10 horses. Loss $5000. No insurance

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 22, 1892.

THE M'KAY CASE.

The morning papers make feeble attempts to place the TIMES in the wrong in connection with the removal of Daniel McKay to the smallpox hospital, but their efforts have simply resulted in proving that the TIMES' statements were substantially correct. Disputing the accuracy of a few minor details does not remove the main facts of the case. The small minds of the Government organs delight in contentions over trifles, and they are quite at liberty thus to follow their natural bent, but they do neither themselves nor their masters any good by their petty quibbling. The TIMES in referring to this unfortunate matter has no wish to create prejudice against the provincial authorities or their officers—far from it. We have in view the cause of humanity and the desirability of securing complete public confidence in the methods pursued by the authorities in eradicating the smallpox. It may be true that Daniel McKay would have died if he had been left alone; but even so, the situation is not so dangerous as to require the removal of a dying man from a properly quarantined house. But Dr. Crompton says, and we are bound to accept his opinion, that the young man would have had a chance to recover if left in his bed for a few days. Under the circumstances, therefore, this removal was a serious mistake, and it is with the view of avoiding a repetition of the mistake that the TIMES has given prominence to the case. The affair has left a bad impression on the public mind, an impression that will not, unfortunately, be removed by any amount of prevarication on the part of the morning organ-grinders.

VANCOUVER LIARS.

The ingenuity of the Vancouver liars is truly marvellous. One day last week the World published a statement to the effect that smallpox had been introduced into Victoria with the cargo of the Phra Nang. This was an unmitigated falsehood, concocted for the purpose of injuring the trade of Victoria and the business of the new line of steamships. The World's mendacity was exposed in these columns, and in its own issue of Friday appeared a letter from Mr. E. E. Blackwood thoroughly refuting its vindictive libel. Now look at the World's answer to this letter:—

Fortunately for the World it has means for ascertaining exactly what the general impression in Victoria is concerning the malady and its origin. Mr. Blackwood, it will be observed, does not state that the impression is general in Victoria that the origin of the outbreak is traceable to the goods brought by the vessel we have named. It makes little difference to this journal what Mr. Blackwood, the Colonist or others of this ilk may have to say concerning us, we will continue to state what we believe to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in connection with smallpox or any other malady or trouble which physically, socially or politically affects the well-being of the community, regardless of section, class or creed. That the opinion as referred to in the World is general in Victoria the following dispatch in the Telegram of this morning sent by a person who knew whereof he spoke, will testify:

VICTORIA, July 14—[Special].—There is no doubt whatever entertained here, now, that the smallpox at present ravaging the city, was introduced in the cargo of sugar landed here by the steamer Phra Nang from Hongkong. Every stevedore that helped to discharge the sugar is down with the disease, as also was Mr. Brown, the grocer, who handled most of it. These facts set at rest all speculation as to the introduction and sudden spread of the pestilence. A strong feeling prevails, in consequence, that no more Chinese sugar should, under any circumstances, in the future, be admitted into any port in the province.

What richness there is in this will be well understood when it is kept in mind that the Telegram's "special" never emanated from this city, but was concocted in the Telegram office, and was based on the World's lying statements, to which Mr. Blackwood alluded. In other words the World knew that the Telegram's "special" was only its own falsehood done up in another form, and yet the World produced it as corroboration of that falsehood. It would be safe to challenge any man to crowd more lies into the same space than appear in the Telegram's "special." In the first place the Phra Nang brought no sugar for Victoria. Secondly no person in Victoria believes that infection was brought here by the Phra Nang, for all know that it came by the way of Vancouver. Thirdly, not one stevedore who helped to unload the Phra Nang has caught the smallpox. Fourthly, Mr. Brown, the grocer, did not handle one pound of goods that came by the Phra Nang. And, lastly, there is no feeling here against Chinese sugar, since Chinese sugar had nothing to do with the outbreak. It is plainly apparent that the whole string of falsehoods was invented for the purpose of leading up to this final falsehood, and that in the interest of the Vancouver sugar refinery. We may say that the managers of that institution will profit nothing thereby, for most assuredly the indignation of Victorians at this base attempt to injure the trade of their port will not fail to react on the refinery as well as on the authors of the malicious libel. The World and the Telegram are free to back each other up in inventing falsehoods intended to injure Victoria, but they need not expect to gain anything by the operation. And for goodness' sake, let this pair of sneaking hypocrites cease snivelling about their pretended "sympathy with Victoria in her affliction," while they are thus endeavoring to do her all the harm that their puny strength will permit.

ABOUT VACCINE.

A few days ago, the TIMES in speaking of the efforts of anti-vaccinationists to create a prejudice against vaccination used this argument: "It should be kept in mind that vaccination to-day is not done by transferring lymph from one person to another. Modern science has improved on ancient methods in this as well as in other matters, and there is scarcely any danger of being inoculated with other diseases, pure vaccine lymph being used." The great argument of the anti-vaccinationists of the earlier days was that with the lymph those subjected to vaccination might receive the germs of certain loathsome blood diseases, and the best medical authorities agree that there is some danger of this occurring when humanized lymph is used. In the old days the risk was reduced as much as possible by the selection of healthy and pure-blooded children from whom to procure the virus, but with the exercise of every care there might be some danger of transferring disease along with the lymph. This is almost completely obviated by the modern method of using only bovine vaccine, for it is a well established fact that the most loathsome and most dreaded diseases of which the anti-vaccinationists speak are not found in the lower animals. The bovine lymph is very much safer than that from a human arm, and we have no hesitation in advising people to require that no other be used on them. It is no doubt the case that most of the points imported here at the commencement of the outbreak were old ones that had been lying for some time in the Sound and Mainland cities. Of late, however, fresh and effective points have been brought direct from the vaccine farms in the States, and to-day or to-morrow a consignment will arrive from the farm kept by the Ontario Board of Health. All these, we believe, may be depended on.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dr. Watt, it appears, will not have a walk-over in Cariboo. Mr. William Morrison, of 134-Mile House, has declared himself a candidate. The contest, we are informed, will likely be waged on local lines. Mr. Morrison is a well-known rancher, who sat in the second legislature after Confederation for Lillooet.

HUMANIZED LYMPH.

TO THE EDITOR:—Under the heading of "Successful Vaccination" I find arm-to-arm vaccination recommended under present conditions by several of our physicians in this morning's Colonist. The following article in the Medical News of May 14, 1892, page 537, shows the dangers of this and the reasons of its being a abandoned and also explains the horror the public have of vaccination in that way:

"The employment of humanized virus is now nearly obsolete in this country, though some practitioners still cling to its use and claim that the crust is more reliable and rapid than either the liquid or the dried animal lymph. One advantage may be imputed to the rapid action of the humanized lymph, and that is its ability to overtake and counteract variolus infection even when the latter has been at work two or three days. On the contrary, the crust stands convicted of two serious drawbacks. It is liable to occasion septicæmia (blood poisoning) or to transmit syphilis. It is also probable that this material is capable of progagating scrofulo-tuberculosis. Bovine lymph is free from these serious objections and certainly is efficient in preventing contagion."

I admit that they "select" their cases, but all physicians know the difficulty that surrounds this even with the greatest precautions. The only fault of the bovine lymph has been its age, and as there was a premium on it here it was sold independent of age. If got direct from the east it is perfectly reliable and you have an absolutely safe and effecient protection against variola.

H. D. LEITCH, M.D.

A SHIP HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR,—Kindly allow me to make a suggestion through your valuable columns in connection with smallpox, which, I think, should be given due consideration. I would suggest that as soon as possible after the present excitement has subsided, that our four cities should combine in providing and maintaining a "ship hospital," exclusively for smallpox, to be kept in quiet waters; an arrangement should also be made whereby nurses could be had at short notice. A plan such as the above would be worth half a dozen pest houses.

A few years ago when I was in Brisbane (Queensland) two cases of the pestilence broke out; such an arrangement as I now suggest was put in operation, and resulted in stamping out the malady at once. Had this been done at the first appearance of the disease in our province, instead of tampering with it, I am confident there would be fewer cases than there are at the present moment. Our increasing trade with the Orient will always expose us to danger of such diseases. An arrangement such as the above will, if properly carried out, not only modify the obstruction to business, but will also reduce contagion to a minimum.

AN ADMIRER OF B.C.

Vancouver, July 16.

Repairs and alterations to the schooner Halcyon on Turpel's ways are almost completed.

HONEY MADE BY INSECTS.

Not by Bees Alone, But by Wasps, Ants and Other Bugs.

Washington Star: "Did you ever consider how many flowers are required to supply one pound of honey?" said a naturalist "About two and a half millions is a fair estimate. Think what a vast amount of toil by hard-working bees that represents! However, there are other creatures besides bees that gather honey. For example, there is the 'honey-wasp' of tropical America and the honey-making ant of Texas and New Mexico. The latter is very abundant in the neighborhood of Santa Fe, and the sweet it collects are highly esteemed by the Mexicans, not only as food but for medicinal purposes. There is an insect called the 'tazma' in Ethiopia which deposits its stores of honey without wax. It looks like a giant mosquito, and its product, which it hides away in holes under ground, is eagerly sought by the natives as a remedy for diseases of the throat.

"There are giant bees in India which suspend combs as big as house doors from the branches of trees in the forests. In the Koono province of Lihuania bees are reared in excavated tree trunks in the woods, and the famous Koono honey derives its peculiar and delicious flavor from the blossoms of the linden tree which are so abundant in that region. One tribe of people in the province devotes its attention exclusively to beekeeping. It is taught in Switzerland by paid lecturers, who go from town to town and from canton to canton. In that country honey is a staple article of food even among the poorest classes, bread and honey being the most common breakfast. One gets nothing else for the morning meal at the big hotels. Consequently nearly all of the Swiss product is required for home consumption and very little of it is imported.

"All over continental Europe apiculture is a very important industry. The German Government compels all schoolmasters to pass an examination in beekeeping. European Russia produces 700,000 pounds of honey annually. The ancient Greeks were famous for honey making, but the business is neglected by their modern descendants. Corsican honey is rendered so bitter by the arbutus blossoms from which much of it is obtained as to be unpalatable. The greatest bee keepers in the world are in the United States. Single individuals in California each own from 2000 to 12,000 swarms, which they farm out to the owners of orangeries and other fruit orchards during the blossoming season. One bee farm in San Diego County in that State furnishes 150,000 pounds of honey annually. Some bee farmers have floating bee houses, which follow the streams to find flowering pastures for the insects. This was done in Egypt thousands of years ago. It has even been proposed to send swarms by ship to the West Indies to winter.

Returning American Securities.

New York Post: Some inkling of the amount of stocks and bonds, chiefly American, sold back by English investors this year to the countries of their origin may be obtained from the British Board of Trade returns. During the five completed months of 1892, Great Britain's total merchandise imports increased $4,427,478 over the similar period in 1891, while its exports decreased no less than $8,450,035. Of silver bullion the country imported more than last year, but its increase in exports was equally large. The "balance of trade" on the official tables, therefore, was less favorable to the country by at least $64,000,000 than it was a year ago. Yet Great Britain has imported only $12,000,000 less gold than in the five months of 1891, and has, moreover, decreased its gold exports, as compared with last year, by $9,000,000. All this can be explained only by the enormous increase in some unrecorded branch of exports; and that these exports have been chiefly American securities, our own trade and market history proves. A curious illustration of the fact that the pinch of actual distress is felt with less acuteness in England than it was a year ago appears from the consumption of luxuries. During the month of May alone 3,000,000 pounds more of tea were taken out of bond than in May of last year, and the consumption of coffee, cocoa, tobacco and wines showed similar though less remarkable increase. Importers of these luxuries in England are still timid, however, about increasing their supply, and the record of their shipments from abroad affords an interesting contrast with the great increase this year in our own importations of the same commodities.

The Oldest Recorded Language.

Probably the oldest known specimens of recorded language of the world today are inscriptions on the door sockets and brick stamps found at Niffer by the Babylonian exploration expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. The brick stamps, which are of yellow clay about four by five inches and an inch in thickness, bear the name and title of King Sargon and his son, Narim-Sin, who lived about 3800 B.C., and they were taken from the mound which covers the site of ancient Nippurn, with its famous temple of Baal. The expedition also found many other objects of interest, such as clay tablets containing contracts, lists of goods, temple incomes, art fragments, and images sold by the temple fakirs. These throw much light on the history of the people as opposed to that of the Kings, and the work of the expedition carries Babylonian records back a thousand years to a time of which practically nothing has hitherto been known. The antiquities found are now in the university museum.

Obtaining a Bribe.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The trial of ex-assemblyman Elwood Bruner, charged with attempting to obtain a bribe, has been postponed for three weeks, owing to the absence from the city of Ottinger, the principal witness in the case.

Insolvent.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—J. W. Gendera, the well known candy manufacturer, is insolvent; liabilities $7500; assets $3000.

When, by reason of a cold or from other cause, the stomach, liver, and kidneys become disordered, no time should be lost in stimulating them to action. Ayer's Pills act quickly, safely and surely. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.

IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The Gladstonians and Their Allies Have a Majority of 33 Out of 355 Members.

Vigorous Efforts Will be Made to Defeat Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian.

Mr. Balfour Asked to Oppose Him—Mr. Morley Will Have a Hard Run in Newcastle.

LONDON, July 18.—The movement to induce Mr. Balfour to contest Midlothian against Mr. Gladstone, when the latter resigns his seat on accepting office, is quite a persistent one. It has two pretexts; first, Mr. Balfour's prominence making him a fit antagonist for the Liberal leader; second, that Balfour owns estates contiguous to Midlothian, and has various interests in that district, thus giving him some excuse for asking the suffrages of the people there. It is not considered, however that Balfour wil consent to fight Mr. Gladstone in this way. He is on very friendly personal terms with his great political opponent. Failing to obtain Mr. Balfour's consent to run, the Tories will probably put Col. Wauchope up again. The whole machinery of the party will be brought into play, and it is thought by the leaders that there is a good chance to overcome Mr. Gladstone's first majority of only 700. Mr. Gladstone's friends regret his recent boasting language in regard to the church vote on a division. They point to the fact that 60 per cent. of the electorate of Midlothian are churchmen, many of whom will perhaps sink their ideas in favor of Irish autonomy for the sake of demonstrating their loyalty to the established kirk. The Scotch Tories will hold a banquet in honor of Col. Wauchope in Edinburgh to-morrow at which the prospects of a second contest will be discussed.

It is expected that Mr. Schnadhorst, the Liberal caucus manager, will personally engineer the contests in Midlothian and Newcastle, the latter being John Morley's division. The result of the first will hinge upon the church vote and the second on the labor vote and eight-hour question.

The Sunday Sun believes Mr. Gladstone will send an Irish autonomy bill three times at least, to the House of Lords, hoping by this reiteration to arouse the passions of the people against the Upper House. It says the effort to create a sentiment against the Lords as a useless and obstructive body is the supreme interest of the Liberals. Their leaders can raise no cry to which the rank and file will rally more promptly than this. Therefore there will be an excellent reason for sending the bill again to the House of Lords.

The election returns up to 12 o'clock showed: Conservatives 267, Liberal Unionists 44, total against Home Rule 3111; Liberals 268, anti-Parnellites 66, Parnellites 9; total for Home Rule 344. Majority for Home Rule 33, with 15 constituencies yet to be heard from.

Sealing Schooner Active.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Anxiety is felt in sealing circles for the 35 ton schooner Active, which put into Drake's Bay nearly three months ago in distress. Capt. Ball sent to this city for extra sails and ropes. Since the schooner left after getting her supplies nothing has been heard of her. As she was too small to cross to the Japan side, it is feared the vessel has come to grief north of Vancouver Island.

Overdue Ship.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 18.—Some uneasiness is being manifested over the non-arrival of the ship Frank Carville, now out over 200 days from Glasgow, with a cargow of Scotch coal. The cargo is known as "inflammable" and is liable to spontaneous combustion. The fact that five ships with this coal have been burned at sea within the last eighteen months causes anxiety.

The Situation at Homestead.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 18.—Not a striker returned to work and as far as ascertained no additions have been made to the non-union force.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 18.—Edward Shear, a resident of Chicago, a Pinkerton detective, died at midnight. He had been shot during the battle on the barges at Homestead on Wednesday, 6th inst.

Accident on Grand Trunk

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 18.—An accident occurred on the Welland division of the Grand Trunk railroad between here and Merritton, near the canal aqueduct this morning. The steamboat express from Buffalo collided with the local train for Port Colborne. Four persons are reported killed.

Whooping Cough Epidemic.

AMELIA, Ohio, July 18.—Whooping cough has invaded the village. The attack is violent, and spares neither child nor adult. Out of a population of 600 at least 450 have had it. Even the domestic animals are stricken. Deaths are numerous, it being a fact that more adults than children have died.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Difficulty of Breathing—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

The experience of the manufacturers of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is a valuable lesson in political economy. Previous to their commencing that brand, the tobacco made of the finest Virginia leaf, was always held at fancy prices, and put up in some fancy style of manufacture. It was thought that only the rich would buy such tobacco, and at the old prices none but the rich could buy it. The makers of the "Myrtle Navy" resolved to strip the manufacture of the tobocco of all its fancy costs and put their profit at so low a rate that no competitor could possibly undersell them with the same quality of article. From the very first, until now, their rate of profit has been a uniform precentage upon the cost. It is their enormous sales which make their low rate of profit a satisfactory one in the aggregate, and also gives them their firm hold upon the market. Their success is an excellent lesson for manufacturers to study over.

SOUTHERN TREASURE TROVE.

The Old Hiding Places of Valuables In War Times.

Atlantic Monthly: It was in the concealment of valuables that infinite varieties of ingenuity were displayed, some worthy of Poe's pirate (vide "The Gold Bug"), and some pathetic in their innocent disregard of the world and the world's craft. Rarely left above ground, these valuables were buried in all sorts of places, and all sorts of means were taken to leave no sign that the earth had been disturbed.

Some persons preferred to dig holes in the woods where the spot could be covered with leaves or pine needles. A favorite choice was by the side of the briery fence corners in remote, unfrequented fields, especially if, as was usually the case in untilled fields, a thicket of young pines shut in the spot.

Behind a dense screen of this kind small packages were often buried in the day time, otherwise all such work had, of course, to be done under cover of darkness. Sometimes, to make assurance doubly sure, a small brook would be dammed, the treasure, rendered as near waterproof as possible, buried in the bed beneath, and then the water allowed to resume its usual channel.

It will be seen at a glance that so far as danger of discovery was concerned, the mode was the safest of all, provided it could be carried out unobserved. The concealer did not need to make a track on terra firma, either in approaching or leaving the spot, for he had before him the Indian path of running water; while the stream, rolling down its detritus of sand and gravel, soon made all parts of its bed alike.

However, only articles of small bulk could well be hidden in this way. A near neighbor of ours had several fine gold watches, one of them at least a valued heirloom, whose safety caused him much anxiety.

After earnestly considering every possible mode of concealing them, he finally decided to adopt the one last mentioned. A fruit jar was selected, tested as to its being perfectly air-tight, and the watches, after being wrapped in flannel, were placed therein, the jar was securely sealed, and the next day found the current of the spring branch flowing serenely above the treasure.

A few trusted their watches and jewelry to hollow trees and clefts in lonely rocks, though the enterprise of the ubiquitous opossum hunter rendered this mode somewhat precarious. Such places being the favorite retreat of the opossum, there was danger that he might lead his pursuers straight to the selected cleft or hollow, and, in getting him out, they could scarcely fail to discover other contents of the lair.

In one instance this really did occur. A gentleman having concealed a watch and some valuable diamonds in a small hollow tree, was startled on reconnoitering the place a few days later, to find that the tree had not been felled but actually split open. He had given up his property for lost when he happened to spy it buried in the leaves, where it had dropped as the trunk was rent asunder. Fortunately the sable hunter had been too eager after his quarry to have an eye for anything else.

THE CANARY BIRD INDUSTRY.

How the Little Songsters are Bred for the Market in Germany.

Washington Star: The United States afford the most profitable market for canary birds propagated in Germany. In that country the business of raising these feathered songsters for export is a very important one as is shown by a report on the subject newly received by the Department of State. For more than a century it has rendered bare existence a possibility to many people. Fifty years ago it had already grown to such dimensions that it became necessary to seek a foreign outlet for the trade. About 1850 the German dealers began making shipments to New York, and finally they turned their attention chiefly to the United States, the demand from this side of the water having become very great. During the last year canary birds were third in money value among the articles exported to the United States from Hanover.

The breeding of canary birds in Germany is mainly a house industry of poor and needy people. The profit is of course small; but to the poor who can hardly earn daily bread their bird cages are like little savings banks, from which they can draw at regular intervals a trifle that, added to their other earnings, enables them to make ends meet. The need of such assistance and the usefulness of the industry to the poor cannot be appreciated fully by any one unacquainted with the German peasant in his home. A single example may, perhaps, throw light on the subject: The village tailor at Fuhrberg, in the province of Hanover, works from house to house and receives for his services 1.40 marks per diem. This sum is equivalent to about 33⅓ cents. If, therefore, he works 300 days in the year he earns $100. From this amount $16.66 must be deducted for rent. This leaves him $83.34 with which to support and clothe his family, consisting of six persons, for a year. His earnings, therefore, amount to less than 4 cents per diem for each member of his family. The canary bird industry, without making any serious claims upon the peasant's time or care, cheers his home and brings him a modest profit. Having in the summer raised a brood of young birds he awaits with anxiety the visit of the dealer in the autumn which will place in his hands money to help him through the winter.

The principal seat of the industry was formerly the Harz Mountains, where the poor mountaineers, engaged chiefly in mining and lumbering, were in great need. Almost every family had in the sitting-room, in the bedroom, or in the garret, a breeding-place for birds. In the summer the food necessary for the birds was easily obtainable, and before the winter came the dealer had purchased them. After the Harz Mountains became frequented with visitors desirous of improving their health in the pure air, the poverty of the mountaineers was diminished, and the canary bird industry fell off more and more. At present only fine singers are bred in the Harz, and for these the dealer must pay a high price. The industry was then transferred to Eichsfelde, in the province of Hanover, where there are many very poor weavers. Nearly all of these are now engaged in the breeding of the cheaper varieties of canary birds. The industry exists also in the poorer districts of Hesse, in the great Luneburg Moor, in parts of Westphalia, and among the Sudetic Mountains in Saxony. In recent years large numbers have been raised in the cities, chiefly as a pastime by thoughtless persons who do not consider what such competition means to the hungry peasants. About 250,000 canary birds are raised every year in Germany.

First in importance is the market of the United States, which takes in round numbers 100,000 birds per annum. Next is the English market, which takes about 50,000 per annum. Then comes Brazil, Chile, the Argentine Republic and Australia. To these countries salesmen are sent with canary birds every year. The rest, especially the finer Harz birds, are sold in Germany, where more weight is given to fineness of song and where higher prices can be obtained than anywhere else. The average price for ordinary birds is from 60 to 80 cents for males. Hence the canary bird industry adds about 1,000,000 marks per year to Germany's national wealth, and this amount goes chiefly into the hands of the poorest classes.

The growth of the industry is due to two causes. The German bird dealers have always been very enterprising, and the canary birds raised in Germany are said to sing better than any others. While very beautiful birds are raised in England, in song they are surpassed by the German canaries. German dealers claim that canary birds bred from imported parents in the United States are poor singers owing to the warmth of our climate.

SHORT MEN.

Small of Stature But Large of Brain and Prominent Actors.

Philip Kent: Confucius was a man of middle height. We should have preferred him short. But one must not rob a man of his inches to fit a theory. Socrates was stumpy; also St. Paul, and Alexander the Great, great only as a warrior. In stature both he and his far more intellectual father, Philip of Macedon, scarce reached middle height. In this regard we may rank them with the famous Spartan General, Agesilaus; with Attilla, "the scourge of God"—broad-shouldered, thick set, sinewy, short; with Theodore II., King of the Goths, of whom Cassiodorous writes:

"He is rather short than tall, somewhat stout, with shapely limbs, alike lithe and strong." Aetius, too, commander-in-chief of the Roman troops, and prop of the tottering Roman Empire in the days of Valentinian, was a man of low stature; therein resembling Timour the Tartar, self-described as a "puny, lame, decrepit little wight, though lord of Asia and terror of the world;" also the great Conde and his pigmy contemporary Marshal Luxembourg, nicknamed the Little by those who admired him for making Louis the IV. Louis the Great; who, by the by, less his high-heeled shoes and towering wig, dwindles to about five feet six. But even thus pared down to the inches nature gave him, he was a giant compared with Sir Francis Drake and with Admiral Keppel—"Little Keppel," as every sailor in the fleet fondly dubbed him from pure love and admiration.

Whereby a tale, if but to break the jog-trot of this catalogue. When, then, Keppel—a Commodore at 24—was sent to demand an apology from the Dey of Algiers for an insult to the British flag, he took so high a tone that they exclaimed against the insolence of the British King for charging a "beardless boy" with such a message to him. Replied the beardless boy, "Were my master wont to take length of beard for a test of wisdom he'd have sent your Deyship the goat."

Oliver Cromwell, Claverhouse and Mehemet Ali must be content to take it out in brains, for they all lacked inches. Two of these great names naturally suggest that of another famous soldier and usurper, Napoleon Bonaparte. Le Petit Caporal, as his men lovingly called him, stood about five feet one and three-quarters English. In stature the Iron Duke beat him about six inches, while the five feet four of Nelson place him midway or thereabouts between the victor and victim of Waterloo. And I might go on with the names of Shakespeare, Michael Angelo, Richard Savage, Byron, Cooper, Cervantes and a host more.

Oddities About the River Nile.

The Nile has a fall of but six inches to the thousand miles! The overflow commences in June every year and continues until August, attaining an elevation of from 24 to 26 feet above low-water mark, and flowing through the "Valley of Egypt" in a turbulent body twelve miles wide. During the last thousand years there has been but one sudden rise of the Nile, that of 1829, when 30,000 people were drowned. After the waters recede each year the exhalations from the mud are simply intolerable to all except natives. This mud deposit adds about eight inches to the soil every century, and throws a muddy embankment from twelve to sixteen feet into the sea every year. This being the case it is plain that the mouth of the river is thousands of feet farther north now than it was in the time of the Ptolemies, and it is only a question of time when the sediment will make a dam entirely across the Mediterranean Sea.

Let's reason together. Here's a firm, one of the largest the country over, the world over; it has grown, step by step, through the years to greatness—and it sells patent medicines!—ugh!

"That's enough!"—

Wait a little—

This firm pays the newspapers good money (expensive work, this advertising!) to tell the people that they have faith in what they sell, *so much faith* that if they can't benefit or cure they don't want your money. Their *guarantee* is not indefinite and relative, but *definite* and *absolute*—if the medicine doesn't help, your money is *"on call."*

Suppose every sick man and every feeble woman tried these medicines and found them worthless, who would be the loser, you or they?

The medicines are Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," for blood diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription," for woman's peculiar ills. If they help towards health, they cost $1 a bottle each! If they don't, *they cost nothing!*

tu-th-s-w

NADA THE LILY.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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INTRODUCTION.

Some years since—it was during the winter before the Zulu war—a white man was traveling through Natal. His name does not matter, for he plays no part in this story. All went well till he had passed the little town of Stanger, which was once the site of Duguza, the kraal of Chaka, the first Zulu king. The night after he left Stanger the air turned bitterly cold. Heavy gray clouds filled the sky and hid the light of the stars. "Now if I were not in Natal I should say that there was a heavy fall of snow coming," said the white man to himself. "I have often seen the sky look like that in Scotland before snow." Then he reflected that there had been no deep snow in Natal for years.

During the night he was awakened by a sense of bitter cold and the low moaning of the oxen that were tied to the trek-tow. He thrust his head through the curtain of the tent and looked out. The earth was white with snow and the air was full of it, swept along by a bitter wind.

Now he sprang up, calling as he did so to the Kaffirs who slept beneath the wagons.

"Quick! you boys," he said to them in Zulu; "quick! Would you see the cattle die of the snow and cold? Loose the oxen from the trek-tows and drive them in between the wagons; that will give them some shelter." And lighting a lantern he sprang out into the snow.

At last it was done—no easy task, for the numbed hands of the Kaffirs could scarcely loosen the frozen reins. The wagons were outspanned side by side with a space between them, and into this space the mob of thirty-six oxen was driven and there secured by reins tied crosswise from the front and hind wheels of the wagons. Then the white man crept back to his bed, and the shivering natives, fortified with gin, or squareface, as it is called locally, took refuge on the second wagon, drawing a tent sail over them.

"If the snow goes on I shall lose my oxen," he said to himself; "they can never bear this cold."

Hardly had the words passed his lips when the wagon shook; there was a sound of breaking reins and trampling hoofs. Once more he looked forth. The oxen had "skrecked" in a mob, running away to find shelter from the cold.

Then the old man told him the tale that is set out here.

Such search as could be made revealed nothing. The oxen had gone, and their spoor was obliterated by the fresh fallen snow. The white man called a council of his Kaffir servants. "What was to be done?" he asked.

Then a Zulu spoke, who was the driver of the first wagon.

"My father," he said to the white man, "this is my word: The oxen are lost in the snow. No man knows whither they have gone, or whether they live or are now but hides and bones. Yet at the kraal yonder," and he pointed to some huts about two miles away on the hillside, "lives a witch doctor named Zweete. He is old—very old—but he has wisdom, and he can tell you where the oxen are if any man may, my father."

"Stuff!" said the white man. "Still, as the kraal cannot be colder than this wagon, we will go and ask Zweete.

An hour later he stood in the hut of Zweete. Before him was a very ancient man, a mere bag of bones, with sightless eyes, and with one hand—his left—white and shriveled.

"What do you seek of Zweete, my white father?" asked the old man in a thin voice. "You do not believe in me and my wisdom; why should I help you? Yet I will do it, though it is against your law, and you do wrong to ask me. Yes, to show you there is truth in us Zulu doctors, I will help you. My father, I know what you seek. You seek to know where your oxen have run for shelter from the cold! Is it not so?"

"It is so, doctor," answered the white man. "You have long ears."

"Yes, my white father, I have long ears, and yet they say I grow deaf. I have keen eyes also, yet I cannot see your face. Let me hearken. Let me look."

For awhile he sat silent, rocking to and fro; then he spoke: "You have a farm, white man, down near Pine Town, is it not? Ah! I thought so. And an hour's ride from your farm lives a Boer with four fingers only on his right hand. There is a kloof on the Boer's farm where grow mimosa trees. There, in the kloof, you shall find your oxen—yes, five days' journey from here you shall find them all. I say all, my father, except three only—the big black Africander ox, the little red Zulu ox with one horn and the speckled ox. These you shall not find, for they have died in the snow. Send and you shall find the others. No, no! I ask no fee. I do not work wonders for reward. Why should I? I am rich."

And now the white man scoffed. But in the end, so great is the power of superstition, he sent. And here it may be stated that on the eleventh day of his sojourn at the kraal of Zweete those whom he sent returned with the oxen, except the three only. After that he scoffed no more. Those eleven days he spent in a hut of the old man's kraal, and every afternoon he came and talked with him, sitting far into the night.

On the third day he asked Zweete how it was that his left hand was white and shriveled, and who were Umslopogaas, and Nada, of whom he had let fall some words. Then the old man told him the tale that is set out here. Or, in truth, he acted rather than told his story. Was the death of a warrior in question, he stabbed with his stick, showing how the blow fell and where; did the story grow sorrowful, he groaned, or even wept. Moreover, he had many voices, one for each of the actors in his tale. This man, ancient and withered, seemed to live again in the far past. It was the past that spoke to his listener, telling of deeds long forgotten, of deeds that are no more known.

CHAPTER I.

THE BOY CHAKA PROPHESIES.

You ask me, my father, to tell you the tale of Umslopogaas, who was named Bulalio the Slaughterer, and of his love for Nada, the most beautiful of Zulu women. It is long, but if I live to tell it, it shall be told.

You think that I am an old, old witch doctor named Zweete. So all men have thought for many years; but that is not my name. None have known it, and though I now live under the law of the white man, and the Great Queen is my chieftainess, an assegai yet might find this heart did any know my name.

Look on this hand, my father—no, not that which is withered with fire; look on this right hand of mine. You see it, though I who am blind cannot. But still, within me I see it as once it was. Aye! I see it red and strong, red with the blood of two kings. Hearken, my father; bend your ear to me and hearken. I am Mopo—ah! I felt you start; you start as the regiment of the Bees started when Mopo walked before their ranks, and from the assegai in his hand the blood of Chaka dropped slowly to the earth. [Chaka, the Zulu Napoleon, was one of the greatest geniuses and most wicked men who ever lived. He was killed in the year 1828, having slaughtered more than a million human beings.] I am Mopo who slew Chaka the king. I slew him with Dingaan and Umhlangana the princes; but the wound was mine that his life crept out of, and but for me he would never have been slain. I slew him with the princes, but Dingaan I and one other slew alone.

"What do you say? Dingaan died by the Tongola?"

Yes, yes, he died, but not there. He died on the Ghost mountain. He lies on the breast of the old Stone Witch, who sits aloft forever waiting for the world to perish. But I, I also was on the Ghost mountain. In those days my feet still could travel fast, and vengeance would not let me sleep. I traveled by day, and by night I found him. I and another, we killed him—ah! ah!

Why do I tell you this? What has it to do with the loves of Umslopogaas and Nada the Lily? I will tell you. I slew Chaka for the sake of my sister, Baleka, the mother of Umslopogaas. I and Umslopogaas slew Dingaan for the sake of Nada, who was my daughter.

Yonder, beneath us, at the burying place of kings, there is a hole. In that hole lie the bones of Chaka, the king who died for Baleka. Far away in Zululand there is a cleft upon the Ghost mountain. At the foot of that cleft lie the bones of Dingaan, the king who died for Nada.

How old am I? Nay, I know not. Very, very old. Had Chaka lived he would have been as old as I. [This would have made him nearly a hundred years old, an age rarely attained by a native. The writer remembers talking to an aged Zulu woman, however, who told him that she was married when Chaka was king.] None are living whom I knew when I was a boy. I am so old that I must hasten. The grass withers and the winter comes. Yes, while I speak the winter nips my heart.

Before the Zulus were a people—for I will begin at the beginning—I was born of the Langeni tribe. We were not a large tribe. Afterward all our able-bodied men numbered one full regiment in Chaka's army [the full Zulu regiment would number between two and three thousand men; probably Mopo's tribe consisted of about nine thousand souls]; but the men were brave. Now they are all dead. That people is no more. How it went I will tell you by and by.

Our tribe lived in a beautiful open country. The Boers, whom we called the Amaboona, are there now, they tell me. My father, Makedama, was chief of the tribe, and his kraal was built on the crest of a hill; but I was not the son of his chief wife. One evening, when I was still little, standing as high as a man's elbow only, I went out with my mother below the cattle kraal to see the cows driven in. My mother was very fond of these cows, and there was one with a white face that would follow her about. She carried my little sister Baleka riding on her hip. Baleka was a baby then. We walked till we met the lads driving in the cows. My mother called the white faced cow and gave it mealie leaves which she had brought with her. Then the lads went on with the cattle, but the white faced cow stopped by mother. She said that she would bring it to the kraal when she came home.

My mother sat down on the grass and nursed her baby, while I played around her and the cow grazed. Presently we saw a woman walking toward us across the plain. She walked like one who is very tired. On her back was a bundle of mats, and she led by the hand a boy of about my own age, but bigger and stronger than I. We waited a long while, till at last the woman came up to us and sank down on the veldt, for she was very weary. We saw by the way her hair was dressed that she was not of our tribe.

"Greeting to you!" said the woman.

"Greeting!" answered my mother. "What do you seek?"

"Food and a hut to sleep in," said the woman. "I have traveled far."

"How are you named, and what is your people?" asked my mother.

"My name is Unandi; I am the wife of Senzangacona, of the Zulu tribe," said the woman.

Now, there has been war between our people and the Zulu people, and Senzangacona had killed some of our warriors and taken many of our cattle. So when my mother heard the speech of Unandi she sprang up in anger. "You dare to come here and ask for food and shelter, wife of a dog of a Zulu!" she cried; "begone, or I will call the girls to whip you out of our country."

The woman, who was very handsome, waited till my mother had finished her angry words, then looked up and spoke slowly: "There is a cow by you with milk dropping from its udder; will you not even give me and my boy a gourd of milk?" and she took a gourd from her bundle and held it toward us.

"I will not," said my mother.

"We are thirsty with long travel; will you not, then, give us a cup of water? We have found none for many hours."

"I will not, wife of a dog; go seek water for yourself!"

The woman's eyes filled with tears, but the boy folded his arms on his breast and scowled. He was a very handsome boy, with bright black eyes; but when he scowled his eyes were like the sky before a thunderstorm.

"Mother," he said, "we are not wanted here any more than we were wanted yonder," and he nodded toward the country where the Zulu people lived. "Let us be going to Dingiswayo; the Umtetwa people will protect us."

"Yes; let us be going, my son," said Unandi, "but the way is long; we are weary and shall fall by the way."

I heard, and something pulled at my heart. I was sorry for the woman and the boy, they looked so tired. Then, without saying anything to my mother, I snatched the gourd and ran with it to a little donga that was hard by, for I knew that there was a spring of water. Presently I came back with the gourd full of water. My mother tried to catch me, for she was very angry; but I ran past her and gave the gourd to the boy. Then my mother ceased trying to interfere, only she beat the woman with her tongue all the while, saying that evil had come to our kraals from her husband, and she felt in her heart that more evil would come upon us from her son. Her Ehlose (guardian spirit) told her so. Ah! my father, her Ehlose told her true.

While my mother talked, I and the cow with the white face stood still and watched, and the baby Baleka cried aloud. The boy, Unandi's son, having taken the gourd, did not offer the water to his mother. He drank two-thirds of it himself; I think he would have drank it all had not his thirst been slaked, but when he had done he gave what was left to his mother, and she finished it. Then he took the gourd again and came forward, holding it in one hand; in the other he had a short stick.

"What is your name, boy?" he said to me.

"Mopo is my name," I answered.

"And what is the name of your people?"

I told him the name of my tribe, the Langeni tribe.

"Very well, Mopo; now I will tell you my name. My name is Chaka, son of Senzangacona, and my people are called the Amazulu. And now I will tell you something more. I am little today, and my people are a little people. But I shall grow big, and my people shall grow big with me. They shall eat up the whole world. And when I am big and my people are big and we have stamped the earth flat as far as men can travel, then I will remember your tribe—the tribe of the Langeni, who would not give me and my mother a cup of milk when we were weary. You see this gourd; for every drop it will hold the blood of a man shall flow—the blood of one of your men. But because you gave me the water I will spare you, and you only, and make you great under me. You alone I will never harm. That I swear. But for that woman," and he pointed to my mother, "let her make haste and die, so that I do not have to teach her what a long time death can take to come. I have spoken."

My mother stood still awhile. Then she gasped out: "The little liar! He speaks like a man, does he? The calf lows like a bull. I will teach him another note—the brat of an evil prophet!" And putting down Baleka she ran at the boy.

Chaka stood quite still till she was near; then suddenly he lifted the stick in his hand and hit her so hard on the head that she fell down. After that he laughed, turned and went away with his mother.

I went to my mother. Presently she raised herself from the ground and sat up with her hands over her face. The blood from the wound the stick had made ran down her hands on her breast, and I wiped it away with grass. She sat for a long while thus, while the child cried, the cow lowed to be milked and I wiped away the blood with the grass. At last she took her hands away and spoke to me.

"Mopo, my son," she said, "I have dreamed a dream. I dreamed that I saw the boy Chaka who struck me; he was grown like a giant. He stalked across the mountains and the veldt, his eyes blazed like the lightning and in his hand he shook a little assegai that was red with blood. He caught up people after people in his hands and tore them; he stamped their kraals flat with his feet. Before him was the green of summer; behind him the land was black as when the fires have eaten the grass. I saw our people, Mopo; they were many and fat, their hearts laughed, the men were brave, the girls were fair; I counted their children by hundreds. I saw them again, Mopo. They were bones, white bones, thousands of bones tumbled together in a rocky place, and he, Chaka, stood over the bones and laughed till the earth shook. Then, Mopo, I saw you grown a man. You alone were left of our people. You crept up behind the giant Chaka, and with you came others, great men of a royal look. You stabbed him with a little spear and he fell down and grew small again; he fell down and prayed for mercy. But you cried in his ear a name—the name of Baleka, your sister—and he died. Mopo, let us go home.

So he turned and went home.

CHAPTER II.

MOPO IS IN TROUBLE.

Now I must tell how my mother did what the boy Chaka had told her, and died quickly. For where his stick had struck her on the forehead there came a sore that would not be healed, and in the sore grew an abscess, and the abscess ate inward till it came to the brain. Then my mother fell down and died, and I cried very much, for I loved her. After that my brothers poisoned the mind of my father against me and he treated me badly. But Baleka and I loved each other, and she clung to me like a creeper to the only tree in a plain. Now I saw that the witch finders and medicine men were feared in the land, and that all people looked up to them, so that even when they had only a stick in their hands, ten men armed with spears would fly before them. Therefore I determined that I would be a witch doctor. So I learned the arts of the medicine men. I made sacrifices and I learned much; for there is wisdom in our magic as well as lies.

So things went on till I was twenty years of age. By now I had learned all I could learn of myself, so I joined myself onto the chief medicine man of our tribe, who was named Noma. He was old, had one eye only and was very clever. Of him I learned, but at last he grew jealous of me and set a trap to catch me. As it chanced, a big man of a neighboring tribe had lost some cattle, and came with gifts to Noma praying him to smell them out. Noma tried and could not; his magic failed. Then the headman grew angry and demanded back his gifts, but Noma would not give up that which he once had held. The headman said that he would kill Noma; Noma said that he would bewitch the headman.

"Peace," I said, for I feared that blood would be shed. "Peace, and let me see if my snake will tell me where the cattle are?"

"You are nothing but a boy," answered the headman. "Can a boy have wisdom?"

"That shall soon be known," I said, taking the bones in my hand.

"Leave the bones alone!" screamed Noma. "We will ask nothing more of our snakes for the good of this son of a dog."

"He shall throw the bones," answered the headman. "If you try to stop him I will let sunshine through you with my assegai."

Then I threw the bones; my snake stood up. I knew nothing of the man's cattle, but my spirit was with me, and soon I saw them all, and told him, too, where they were.

Now the man was much pleased, and said that if my magic was good, and he found the cattle, the gift should be taken from Noma and given to me. Noma was very angry. It was a big herd of cattle, and if they were found where I had said, then all men would hold me the greater wizard. Now the headman said that at the first light he would go with me to the spot where my snake said the cattle were.

I, too, went into my hut and lay down to sleep. Suddenly I awoke, feeling a weight upon my breast. I tried to start up, but something cold pricked my throat. I fell back again and looked. The door of the hut was open. The moon lay low on the sky, like a ball of fire far away. I could see it through the door, and its light crept into the hut. It fell upon the face of Noma, the witch doctor. He was seated across me, glaring at me with his one eye, and in his hand was a knife. It was that which I had felt prick my throat.

"You whelp, whom I have bred up, to tear me!" he hissed into my ear. "You dared to divine where I failed, did you?" and he began driving in the knife under my chin.

"Mercy, my uncle!" I said. "Have mercy, and I will do whatever you will!"

"Will you do this?" he asked, still pricking me with the knife. "Will you get up, go find the dog's cattle and drive them to a certain place and hide them there?" and he named a secret valley that was known to very few. "If you do that I will spare you and give you three of the cows. If you refuse or play me false, then, by my father's spirit, I will find a way to kill you!"

"Certainly I will do it, my uncle," I answered. "Why did you not trust me before? Had I known that you wanted to keep the cattle I would never have smelled them out. I only did so, fearing lest you should lose the presents."

"You are not so wicked as I thought," he growled. "Get up, then, and do my bidding. You can be back here in two hours after dawn."

So I got up, thinking all the while if I should try to spring on him. But I was without arms, and he had the knife; also, if perchance I had prevailed and killed him it would have been thought that I had murdered him, and I should have tasted the assegai. So I made another plan. I would go and find the cattle in the valley where I had smelt them out, but I would not bring them to the secret hiding place. No, I would drive them straight to the kraal and denounce Noma before the chief, my father, and all the people. But I was young in those days, and did not know all the heart of Noma.

I went to the corner of my hut, Noma watching me all the while, and took a kerrie and a small shield. Then I started through the moonlight.

For an hour I traveled swiftly over the plain, till I came to the hillside where the bush began. At last I found the little buffalo path I sought, and turned along it. Presently I came to an open place where the moonlight crept in between the trees. I knelt down and looked. Yes! my snake had not lied to me; there was the spoor of the cattle! Then I went on gladly till I reached a dell through which the water ran softly. Here the trail of the cattle was broad; they had broken down the ferns with their feet and trampled the grass flat. Presently I came to a pool. I knew it—it was the pool my snake had shown me.

I stepped forward and looked round. My eye caught something; it was the faint gray light of the dawn glinting on the cattle's horns.

Then I collected them and drove them before me down the narrow path back toward the kraal. Now the daylight came quickly, and the sun had been up an hour when I reached the spot where I should turn if I wished to hide the cattle in the secret place, as Noma had bid me. But this I would not do. No, I would go on to the kraal with them, and tell all men that Noma was a thief. Still, I sat down and rested awhile, for I was tired. As I sat, I heard a noise and looked up. There, over the slope of the rise, came a crowd of men, and leading them was Noma, and by his side the headman who owned the cattle. I stood still wondering, but as I stood they ran toward me, shouting and waving sticks and spears.

"There he is!" screamed Noma. "There he is!—the clever boy whom I have brought up to bring shame on me. What did I tell you? Did I not tell you that he was a thief? Yes—yes! I know your tricks, Mopo, my child! See! he is stealing the cattle!" And he made a rush at me with his stick lifted, and after him came the headman, grunting with rage.

I understood, my father. My heart went mad in me. Everything began to swim round; a red cloth seemed to lift itself up and down before my eyes. I have always seen it thus when I was forced to fight. I screamed out one word only—"Liar!"—and rushed to meet him. On came Noma. He struck at me with his kerrie, but I caught the blow upon my little shield and hit back. Wow! I did hit! The skull of Noma met my kerrie, and down he fell, dead at my feet. I yelled again and rushed on at the headman. He threw an assegai, but it missed me, and next second I hit him too. He got up his shield, but I knocked it down upon his head, and over he rolled senseless. Whether he lived or died I know not, but his head being of the thickest I think it likely that he lived. Then, while the people stood astonished, I turned and ran. They turned, too, and ran after me. But none of them could catch me, and presently I was out of sight and alone.

CHAPTER III.

MOPO VENTURES HOME.

I threw myself down on the grass and panted till my strength came back; then I went and hid in a patch of reeds down by a swamp. All day long I lay there thinking. What was I to do? Now I was a jackal without a hole. If I went back to my people, certainly they would kill me, whom they thought a thief. My blood would be given for Noma's, and that I did not wish, though my heart was sad. Then there came into my mind the thought of Chaka, the boy to whom I had given the cup of water long ago.

I had heard of him; his name was known in the land. The words he had said and the vision that my mother had seen were beginning to come true. He had taken the place of his father, Senzangacona. Now I remembered how this Chaka promised that he would make me great, and I thought in myself that I would arise and go to him. Perhaps he would kill me; well, what did it matter? I should certainly be killed if I staid here. Yes, I would go. But now my heart pulled another way. There was but one thing that I loved in the world—it was my sister Baleka. My father had betrothed her to the chief of a neighboring tribe, but I knew that this marriage was against her wish. Perhaps my sister would run away with me if I could get near her to tell her that I was going. I would try—yes, I would try.

I waited till the darkness came down, then I went on till I came to the kraal. Some of my people were seated outside of a hut, talking together over a fire. I crept near silently as a snake and hid behind a little bush. I knew that they could not see me outside the ring of the firelight, and I wanted to hear what they said. As I thought, they were talking of me and called me many names. They said I should bring ill luck on the tribe by having killed so great a witch doctor as Noma, also that the people of the headman would demand payment for the assault on him. I learned, moreover, that my father had ordered all the men of the tribe out to hunt for me on the morrow, and to kill me wherever they found me. "Ah!" I thought, "you may hunt, but you will bring nothing home to the pot." Just then a dog that was lying by the fire got up and began to sniff the air. I could not see what dog it was—indeed I had forgotten all about the dogs when I drew near the kraal; that is what comes of want of experience, my father. The dog sniffed and sniffed, then he began to growl, looking always my way, and I grew afraid.

"What is the dog growling at?" said one man to another. "Go and see." But the other man was taking snuff and did not like to move. "Let the dog go and see for himself," he answered, sneezing; "what is the good of keeping a dog if you have to catch the thief?" "Go on, then," said the first man to the dog, and he ran forward, barking. Then I saw him; it was my own dog, Koos, a very good dog. Presently, as I lay not knowing what to do, he smelled my smell, stopped barking, and running around the bush he found me and began to lick my face. "Be quiet, Koos," I whispered to him, and he lay down by my side.

"Where has that dog gone now?" said the first man. "Is he bewitched, that he suddenly stops barking and does not come back?"

"We will see," said the other, rising, a spear in his hand.

Now I was once more terribly afraid, for I thought that they would catch me or I must run for my life again. But as I sprang up to run a big black snake glided between the men and went off toward the huts. They jumped aside in a great fright, then all turned to follow the snake, saying that this was what the dog was barking at.

When they had gone I crept off the other way, and Koos followed me. At first I thought that I would kill him, lest he should betray me; but when I called him to me to knock him on the head I could not do it. So I thought I would take my chance, and we went on together. This was my purpose: First to creep into my own hut and get my assegais and skin blanket, then to gain speech with Baleka. I came to the reed fence that surrounded the huts. Nobody was to be seen at the gate, which was not shut with thorns as usual. That was my duty, and I had not been there to do it. So, bidding the dog lie down outside, I stepped through boldly, came to the door of my hut and listened. It was empty; there was not even a breath to be heard. So I crept in and began to search for my assegais, my water gourd and my wood pillow.

Now the kraal of the chief, my father, Makedama, was two hundred paces away, and there I must go, for there Baleka slept. Also I dared not enter by the gate, because a man was always on guard there. So I cut my way through the reed fence with my assegai and crept to the hut where Baleka was with some of her half sisters. I knew on what side of the hut it was her custom to lie and where her head would be. So I lay down on my side and gently, very gently, began to bore a hole in the grass covering of the hut. Almost I gave it over, thinking that I would fly alone, when suddenly I heard a girl wake and begin to cry on the other side of the thatch. "Ah," I thought, "that is Baleka, who weeps for her brother!" So I put my lips where the thatch was thinnest and whispered:

"Baleka, my sister! Baleka, do not weep! I, Mopo, am here. Say not a word, but rise. Come out of the hut, bringing your skin blanket."

Baleka understood, and after awhile crept from the hut.

"Why are you here?" she whispered as we met. "Surely you will be killed!"

"Hush!" I said. "Will you come with me, or will you creep back into the hut and bid me farewell?"

She thought awhile, then she said, "No, my brother, I will come, though I believe that this will be the end of it—that you will lead me to my death."

So we slipped away together, followed by the dog Koos, and soon were running toward the country of the Zulu tribe.

(To be continued.)

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ERIE MEDICAL CO.,

BUFFALO, N.Y.

7

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

News of the Day Selected from Friday's Evening Times.

Fine Fruit.

Mr. C. A. Lombard has on view in his windows samples of currants and gooseberries that for size and appearance are as good as the very best. They were grown on Mayne Island by Mr. Mandsley.

Wants Statistics.

The United States Government have instructed their consul to forward them with statistics of the sealskin trade, viz.: the prices obtained, the fluctuations and the causes of the fluctuations during the last few years.

Slaughtering Deer.

The provincial police have been notified that a number of hunters who are out camping have been slaughtering deer without any regard for the game protection law. The matter will be taken up and officers detailed to hunt out the guilty parties.

Removing the Patients.

The special provincial police last night removed three patients from the city to the quarantine station at the Jubilee. They resumed work this afternoon and if the weather continues fine they expect to have all of the patients out of town in a few days.

A Ph. D.

Rev. W. W. Percival, M.A., of Richmond Hill, father of Mrs. R. A. Anderson of Vancouver, has earned the title of Ph. D. from a leading United States college. Mr. Percival was formerly pastor of the Pandora street Methodist church in this city.

A Splendid Catch.

It was reported to-day that the sealing schooner Penelope, of this port, had been spoken a couple of weeks ago by a whaler. She had 1100 sealskins and a whale at the time. The latter the crew could not handle, so the captain of the whaler gave them 200 pounds of whalebone to leave the whale to him.

Will Ship to London.

The principal sealers will send their skins to the London market this year as they did previously. The prices at present being offered by American dealers would not pay the expenses of the schooners, unless they had big catches. The 10,000 skins brought down on the Sapphire for E. B. Marvin & Co., will be shipped to England.

She Would Not Move.

The steamers Lorne, Capilano, Sadie, and Spratt's Ark, were at work on the San Pedro all yesterday. The water in the steamer's hold was lowered several feet but the Pedro did not move and so the steames and men were paid off. Captain Whitehead will send a report to the owners. Nothing will be done until an answer is received.

Dislocated his Arm.

An engineer named William McGinnis fell down a hatch on the steamer Lottie on which he is employed, and dislocated his right arm at the shoulder. Dr. Milne put the man under chloroform this afternoon and put the shoulder back in place. The man's powerful physique and the length of time that had elapsed since the accident made this a difficult thing to do.

FRIENDS FEELING ANXIOUS.

Mr. Morris Moss Has Not been Heard from Since June 15th.

The many friends of Mr. Morris Moss, of this city, are feeling very anxious about that gentleman, as it is feared that something has happened to him. Mr. Moss left Victoria on the 13th of June for Rock Creek, where he has a mine. He remained over for a day at Port Townsend and then proceeded to Marcus, Wash. He wrote a letter from Marcus on the 15th of June, and since then he has not been heard of, although a mail was received from the Creek last evening. When Mr. Moss left Victoria he only intended to remain away for a couple of weeks. He was not feeling well when he left, and therefore his friends and relatives feel very uneasy. A man will leave this evening to try and locate Mr. Moss.

A DI-OXIDE BLAST.

One of These Modern Machines Will Fumigate Vessels in Future.

Some time ago Dr. Macnaughton Jones, Dominion quarantine officer, reported to the department at Ottawa that the means provided him for fumigating vessels was most inadequate, and there was urgent necessity for more modern apparatus. The government decided to provide a di-oxide blast one of the latest and most effective fumigators known to science, and had the machine together with a man to put it up, sent out immediately. The machine arrived a few days ago, but a suitable vessel to carry it was not immediately obtainable. A vessel in the employ of the government up north was suggested, but Dr. Macnaughton Jones after consultation with Capt. Devereux decided that it was not at all a suitable one, and the steamer Earle, now lying at Vancouver, was recommended to the government. Col. Prior telegraphed to Ottawa urging the government to purchase the steamer Earle as a quarantine vessel, and in consideration of this member's representations and those of the Dominion Quarantine Officer and Capt. Devereux, the Government concluded to make the purchase.

Dr. Macnaughton Jones to a TIMES reporter stated that the Earle would be brought over here at once, and inspected, when the di-oxide plant would be immediately placed in position. "You may be sure," said the doctor, "in justice to myself and in the interests of the public no time will be lost in getting the machine ready for use. The blast is a very powerful fumigator. It is so effective that were you to remain in the hold of a ship quarter of a minute where it was being operated, it would certainly kill you."

The reporter thanked the doctor for the information and departed immediately.

Sensible Proposals.

Hearing that Dr. Milne, health officer, had had a conference with some Chinese representative men regarding the smallpox, a member of the TIMES staff called around at the doctor's office this afternoon.

"Yes," said Dr. Milne, "a deputation of leading Chinese doctors and merchants consulted me to-day about the smallpox. They take a very reasonable view of the matter. They said they wished to treat their own people in their own way; would put up tents on their own ground, furnish medicines, nurses and supplies, and have their patients cared for by their own medical men. I saw no objection to this and acquiesced, on the understanding that the city furnish the guards on the quarantine station. To this they agreed. The Chinese said they had Chinatown under complete surveillance and were quite as anxious as the white people to discover and deal with any cases that might occur. If any did occur they would be discovered at once and quarantined. The citizens need have no fear of Chinatown, they said, as strong preventive measures are being taken. The place they propose to select for a quarantine station is a piece of ground some miles out of the city, where suitable buildings will be erected."

B. C. Medical Council.

The report of the British Columbia Medical Council for 1892 has just been issued, and contains much information of an interesting character for the profession. The list of officers elected in May last is given.

Nothing Definite.

Although several dispatches have been sent to Marcus, Spokane and other points nothing definite has yet been heard of Mr. Morris Moss, who was reported missing in last night's TIMES. After leaving the railway there is about 50 miles to go on horseback to Rock Creek, where Mr. Moss was bound for.

Well Deserved Promotion.

Mr. E. Haughton, who for several years has been day clerk at the C.P.R. Telegraph office, has been promoted to assistant night operator. The operators are being kept busy, a great deal of business being done by wire which is usually done by letter. Numerous dispatches are also received containing enquiries about friends and relatives.

It Would Apply to Them All.

The majority of the canoeing fraternity were slightly agitated after reading the item in the TIMES last night referring to the capsizing of a canoe out by the San Pedro the previous evening. Almost every man who runs a canoe thought the item referred to him because it stated that the craft was one of the handsomest canoes owned in the city—one, by the way, which generally carries good-looking ballast. Had it been stated that the canoe was tubby and was never even known to carry a cargo of beauty, no paddler would have accepted it as a personal allusion. It would mean that other fellow, certainly.

Newsboys' Union.

The newsboys, all of whom are of tender age and diminutive stature, have become imbued with the idea that a union is the one thing needful to make them supremely happy and prosperous. A very little chap named Glover, well know on the streets as one of the most enterprising of the profession, and who is about "knee high to a grasshopper," was busily engaged to-day in organizing the boys. He said that the membership would be limited to 25 and that only members would be permitted to sell papers. The union would have a room for meetings, and the members would wear a uniform. Captain Maxil has been chosen as the leader. The organizer explained that the union was being organized solely for self-protection and not with a view to declare war upon the newspapers.

The Methodist College.

The trustees of the B.C. Methodist College have decided on renting the Chamberlain building, New Westminster. A committee of New Westminster citizens has raised $800 towards equipment and running expenses for the first year. Rev. W. G. Mills, B.A., and Dr. Boggs have agreed to act as auxiliary teachers. Gunner J. C. Cornish formerly of C Battery, has offered to act as drill sergeant and the directors of the Y.M.C.A. have offered the use of the gymnasium for calisthenics. The building selected is close to Moody Square, which can be used as recreation ground. Prof. Whittington, the principal, has been telegraphed to to secure the best available lady as lady principal. It is expected that the college will be open for pupils on the 1st of September. A guarantee has been received from New Westminster of ten day pupils. The final location of the college will be made next May.

New Vancouver Coal Co.

The shareholders of the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Limited, held their ordinary general meeting, on June 14, at the offices, 12 Old Jewery Chambers, E.C., Mr. John Galsworthy presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that the output of coal last half year amounted to 204,890 tons, against 253,000 tons for the previous half year. The sales in the half year under review were 202,350 tons as against 254,000 tons in the previous six months; 50,000 tons of the coals sold during the last half year were disposed of locally, and the residue was sold in San Francisco. The net output from the East Field Mine in the half year was 63,000 tons; from No. 2, South Field Mine, the output was 79,452 tons, and from No. 3 South Field Mine the net output was 16,598 tons. During the half year the quantity of New Wellington coal extracted from the Northfield Mine was 45,728 tons. The result of that large output of coal was a net profit of nearly £7800. That, of course, was extremely unsatisfactory for such a large output; but the prices that ruled at San Francisco and the Island during the whole of that year were very low. They would observe by the report that the board had resolved to issue £20,000 worth of debentures at 6 per cent., for which the board would be glad to receive applications. The directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 1½ per cent., which, with the interim dividend paid in December last, made 4 per cent. for the year. No doubt some of the shareholders would consider that dividend small; but the board thought that in view of the company's indebtedness to its agents, and prospects of the company's operations for the current year, they were unable to recommend a larger dividend. Mr. J. Fry seconded the motion which was adopted.—Nanaimo Free Press.

THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

High Water—Storm at Pilot Bay—Mining Notes and News.

From the Miner.]

NELSON.

Nelson celebrated the first of July in a very enthusiastic manner.

Married—At the residence of Captain McMorris, on Thursday evening, July 7th, by the Rev. T. H. Rogers, B.A., John Hamilton to Jennie Rath.

Mr. Jowett returned from Slocan on Monday. During his visit he saw most of the big prospects and reports them being fully as good as supposed.

The Kootenay reclamation works progress as fast as the high water will permit. Mr. G. H. Keefer, who is in charge, has derived one benefit from the unusually prolonged flood. It has enabled him to thoroughly explore all the land that is to be reclaimed in a canoe. He does not anticipate much difficulty in carrying out the designs of the company.

The storm on the evening of June 30th struck Pilot Bay with tremendous force. A scow moored to the wharf, and the property of the Alberta & B. C. Exploration Company, had its roof blown off. The Galena Trading Company's store was blown six inches out of plumb. This was made possible by the excavations for a cellar which were going on underneath.

KASLO.

Kaslo has this week welcomed her first cow.

Mr. Tod has established an architect's office on Front street.

Mr. H. W. Bucke, recently of Ottawa, has opened a law office in this town.

It is rumored that we are at last to have a postoffice; it is certainly badly needed.

The survey of the Nashville townsite on the forks of the Kaslo river was completed last week.

G. O. Buchanan's mill is nearing completion; the machinery will be put in without delay.

The Nelson Sawmill Co. have established a yard here; B. H. Lee & Co. are their agents.

A placer mine has been located on a creek near the head of the lake; no reliable details as yet to hand.

T. J. Chambers reports a strike on the east side of the lake nearly opposite Kaslo. The ore carries free milling gold and silver. An assay gives 116 oz. silver and $18 gold to the ton.

Building operations are proceeding briskly. Carney & Barrett's butcher shop is practically completed; Giegerich's store, and the hotels of Mahoney, Devlin & McKay and E. Baum are nearly finished, and the work is going on steadily on Hancocks & Rice's store on A avenue.

B. Chambers has sold his one-eighth interest in the Slocan Star to White Bros., for, it is stated $3000. Messrs. White now own the whole claim, which, according to the unanimous reports of all who have seen it, is one of the most marvelous surface showings ever discovered.

On Wednesday evening a fire started close to the church on B avenue. The church was saved with difficulty, but as there was a strong breeze blowing down Kaslo creek it was found impossible to stop the fire before it had destroyed Clancy's cabin and the building Pearse was putting up for a laundry. A Chinese washerman was in the line of fire, but as he did business in a tent he managed to save his effects.

AINSWORTH.

The new wharf has succumbed to the united attacks of steamboats and waves. Owing to the nature of the bed of the lake the piles lifted and the wharf does not now exist.

Mineral claims recorded at Ainsworth, Hot Springs district:—Pauper's Dream, situate two and a half miles east of Bear Lake, R. McLeod, locator; Mirtle R., one mile west of Whitewater Creek; Kaslo, E. Spencer, locator; London, five miles east of Bear Lake, C. Moerkerke, locator; White Elephant, on Lile Creek, Kaslo, W. W. Winchester, locator; Appleton, on Elk Creek, five miles south of Balfour, J. Wright, locator; Irene on Whitewater Creek, Kaslo, A. D. McDonald, locator; Excelsior, between Bear and Fish lakes, J. D. Moore, locator; Iron Horse, on Liddle Creek, Kaslo, D. McMillan, locator; Lincoln, 1½ miles south of Bear Lake, L. W. Parkinson, locator; Celebration, one and a half miles south of Bear Lake, E. Harrop, locator; Sehome, one and a half miles north of Bear Lake; Carbonate, on Spring Creek, Kaslo, D. E. Crafts, locator; Cowboy, on Spring Creek, Jack Stuckie, locator; Canada Boy, on Woodberry Creek, L. E. Brassard, locator; Blue Jay, on Spring Creek, Harry Matthews, locator; Maverick, on Spring Creek, R. R. Cameron, locator; Alice, on Spring Creek, John H. Fink, locator; Mountain Goat, on Spring Creek, Z. Shaker, locator; Fourth of July, on Kaslo Creek, C. T. Steele, locator; World's Fair, on Goat Creek, Kaslo, W. Meadows and H. McDonald, locators; St. Louis, fifteen miles south of Pilot Bay, A. Short and J. H. Brown, locators. Transfers, T. V. Thurburn to C. W. Busk full interest in the Out Set; consideration, $1; E. C. Camplan to J. C. Eaton, two-thirds interest in the Whitewater, situate on Kaslo Creek; consideration, $1; A. D. McDonald to J. C. Eaton, one half interest in the Irene, situate on Kaslo Creek; consideration, $1; James Muleck to James Bell, one third interest in the Last Chance, on Kaslo Creek; consideration, $1.

Beauty and Comfort.

Women know how much comfort and health conduce to comeliness of person. To men beauty does not seem to call for analysis. If a woman imagines she cares more for beauty than for comfort and health, it is because she does not see that beauty is impossible without both. A Rigby Waterproof cloak is conducive to health and productive of comfort, and at the same time may be in itself an adornment to the person of the wearer. Rigby is now for sale in over two hundred designs in Ladies' mantle cloth, as well as it Gentleman's overcoats.

It is at the same time stylish, comfortable, sanitary and waterproof.

Bribed With Whiskey.

The Indians and white traders of the west coast have informed a couple of the sealing captains that the officers of the United States revenue cutter Corwin supplied them with liquor when the Corwin was up there in the spring in search of evidence in regard to the sealing business. It is alleged that one white trader was first loaded with whiskey and then induced to sign a paper. What was on the paper no one knows.

WHY WORK WAS STOPPED.

The Wind Interfered With the Dredge at the Outer Dock.

"Why was dredging stopped in the outer harbor?" the question asked in the House of Commons several weeks ago, has been repeated around the streets during the last few days.

When Mr. R. P. Rithet was asked the question this morning, he answered that he stopped the work as it was impossible to do it profitably while the presently winds were blowing. During the last two months that work was prosecuted the dredge could only work eight days.

The dredge will be put to work again in August and work will be continued for three months, when the weather is expected to be favorable. There is no hurry about going on with the work, said Mr. Rithet, as the channel is now deep enough for the C.P.R. steamers to dock if the company wish them to do so.

THE COQUITLAM.

News Brought by the Islander, Which Arrived To-Day.

The steamer Islander, which arrived from Alaska this morning, brings the latest news from Sitka concerning the seizure of the Coquitlam. Captain Irving and J. C. Keith visited Captain McLellan on board the Coquitlam just before sailing. The latter was then waiting for the American authorities to appraise his vessel and cargo and he and his crew were enjoying themselves fairly well under the circumstances. A letter was brought down from Capt. McLellan to the U. S. S. Co., which stated that an appraisement was being made of the steamer and cargo, which would be sent down on the steamship Queen, which leaves for Alaska at the beginning of next week. The appraisement had not been concluded when the Islander left, so that the amount of bonds required for the steamer's release could not be ascertained. Capt. Webster, however, stated that the company intended to send up sufficient to cover appraisement by the Queen so the Coquitlam could be released immediately.

Pasteur Recovering.

LONDON, July 16.—The Lancet says Pasteur, the famous French scientist, has sufficiently recovered from cholera to take his customary walks.

Death of Prominent Men.

LONDON, July 16.—General Sir Arthur Hardinge, equery to the Queen, and Thos. Cooper, a former Chartist leader, are dead.

All Quiet at Wallace.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 16.—The coroner's inquest has been postponed until July 23rd. Everything is quiet and confidence is fully restored. There will probably be no further trouble. The leaders of the union are all under arrest. About forty men have been arrested, principally miners. General Carlin has gone to Mullan, leaving Major Thayer of the 14th infantry in command.

A Miner's Terrible Death.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 16. — John Fabouch was killed this afternoon in the Enterprise mine. While riding out from the slope bottom he raised his head too high and it was caught between two rocks projecting from the roof. The wagon passed from under him at the same time catching his foot and dragging him, so that his skull was crushed. He was found dead hanging from the roof.

A Didn't-Think-It-Would-Carry Fool.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 16.—Jesse Guesman, aged 15, shot and fatally wounded Mary Yenier, aged 17, this evening. Guesman was practising some distance from where the girl was sitting, when she dared him to shoot at her, saying the gun would not carry half so far. Guesman instantly turned and fired. The ball entered the head; physicians say she will die. Guesman says he did not think it would carry so far, and the girl exonorates him.

Cannot Get a Chairman.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The World's Washington special this morning, speaking of the Republican national committee chairmanship, says: Ex-Senator Spooner, the tenth man who has been offered the position, has sent a long telegram to Senator Sawyer explaining that much as he might desire to serve the President in any capacity, he could not see his way clear to accept the position without neglecting important personal interests.

A Great Library to be Sold.

For some time past it has been rumored that the famous Althorp library, which Dibdin called the finest private collection in the world, was about to be sold, and now the announcement is made upon authority. It is hoped to sell it en bloc, but should that not be possible it will be put up to auction. Selling the most famous of the world's private libraries in a lump can mean only one thing—selling it to America. We trust that may not happen, since Lord Spencer's collection contains many volumes which it is a national pride to possess—such, for instance, as the famous Valdafar "Boccaccio," which Lord Blandford wrested from the second Earl Spencer for £2260, to be ultimately bought for Althorp for the bagatelle of £750. It will be an epoch-making sale, for this great library contains some 50,000 volumes, mostly priceless. Scarce editions on vellum and large paper, magnificent printing and dazzling bindings by Pasdeloup and Roger Payne—these are its glories. Many of the books, too, have famous histories. They have felt the touch of the Pompadour or of Diane de Poitiers, or the elegant grasp of Francis I. There are 83 out of the 99 known productions of Caxton, to say nothing of the famous Mentz Psalter, a copy of which has fetched £5000. To sell the Althorp library, indeed, is almost as though we were to sell the rarest rarities of the printed book department of the British Museum.—St. James Gazette.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire from all Parts of the Dominion.

F. X. Trudel, father of the late Senator Trudel, is dead.

Alexis Marceil, paying teller of the Banque du Peuple, Montreal, dropped dead.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company propose some extensions to their lines in Southwestern Manitoba.

Statistics show that nine million bushels of wheat have been inspected at Winnipeg during the past year.

Joseph Jackson, ex-M.P. for South Norfolk, has been appointed sheriff of Norfolk, succeeding the late Mr. Deedes.

The public school board of Winnipeg has decided to teach drawing in the schools, music having been taught for the past year with good results.

Jacob Spence, a well-known temperance advocate, and father of F. S. Spence, equally well known to temperance workers, died in Toronto.

William Glendenning, aged 30, belonging to Ellesmere, has died at the Toronto hospital from injuries received by a falling beam at a barn raising on Saturday.

The Toronto Furnace Co. has assigned. The liabilities will probably amount to $15,000 in excess of assets. Dulness in the building trade and adverse litigation are among the causes of failure.

The centenary of the advent of the Masons in Canada will be celebrated in Toronto on October 2, 3 and 4. Forty-five thousand Masons are expected to participate.

Representatives of the Toronto unions of the different branches of the building trade have formed a new organization named the Federated Council of building trades.

As the result of a suit of the Bank of British North America against C. McCailum & Co., wholesale druggists, of London, the latter have gone into liquidation, with liabilities over $25,500.

News has reached Halifax of a disastrous fire at St. Pierre, Miquelon, on Thursday last. Eight dwelling houses and several shops were burned. Loss about $30,000.

Two Montreal policemen were taking a drunken man to the lockup, when M. J. Feron thought they handled him too roughly and interfered. Feron was arrested and roughly handled. He is now suing the city for $5,000 damages.

On account of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease in Great Britain the Agricultural Department will shortly issue instructions doubling the duration of quarantine of the detention of cattle, sheep and swine from the Old Country.

Edna, the 10-year-old daughter of Jackson Brown, a prominent farmer of Sidney, was brutally outraged by her father's hired man, a young Englishman named Charles Whalen. Whalen fled but Brown is in hot pursuit of him with a shot gun.

John Werner of Stratford, was engaged to be married to Margaret Walker of Berlin, Ont., and gave the girl a number of presents. She now declines to become his wife and he has entered an action against her for obtaining goods under false pretences.

The Toronto Board of Trade, at a special meeting, enthusiastically endorsed the action of the council of the board in appealing for aid for the St. Johns sufferers. The president announced that over $3500 had already been subscribed in money and a large donation of flour.

A young man named Courtemanche, belonging to Chambly, forged a note to the extent of $3000 on the bank of St. Johns, Que., and afterwards eloped to the United States with his aunt, a widow, much older than he. Courtemanche left behind him a young bride of three weeks.

During a thunder storm in the Hamilton district Isaac Flewelling, a wealthy farmer living near Troy was killed, and his hired man, Edward Craft, probably fatally injured by lightning. In Stony Creek district the downpour was accompanied by hail, which did much damage to hop vines and crops.

Rev. Father Paradis has undertaken the task of colonizing a hundred square miles of territory in Northwestern Ontario. The tract of country to be settled lies between Lakes Temiscamingue and Tamagaming. The people will be brought from France and the society is to be known as the Oblate and Colonizing missionaries of St. Jean Baptiste.

The report prepared by Hon. E. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, on the location of the court houses and registry offices througout the Northwest, for which parliament has made an appropriation, has been referred to a sub-committee of the privy council, made up of Sir John Thompson, Hon. G. Foster, and Hon. E. Dewdney.

Bickerdike & Crowe, live stock dealers, Montreal, have caused the seizure of the steamship State of Georgia, claiming damages to the extent of $5300. The vessel on its last trip took 246 cattle for the claimants to Aberdeen. She lost seven days in going and the cattle food ran short, the animals arriving at their destination in a bad condition, and the shippers lost money in consequence.

Joseph H. Langlois, whose fat stationery contract with the Mercier government was cancelled has assigned at the demand of J. B. Rolland & Co., wholesale stationers, Montreal. His liabilities are $135,000, and his assets $225,000. His assets include $100,000 anticipated profits on his five years stationery contract, which the De Boucherville Government refused to carry out. His assignment is ascribed to the action of the present Government.

The council of St. John, N. B., has voted $6000 for the relief of the St. John's, Nfld., fire sufferers. The private donations amount to $2000, Montreal has voted $10,000. It is expected that the private subscriptions will equal that sum, as all the leading citizens are donating liberally. The Allan Steamship Company has granted the free use of a steamer to convey supplies. The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Intercolonial railways will also offer free transportation for the relief supplies which are being offered at almost all the towns in the eastern provinces. Toronto city council has voted $5000 and the Toronto Board of Trade collections amount to $5700. The Merchants' Bank has subscribed $1200. The Dominion Express Company will carry supplies for St. John's, Nfld., free. The Ontario Government has donated $10,000 to the sufferers.

At a meeting of the missionary committee of consultation and finance of the Methodist Church held in Toronto, the report of the work of Rev. Dr. Bolton, medical missionary at Fort Simpson was read. From the report it would appear that a good deal is being done there, and medical assistance has been given to Indians as to whites. The hospital in course of erection gives increased facilities forwork. The plans for the institute at Chilliwhack, B.C., were submitted, but referred back for modification, the cost being too great.

At Grenfell, Assa., Hugh McPherson was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

It is practically settled that the Soo railway junction will be made at Regina.

The directors of the exhibition at Winnipeg have extended the time of receiving entries to July 21st.

The ship Allan A. Reed, with 2689 tons of raw sugar for Montreal, went ashore at Pointe aux Trembles.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, has returned to Toronto from a trip to the Pacific coast.

Potato bugs and turnip flies are devastating the crops in Prince Edward Island. The farmers are sowing turnips over again.

Mother Lourdes, first Superioress of the Home of the Good Shepherd, of Halifax, died in Montreal. She was Miss Martin, of Halifax.

The merchants of Montreal have dispatched 9000 barrels of flour, 6000 feet of lumber and several tons of provisions to St. John's, Nfld., as a commercial venture.

The steamship Virginian lost 37 cattle between Montreal and Father Point on her last trip out. It is feared that many more will die before the vessel reaches Liverpool.

Noble Kinney, aged 21, threw himself into the Niagara river and was carried over the American Falls. He left a note attributing his trouble to a woman. He came from Toronto on July 1.

The John Doty Engine Company, of Toronto, is in financial difficulties, and the creditors have failed to agree. The estate is valued at a quarter of a million dollars, and will be sold by auction.

Hypolite Thouin, of Montreal, while working on the Royal Electric Light Company's chimney, 140 feet from the ground, missed his footing and was literally dashed to pieces on a pile of bricks.

Vail Goldschmit, a cloak maker, uttered several forged notes in New York, some months ago, and disappeared. One of them was on the First National Bank of Brooklyn, for $1000. He was arrested in Montreal for the offence.

At the nomination for the vacant seat for Marquette, in the Commons, Thursday, N. Boyd, of Carberry, Conservative, was elected by acclamation. He succeeds Robert Watson, Liberal, who resigned to take office in the Manitoba Government.

Statistics issued by the Dominion Immigration office in Montreal show that the total number of immigrants arriving at the Montreal agency during the half year ending June 30 was 7876, against 4254 for the same period last year, an increase of 3622.

A couple of shoddy peddlers have reaped a rich harvest from the farmers of Nelson township. They alleged that they represented a large wholesale concern at Toronto, similar to the Patrons of Industry stores, which would send out tailors to make up goods sold by them, also that the purchaser would be entitled to get from the concern anything further that might be wanted at wholesale rates. The swindlers took notes at four months for from $48 to $65 for stuff not worth $25.

The Montreal city solicitor has given an opinion that the present street railway company has the power to use electricity on the present rails. The company will accordingly take advantage of the right and commence to change the service into the electric system on Monday, using the trolley system. This is considered a clever way of settling the street railway difficulty, but the other companies tendering for the franchise threaten an injunction.

About 2 o'clock Thursday morning Mr. Owens, who lives six miles south of Cartwright, Manitoba, on the International boundary, was aroused by three kidnappers from Dakota, who attempted to forcibly take H. Mills with them. They put Mr. Owens and his son in a room and guarded them with revolvers. They then dragged Mr. Mills from his bed and tried to put him in the rig. Mills fought desperately and took the handcuffs from them and ran away. They fired two shots at him without effect and immediately decamped, having taken Mills' pants and money. The authorities will investigate.

Training and Studying.

BAY HEAD, Ills., July 16.—Thursday was the first time that Sullivan has stepped on the scales since he went into training in this vicinity. When he arrived here on July 5th he weighed 220 pounds. On Thursday he weighed but 222 pounds, showing a loss of eight pounds in nine days. Last night the big fellow remained out of bed later than usual for the purpose of studying his new play, "Captain Harcourt, or the Man from Boston," which has just been finished by Ed. Price, the New York lawyer.

African Natives Rebel.

BERLIN, July 15.—The Zanzibar correspondent of the Berliner Tagblatt telegraphs that an anti-German rebellion has broken out in Unanamble, and that the natives have taken the field against the Europeans.

Every Testimonial

In behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly genuine and will bear the closest investigation. No matter where it may come from, it is as reliable and worthy your confidence as if it came from your most respected neighbor. Have you ever tried this excellent medicine?

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend **Hood's Pills.** They should be in every home medicine chest.

AT A STANDSTILL.

No Fresh Cases, Only One Death And All Doing Well—The Report for To-day.

Intelligent Men Among the Chinese Residents are Taking Precautions.

Provincial Authorities Try Their Hand at Moving Patients to Quarantine.

From Friday's Daily.]

The most welcome news for many days is that contained in the health officer's bulletin to-day: "No fresh cases and no deaths, all doing well." The disease has been checked at last, and every vestige of it will ere long be stamped out.

Health Officer's Daily Bulletin.

I take pleasure in stating that not a single fresh case of smallpox or a death therefrom, has occurred since my last bulletin. A report was made that a young man named William Short had died of the disease, but when investigated the report was found to be without foundation. Three cases were removed to Jubilee Hospital last night and several to-day. The number of cases remains the same as yesterday, 56.

G. L. MILNE, Health Officer.

Well Cooked Mail.

The first mail to leave for the Sound since Monday night went out last night on the steamer North Pacific. The postmaster supplied a certificate to the effect that the mail had been thoroughly fumigated according to the American Government's regulations. This mail will be also fumigated on board the boat on the trip over, then the Seattle authorities will cook them for 24 hours more and then the mail will be distributed, with many misgivings, to the public. Postmaster Shakespeare put a lot more mail in the government cook house last night and they will be ready for despatch this evening. The letters, after stewing in sulphur for a day, smell like a medicinal well when the flow is on. No microbes have yet been discovered fooling around the mail, but if any are they will be quarantined without delay. The postmaster has not received a reply from the polite authorities at Ottawa, to whom a telegram was sent some days ago asking instructions about the disinfecting of the mail.

Chinatown Free From Disease.

Chief Sheppard this morning in company with Gong Chung made a thorough inspection of Chinatown, and finds that there is not a case of smallpox in that community. The Chinese assure the authorities that they will keep a vigilant watch and if a case of the disease develops among them will immediately report. Two nurses have been engaged, a tent hospital has been established on an eight-acre block about three miles from the city on the Saanich road, which property is owned by a Chinese firm. A farmer who lives in the vicinity of this place was in the city this afternoon endeavoring to move the authorities to persuade the Chinese to establish their hospital at a point a mile further out, which it is claimed was a more isolated position. As the place chosen is not within many hundred feet of any residence it is not likely any change will be made.

Injunction Removed.

The application of W. J. Taylor, on behalf of the city of Victoria, to have removed the interim injunction granted by Chief Justice Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie restraining the city from using the smallpox hospital at Ross Bay, came up for argument before the Chief Justice yesterday. Mr. A. E. McPhillips appeared for the original petitioners. After considerable argument Sir Matthew said that in view of the importance of the matter, he thought the city would be acting graciously if it did not use the building as a hospital until time had been allowed the petitioners to carry the matter to the full court, if they so wished. He did not advise an appeal and was very clear on the matter himself, but thought it would be well to get the opinion of the full court. He gave judgment suspending the order, with the question of costs reserved.

Tried to Leave Town.

Dr. Mullinix and party and Mrs. L. Levy who were prisoners in the city for several days on account of the outside cities quaranting against Victoria, made an unsuccessful attempt to land at Port Angeles yesterday afternoon. The party chartered the steamer Alert and left Victoria about three o'clock yesterday, reaching Port Angeles a couple of hours later. They were met in the harbor by the health officer who examined them and then returned to the city to report before allowing them to land. The city officials, however, would not agree to let them step on the wharf, sick or well, and the steamer had to return to Victoria with her passengers. Dr. Mullinix and party left the city by the Yosemite this morning.

Much Cry Little Wool.

The provincial authorities announced yesterday that they were going to take hold of the smallpox business and squeeze the life out of it right off. They were going to show the slow-going city officials how to hustle smallpox patients out to quarantine in the twinkling of a lamb's caudle appendage; and then, after spitting on their hands and rolling up their shirt sleeves started in to do it. Everybody thought they would have every case in the city at the Jubilee quarantine before midnight, but they managed to get only three there after all the hullabaloo. These were Messrs. Vernon, Curry and Watson. To-day Superintendents Hussey and Sheppard, Sergeants Langley and Levin, Constables McNeill and Abell, drove around and saw that the remaining cases were removed. They were determined to suppress all obstruction by friends and relatives and prepared to execute the order of the provincial health officer in letter and spirit. Several other cases were taken out this afternoon, and so far as learned were allowed to go peaceably. The provincial authorities have made a remarkable discovery and that is that it is not all plain sailing removing patients to quarantine, and the city's officials were doing not so badly after all.

The Mayor and Dr. Davie.

TO THE EDITOR:—I observe a report in your paper from Dr. J. C. Davie, in which he refers to me. Dr. Davie wished Dr. Crompton to reside at the hospital grounds, and that the city should provide an hotel to accomodate people who have been exposed to the infection, and who had been in attendance on smallpox patients. I endeavor to attend to suggestions from all quarters. Mr. Joshua Davies handed me the letter and I immediately went with him to Dr. Milne the city health officer. The subjects were then fully discussed and we parted deeming them unnecessary and impracticable after hearing Dr. Milne's statements. Dr. Crompton's services are paid for by the city, he devotes all his time to smallpox patients. The larger number of those he attends are in the city proper; he has been able to pay proper attention to those at the hospital grounds as well. Dr. Fraser has visited the patients at Albert Head. I do not advance my own views on questions of this kind, but am guided by the properly authorised medical authorities of the city.

The hotel proposition was explained to be then quite unnecessary, the practice being to remove the patients as soon as possible, without endangering their lives or health, to the hospital grounds, the premises occupied are then disinfected and the apartment the patient had left locked up, so as to prevent occupancy, and all persons suspected of exposure to infection quarantined in the building until all suspicion of infection had passed. It was suggested that if the injunction was removed from the Ross Bay building all "suspects" be removed there, if thought then advisable. The injunction is now removed and that building is available. I may say that I have always favored sending the patients to the hospital grounds, provided it can be done with the assent of the patient, and at a time and in a manner that will not endanger the health or life of those removed. The principal inducement which actuated my mind in deciding upon the erection of buildings at the hospital for smallpox patients was the assurance that patients would have ample attendance and careful nursing. Dr. Crompton was mentioned by me as the medical man in attendance on behalf of the city upon smallpox patients. The city is paying for all that its properly authorized officers order at the Jubilee Hospital, and in the city, and at the quarantine station at Albert Head. Dr. Milne is the health officer. Dr. Crompton devotes his whole time to attendance, and Dr. Fraser has visited at Albert Head. Every effort and inducement is offered to patients to go out to the hospital grounds; the city is now providing isolated cottages in addition to the building erected last Sunday.

Dr. Davie says "he requested an immediate reply from me, but so far I have not seen fit to give him an answer." This statement from Dr. Davie is a sufficient answer in itself, I should suppose. But I must say, regarding his complaint, that I was more concerned at the time in attending to the suggestions he offered to prevent the spread of smallpox than the formal courtesy of replying to his letter. However, I now say that Dr. Davie's letter was not, in my opinion, couched in the language one ought to expect from a person in his position.

I have devoted my time to municipal work ever since I was elected to the municipal chair. I have now hardly a moment to spare. My anxiety is for the proper care of the sick, the prevention of the disease from spreading and the quieting of the public mind, which I feel has been unduly alarmed, to the great injury of the city. Mr. Davies, the president of the hospital, heard Dr. Milne's views upon Dr. Davie's suggestions.

It has been suggested that Dr. Crompton, by visiting patients in the city, would spread the disease; the same argument would surely apply to other medical men who attend smallpox patients and afterwards attend patients who are not inflicted with the complaint. I think the care of smallpox patients should be undertaken by medical men who devote all their time to that duty. It was with that object in view that I engaged Dr. Crompton on behalf of the city and propose to retain his services. If Dr. Davie or any other official connected with the Jubilee Hospital prevents him attending upon patients sent there by the city officials, he will not be carrying out the agreement entered into with me as mayor of the city, and Mr. Davies as president of the hospital. ROBERT BEAVEN.

July 14, 1892.

The Vancouver Boat.

The steamer Yosemite arrived from Vancouver last evening with freight, mails and passengers. All the passengers landed at Port Moody yesterday got to their destinations before the Vancouverites were out of bed. In fact several of them were met yesterday at the Mission on their way east. The Yosemite left again this morning for Vancouver.

Mr. Jenns Quarantined.

L. H. Jenns was one of the passengers to Vancouver last night. On arrival of the Yosemite at Vancouver to-day, he was detained and placed in quarantine, and this, too, in face of the fact that he has a certificate of successful vaccination from Dr. Sproule of this city. This is a most high-handed proceeding, that will undoubtedly end in trouble.

Dr. Davie's Report.

The following report was issued this morning:

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE,
Midnight, July 14, 1892.

Nanaimo—No cases of smallpox in city or district.

New Westminster—Two cases in the city and two in the district.

Victoria—Fifty-six cases, as follows: Albert Head quarantine station, 14; Jubilee quarantine station, 26; in city proper, 16.

During the past 24 hours there have been two deaths—both city cases. No deaths have occurred at either of the quarantine stations.

Hon. Forbes G. Vernon was removed to-day to the Jubilee quarantine hospital and is doing very well.

Dr. Richardson of the Jubilee Hospital, has taken charge at the Jubilee quarantine station and does not leave the grounds.

(Signed) J. C. DAVIE, M. D.,
Provincial Health Officer.

Up the Line.

Dr. Hasell went up the E. & N. Railway to-day to vaccinate the railway employees and to enforce the compulsory vaccination regulations.

Grand Lodge Adjourned.

The Grand Lodge meeting of the Knights of Pythias which was to have been held in Nanaimo on Tuesday next has been adjourned till October 4th. The secretaries of the different lodges have been notified.

Panic-Stricken Vancouverites.

A gentleman in this city received a letter from Vancouver last night, in which the following significant sentence occurs: "We shall deem it a favor if you would refrain from communicating further with us until the smallpox epidemic in Victoria is at an end. Please do not reply to this." This, the recipient of the letter says, is the coolest piece of impudence that ever came under his notice, knowing as he does as well as anybody else at all conversant with the history of the present trouble, that Vancouver is the actual seat of the smallpox trouble; from which place it has been spread all over the province, and for which Victoria is now suffering. He will give this communication the place of honor in his scrap-book of literary curiosities, and label it "the cake winner in the cheek competition."

Chief Sheppard Reports.

The work being done in relation to the smallpox trouble by Chief Sheppard and his staff deserves great praise. The chief has thoroughly inspected Chinatown at the request of Dr. Milne and supplied the latter with the following report. The city police have shown the utmost diligence in seeking out and reporting cases. As to Chinatown they have been thoroughly on the alert and the chief's report shows that the state of affairs there is satisfactory and the chief has matters so arranged that any case occurring there can be reported at any moment. Chief Sheppard's report is as follows:—

15th July, 1892.

To Dr. Milne:

SIR—I have visited Goon Gan, a Chinese merchant, this morning, and he states that they have employed two Chinamen to visit the whole of Chinatown and they have reported that so far they have no cases of smallpox whatever. They are also so prepared that if any cases should crop up they have everything prepared for their own treatment and will notify me should any cases turn up. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

HENRY W. SHEPPARD,
Supt. of Police.

Gum Versus Lymph.

The number of men with sore left arms encountered on the streets at present is remarkable. Some wags have a habit of pretending to grab the sufferers on the sore spot, and the stoutest of them cannot help squirming at the very idea. While many of those who were inoculated with pure gum arabic vaccine lymph of honest American manufacture are hugging themselves that they are not suffering any pangs, those who got the "straight goods" from Ontario grin while they bear it; knowing that they are sure to come out at the big end of the horn.

Westminster Follows Suit.

The city council of New Westminster hearing that the C.P.N. Company intended dispatching their boats to Westminster instead of Vancouver, met and decided to establish a quarantine against this city. The Rainbow will leave to-morrow morning and will stand her chances in making a landing. If the people interfere the company will again resort to law as they did in the case of Vancouver.

What Would Have Happened.

The Vancouver World describes the sort of reception prepared for the Yosemite on Thursday: "It was an exciting few minutes that followed the meeting of the two vessels. If the captain had refused to comply, a long whistle from the Senator would have announced the fact and two streams of chilly Capilano would have been ready to play on wheelhouse and deck before the Yosemite got near the dock. There was some delay in the getting of the answer and a lane was cleared for the hose wagon and the firemen got in readiness, while the specials felt their muscles and conjectured as to their ability to "chuck" the people who would attempt to land back of the ship. Finally the suspense was relieved by three short, sharp whistles which indicated that the Yosemite was not going to attempt to force a landing."

More Vancouver Theories.

Here is another extract from a letter received last night by a Victoria gentleman from a friend in Vancouver. It serves to show the wonderful obliquity of mental vision with which Vancouverites can afflict themselves when the facts are against them and Victoria is in the question. The writer of the letter is a prominent business man in the Terminal City. The extract is as follows:

"I am sorry about this smallpox business and will put off my trip till the scare is over, when I hope to come down and stay with you for a week or two. You are quite wrong about the smallpox being taken from here to Victoria. One of the residents of Victoria, the manager of the Hamilton Powder Works, to-day said that the smallpox had been in Victoria for at least two months. We have never had, altogether, I believe, 15 cases. It is a pity, in view of the facts, that Victorians should be so very hostile to this place. The disease came from the east in a C.P.R. steamship which discharged passengers and goods in Victoria, and that city got the disease at the same time as Vancouver, only that they kept it quiet, Vancouver did not. We stamped it out; Victoria did not and so it got ahead. That's the difference."

Enquries from Afar.

The health officer, Dr. Milne, received the following despatches to-day.

Farm sends 500 vaccine points to-day. Telegraph if a daily supply is wanted, and if so, how many points.

P. H. BRYCE, M. D.,
Ontario Board of Health Office, Toronto.

Dr. Milne replied as follows:

Thanks. A supply has been already ordered. Will wire again.

The following is from Whatcom and shows the nonsensical reports that are being spread around by some of the gifted liars here and elsewhere:

How many cases? Are Indians taking people away? Answer. S. N. Kelly, M. D., Health Officer, New Whatcom.

Dr. Milne forwarded this reply:

Fifty-six cases to date. So far as we know Indians not interfering in any way.

Not Quarantined.

The Walla Walla, which left here for San Francisco on Tuesday, was not quarantined on arriving there.

From Saturday's Daily.]

Only one new case was discovered in the city within the past 24 hours, that of the colored man Gant, of Blanchard street, who has been ailing for some weeks, but who was concealed by his wife during that time. There was also one death, that of Daniel McKay, at the Jubilee Hospital. Miss Bull was removed from her home on Douglas street as a suspect. It has been decided that in future the hospital erected at Ross Bay will be used only as quarters for persons who may require quarantining, such as members of a family where a case has broken out, and persons who have acted as nurses.

Disappointment has been experienced in not receiving a supply of vaccine owing to the fact that no mail has been received for several days. A limited supply is expected this evening from the Sound, and a large supply will certainly arrive on Monday, sufficient for the needs of the city. Every person known to be afflicted by the disease has been removed from the city, the last being taken out to the Jubilee Hospital to-day. "All "suspects" are removed to the hospital grounds and placed in tents to await further developments.

G. L. MILNE,
Health Officer.

McKay's Case.

Yesterday afternoon the provincial police, accompanied by Dr. Wade, deputy provincial health officer, went to the house on Pandora avenue occupied by three brothers named McKay, one of whom, Daniel, has been ill with smallpox for eight days. Dr. Crompton assistant city health officer, had been attending the case. Against the positive orders of Dr. Crompton, the patient, his brother, who has the disease slightly, and the nurse were taken from the house by force, hustled into the ambulance cab and driven to the Jubilee quarantine station where John died in a few minutes after being placed in the ward.

When the provincial authorities went round to the house they found the door locked. They demanded instant admission; this was refused and neither threats nor persuasion could induce the inmates to open the door. The policemen then attacked the windows; the inmates defended them too, and several lights of glass were broken in the struggle. The police were informed that Dr. Crompton had ordered that the patient was not to be removed, but this did not deter the officers, who continued their efforts to gain an entrance. They finally threatened to beat down the door with a beam which they procured if it were not opened, and the besieged, seeing that further resistance was of no avail, reluctantly opened the door and allowed the police to come into the house. The authorities promised that every care would be taken of the sick man, and he was muffled up, placed in the cab and the two others put in with him, and the whole party set out for the quarantine grounds. The sufferer looked very ill, and after he was placed in the ambulance bore undoubted symptoms of approaching death. His sufferings were by no means decreased as the vehicle rumbled out to the hospital. He was dying when lifted from the cab to the ward.

Dr. Crompton was seen this morning by a TIMES man. He had not much to say about the affair, but stated that the patient had been under his care for the last eight days It was a severe, but by no means hopeless, case. In the doctor's opinion the man had passed the critical stage and was on the way to recovery. He had issued orders that this man was not to be removed under any circumstances while in this condition. He was not consulted as to whether the patient should be removed or not, and he therefore could not assume any responsibility in the matter. It was certainly an unwise thing to remove a patient in such a state of health. This was the only case among those in the city that he had ordered not to be removed. Why the provincial authorities had done what they had in this instance he could not say.

Dr. Milne was then interviewed, and said: "I was not consulted at all about the removal of this man. I knew that he was under Dr. Crompton's immediate care. The case was reported to me as a bad one. He had been under medical treatment, I think, eight days. The man was certainly removed without my sanction."

The Injunction Continued.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Mr. Justice Crease presiding, Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., on behalf of the corporation of Vancouver moved that the injunction restraining the corporation of Vancouver from preventing the landing of passengers from Victoria be set aside. Mr. Richards argued for several hours quoting numerous cases. He held that the C.P.N. Co. should not be allowed to land passengers at Vancouver, thereby spreading the disease throughout that city.

"Have they any smallpox there?" asked His Lordship.

"Six or seven cases" said Mr. Richards.

Mr. Justice Crease—"How many more?"

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, who appeared for the C.P.N. Company, held that the order of the court had not been obeyed by the corporation of Vancouver and in fact the people had been boasting of it. He, however, refrained from moving that the parties be committed for contempt, out of respect for Mr. Richards, who told him that he intended to make the motion now being argued. The city had disobeyed the orders by preventing the passengers landing by threatening to quarantine them if they did so.

Mr. Richards held that the health officer had acted very fairly by warning the passengers that they would be quarantined if they attempted to land.

Mr. Bodwell said when the officers told the passengers that they would be quarantined if they landed, they were disobeying the order of the court, as they were interfering with the landing of passengers. The by-law that the city of Vancouver was working under in this case was probably taken from the by-law of some eastern city where no such autrocratic action would be attempted. The fact of keeping a man, not infected, in quarantine was too absurd to be considered. All they had the power to do was to detain and examine passengers and if they were infected to quarantine them. They had enough proof, however, that the passengers were not infected as the company sent up a clean bill of health and then they had their own health officer to examine the passengers. It is not to be assumed that every man from Victoria has been exposed to the disease. All the city has power to do is to regulate, not to prohibit, the landing of passengers. The city of Vancouver might say we will prevent Victoria from dealing with eastern Canada.

Mr. Richards could not see why Vancouver should be forced to allow passengers to land, especially as the whole world at present considered Victoria a dangerous place to deal with.

Mr. Justice Crease, "Do you call it common sense for people to consider that?" When he saw the city by-law he saw at once that the city was acting even in excess of what they themselves claimed by their by-law. They have the power to examine passengers and if they find them infected they have the power to detain them. He did not consider therefore that they had the power to detain all passengers. Before the passengers leave here they are examined and it should not be assumed that they have smallpox. One is rather shocked to hear that persons supposed to be infected (when it is a fact that not one is) should be allowed to land at Port Moody or anywhere. It seemed as though it was a question of the expense of looking after anyone found infected. He did not, therefore, think that the injunction could be dissolved.

Died at Albert Head.

The news of the death of the young man William Short at Albert Head quarantine station on Thursday night at 6 o'clock, reached the city in such a desultory and unofficial manner that the story related at the city health office could not be accepted until some stronger proof was obtained. The waterman who takes the water from the city to the quarantine station was told to inform the health officer about it when he got back to town. The waterman arrived at 11 p.m. and could not find Dr. Milne and next day the doctor heard it at third hand. Later in the afternoon sanitary officer Bailey was notified and he reported to the health officer. Dr. Crompton, Dr. Milne's aide, was at Albert Head yesterday and saw the body properly interred. Short was a fine young fellow and had served a term in the Northwest mounted police, and bore an excellent character.

Building For "Suspects."

Dr. Davie's statement that Mayor Beaven had failed to provide a building for "suspects," is untrue, as the following letter will prove:

VICTORIA, July 16, 1892.

Dr. G. L. Milne, Medical Health Officer for Victoria.

DEAR SIR—In view of the statement over the signature of J. C. Davie, M. D., in the morning paper, that "I have failed to provide a building for 'suspects,' in spite of his urgent request for the same," I desire to say to you that should you deem it advisable at any time to make a change in your present arrangements as regards "suspects," the building at Ross Bay is at your disposal. It is at present occupied by the children from the Protestant Orphans' Home, but my arrangement with the managers of that institution provides for their vacating it at once should you require to use it. I stated the same thing to the Honorable Theodore Davie, Premier, etc., last Thursday evening. I am yours faithfully,

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.

The Chief's Report.

The chief of police reported to the city health officer to-day as follows:

Victoria July 16, 1892.

To Dr. Milne.

SIR—I have the honor to report that I visited Chinatown this morning and I am happy to state that not one case has been reported as yet. I have the honor to be sir, your obedient servant, HENRY W. SHEPPARD, Supt. of Police.

Captain Irving's Opinions.

Captain John Irving, manager of the C.P.N. Company, was interviewed by a representative of the TIMES this afternoon, and the captain gave his opinions of the trouble at Vancouver between the steamer captains and the authorities as follows:

"To what do you attribute the trouble at Vancouver, captain?"

"To a gentleman named A. St. G. Hamersley," replied Captain Irving promptly.

"Who is he?"

"He is city solicitor of Vancouver, president of the Union Steamship Company, of Vancouver, and hostile to the C.P.N. Company."

"Has he any other grievance against the company?"

"I think he has," replied the captain dryly; "I think he has a personal grudge against Captain John Irving, who thinks a good deal less of Hamersley than Hamersley thinks of Irving."

"Do you think that a person acting as a city solicitor should occupy any other position, such as that of representative of a steamship company?"

"Certainly not. The city solicitor of any city should be without prejudice, and the person to occupy such a position should be quite independent of any private interests."

"What about the Vancouver people in this matter?"

"There can be little doubt, from information received by this company, that the people of Vancouver generally took a reasonable view of the circumstances, and our company was informed by wire through an authentic source that the regulations would be carried out and the passengers allowed to land under inspection."

"Were they allowed to land under the regulations drawn up by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council?"

"They were not. The health officer and other authorized persons refused to obey the regulations to examine passengers. They treated the mandate of the court and the regulations with contempt, and in my opinion simply outlawed themselves.

"What do you intend to do under the circumstances?"

"We intend to run our steamers as usual, and as long as we comply with the law, any damages the company may suffer we shall expect the parties who interfere with our legitimate business to make good. The steamer Yosemite will leave this afternoon at 2 o'clock. To-morrow no steamer will leave here unless obstacles are placed in the way of the Yosemite returning, in which case the steamer Islander will leave with freight and passengers.

Dr. Davie's Report.

The following report has been issued by the Provincial Health Officer:

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE.
MIDNIGHT, July 15, 1892.

Nanaimo—No new cases in the city or district.

New Westminster—The health officer yesterday reported two cases in the city and two in the district. To-day I received a telegram from him as follows:

"Two convalescent Chinamen found here last night."

The inevitable inference is that the two convalescents have been in New Westminster or vicinity during the whole course of the disease, undiscovered by the authorities.

Vancouver—Report of health officer states one new case, making a total of six in that city.

Victoria—There are 55 cases reported, located as follows: Albert Head Quarantine Station, 13; Jubilee Hospital Quarantine Station, 36; city proper, 6. One new case was discovered to-day, a colored man named Gant, who was immediately removed to the Jubilee Hospital Quarantine Station. Two deaths have occurred, one at Albert Head and one in the city proper.

On my visit of inspection to the Jubilee Hospital Quarantine Station, I found things thoroughly organized, and every attention being paid to the comfort and treatment of the patients by the efficient staff. Dr. Richardson and the matron stated to me that the convalescent patients were in need of fresh fruit, and that newspapers and books would be particularly welcome to the older patients; also that picture books, etc., would be a boon to the little ones under their charge. I am sure I have only to draw the attention of the citizens to this matter to have a plentiful supply of these articles forthcoming.

Mayor Beaven has failed to provide a building for "suspects," in spite of my urgent request for the same. This class of people will be a continual menace and danger to the inhabitants of Victoria. Without there is isolation we cannot hope to stamp out the smallpox. I have now the assurance that if the Mayor will not act, the Provincial Government will supply the building to-morrow.

Dr. Wade and Dr. Watt, Jr., personally superintended the removal of patients from the city to the Jubilee Hospital Quarantine Station. (Sgd.) J. C. DAVIE, M.D.

Value of Vaccination.

The following statistics as to the value of vaccination were compiled by Dr. Thresh, medical officer of health for Chelmsford, and based on a report on the late Sheffield epidemic of smallpox by an inspector of the local government board. By this statement it appears that out of every 1000 unvaccinated children under 10 years, 101 were attacked; out of every 1000 vaccinated, five only were attacked. Unvaccinated children are therefore 20 times more liable to attack than vaccinated. Out of every 1000 unvaccinated persons over 10 years, 94 were attacked; out of every 1000 vaccinated only 19 were attacked. Over 10 years of age, therefore, unvaccinated persons are five times more liable to attack.

Out of every 100 unvaccinated children attacked, 44 died; out of every 100 vaccinated children attacked, only two died. A child under 10, who has not been vaccinated, therefore, is not only 20 times more liable to be attacked, but the attack is 22 times more liable to end fatally. The danger of an unvaccinated child dying from smallpox during an epidemic is more than 440 times as great as that of a vaccinated child Out of every 100 unvaccinated persons over 10 years of age attacked, 54 died; out of every 100 vaccinated over 10 years of age attacked, only five died. Therefore, unvaccinated persons over 10 years of age are not only five times more liable to attack by smallpox, but 11 times more liable to die, if attacked. The danger of such a person, if unvaccinated, dying from smallpox during an epidemic, is 55 times greater than that of a vaccinated person.

Eternal Vigilance

Is the price of health. But with all our precaution there are enemies always lurking about our system, only waiting a favorable opportunity to assert themselves. Impurities in the blood may be hidden for years or even for generations and suddenly break forth, undermining health and hastening death. For all diseases arising from impure blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is the unequalled and unapproached remedy. It is King of them all, for it conquers disease.

The Loaded Revolver.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Miss Emma Boudy, a young French girl, shot herself in the breast this morning. Her father, L. B. Boudy, is editor of the French evening paper, L'Orileans, and is also president of the French society. As such he directed the great 14th of July celebration at the fair grounds. After he arose this morning, his 18-year-old daughter went into his room to straighten out things. His revolver was lying on the table and she picked it up to put it away. In some accidental manner it was discharged and the girl fell with a scream. When the family rushed in she gasped out the words, "accidental," and became unconscious. There is little hope of her recovery.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Stands at the head of all blood medicines. This position it has secured by its intrinsic merit, sustained by the opinion of leading physicians, and by the certificates of thousands who have successfully tested its remedial worth. No other medicine so effectually

CURES

SCROFULA, boils, pimples, rheumatism, catarrh, and all other blood diseases.

"There can be no question as to the superiority of Ayer's Sarsaparilla over all other blood-purifiers. If this was not the case, the demand for it, instead of increasing yearly, would have ceased long ago, like so many other blood medicines I could name."—F. L. Nickerson, Druggist, 75 Chelsea st., Charlestown, Mass.

"Two years ago I was troubled with saltrheum. It was all over my body, and nothing the doctors did for me was of any avail. At last I took four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was completely cured.—I can sincerely recommend it as a splendid blood-purifier."—J. S. Burt, Upper Keswick, New Brunswick.

"My sister was afflicted with a severe case of

SCROFULA

Our doctor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla as being the best blood-purifier within his experience. We gave her this medicine, and a complete cure was the result."—Wm. O. Jenkins, Deweese, Neb.

"When a boy I was troubled with a blood disease which manifested itself in sores on the legs. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recommended, I took a number of bottles, and was cured. I have never since that time had a recurrence of the complaint."—J. C. Thompson, Lowell, Mass.

"I was cured of Scrofula by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—John C. Berry, Deerfield, Me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Eastern Tailor-made Suits to measure, a specialty.

A splendid assortment of samples to select from. Fit guaranteed.

Best Assortment. Lowest Prices

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUMMER SUITS

B. WILLIAMS & CO. 97 Johnson Street.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

News of the Day Selected from Monday's Evening Times.

Presbytery and Synod.

The Victoria members of the Presbytery and Synod of British Columbia, will go up to-morrow and be present at the meeting of these church courts, unless, of course, prevented from landing by the civic authorities at Vancouver.

Pork and Beef.

Yesterday the Yosemite brought over 100 hogs and 25 head of cattle for the B. C. Cattle Company. The hogs were shipped from Toronto, Ont., and notwithstanding their long travel, were in good condition. The cattle were brought from the Similkameen ranges and were prime beeves.

Cariboo Election.

SODA CREEK, July 18.—Wm. Morrison, of Alexandria, has announced himself as a candidate for election in Cariboo. Mr. Morrison is a large rancher, and a resident of the Southern portion of the district. He has run several elections, some successfully and some unsucessfully.

No Definite News.

The relatives of Mr. Moss on Saturday received a telegram from Marcus, Wash., stating that Mr. Moss had left that place for home on the the 25th of June. Since then nothing has been heard of him. Mr. C. Miller left on Saturday evening for Marcus to try and find some trace of Mr. Moss.

New Lager Beer.

The Phœnix Brewing Company today placed on the market their first brew of lager beer. The beer is sure to meet with favor, and will no doubt soon take the place of that imported from the Sound cities. Mr. Vanelman, a gentleman who has several years' experience in a large Staten Island brewery, has been given the management of the new brewery.

Complied With the Law.

The proprietors of the Oriental Hotel have placed a board across Oriental Alley with a notification that no one will be admitted painted on it. This is only done to prevent the city claiming the alley way, which is private property. The law says a roadway must be closed twice a year if a private individual wishes to hold possession of it.

Enjoying Camp Life.

The Arm and its environments were peopled on Saturday afternoon and both the lacrosse boys' retreat and the canoeists' camp had numerous visitors, many of whom were ladies. A party of young ladies numbering a dozen called at one of the camps and left the boys a supply of cakes, pies, preserves, etc., and of course in return were entertained at dinner, and were invited to call again. Numerous sports, meals and dishwashings keep the campers on the continual move.

The Archdeacon's Opinion.

On Sunday morning Archdeacon Scriven delivered a short but practical sermon on the smallpox visitation. He urged his hearers to be vaccinated and to see that those over whom they had control and influence were vaccinated too. With regard to the circulator of the pamphlet against vaccination the Archdeacon said he should be visited with the utmost rigor of the law, and if there was no law covering the case one should be enacted as speedily as possible.

For Alaska.

The steamer Islander, Captain John Irving, will leave for Alaska via Vancouver to-morrow morning at 2 o'clock. The following passengers will go up: John Martin, F. Fitzhugh, W. Lillet and wife, Raymond party of five, Mr. Bloomfield, Mr. Webb and party of three, Sir Frederick Franklin, J. D. Frye, Lambert Sydall, Stewart party, Waitte party of eight, H. Bell-Irving, Miss Bell-Irving, Major Berrett, Capt. Dumbleton, Dr. A. W. Phillip, Miss M. Lee, Judge Vowell, A. H. Bridgman and others. She has a good load of freight for northern points.

From the Orient.

The Steamer Loo Sok, of the N.P.R. line, arrived from the Orient last night at 10 o'clock. She brought 43 Chinese passengers and 1478 tons of freight. She has 1300 tons of freight for the eastern cities. The Sok left Yokohama on the 2nd of July and had moderate weather across the Pacific. None of the officers or crew of the boat were allowed to land here, nor was anyone allowed to board the steamer, a Puget Sound health officer being aboard her. The freight and passengers were passed over the side. Capt. Gatter and the U. S. custom officers who spent Saturday night and Sunday on a pile driver, were taken aboard the Loo Sok for the Sound. They were glad to be released.

Cold, But Had to Stand It.

Pilot Gatter and a U.S. custom house official spent a pleasant evening on a pile driver at the outer dock on Saturday night. They took the steamer Batavia from the Sound to Nanaimo, and coming down here intended to meet the Loo Soo in the straits. The latter steamer, however, was not in sight, so they applied for a passage to Port Townsend on the North Pacific. They had not been on the dock here and in addition they had an order from the United States Custom house stating that any steamer carrying them would not be quarantined. But Captain Clements would have nothing to do with anyone from Victoria, so Captain Gatter and his friend had to take lodgings on the pile driver until the Loo Soo arrived. A crowd on the wharf kept the couple company for some time, telling them about the good things to be obtained "up town." Capt. Gatter got mad, but it did him no good, as if he had put his foot on the dock he would have been a prisoner here until the quarantine was lifted.

DRAGGED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Flanagan Falls From a Buggy—Dies Shortly Afterwards.

Special to the TIMES.

NANAIMO, July 18.—Mrs. Margaret Flanagan, of Wellington, was killed last evening by falling out of a buggy. She left here last evening for home in a buggy. On the way she fell between one of the shafts and the wheels. This scared the horse and he began to plunge. He was not stopped until he had dragged the woman about twenty yards, when she was released. The injured woman got up and walked a few steps, then sat down on the roadside. A doctor was sent for, but before he arrived Mrs. Flanagan expired.

OVER THE WATER.

Two Young Men Take a Small Boat and Start for the American Side.

On Friday two young men called at the "Old Ferry" boat house and engaged a double scull boat, ostensibly to take a row up the Gorge. They went up a little piece, but a short time afterwards were noticed pulling out of the harbor. They evidently started across the Straits for Port Angeles, and they never came back. The owner of the boat is anxious to know what became of the young men and his property. The boat was safe enough to cross with if properly handled, and it is probable they reached the other side all right.

One of the men is said to be Joe Meyers, of North Seattle, and his companion was also an American, and had been in the city for several months, but his name is not known. The police have not been notified of the loss, but several parties have stated that they will make inquiries on the other side about the missing craft and the men.

FROM LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The Bark Martha Fisher Arrives in Royal Roads Yesterday.

The British bark Martha Fisher, Capt. Meadowcraft, arrived in Royal Roads yesterday, 142 days from Liverpool, with a general cargo, consigned to K. P. Rithet & Co., of this city. She has a few tons for Vancouver and New Westminster, most of her freight being for Victoria merchants. She will commence discharging immediately.

The Martha Fisher left Liverpool on the 27th of February. She had easterly winds until she reached 39 N. where a W.N.W. gale was encountered. She got the trades in 29 N., and crossed the line in 30 W., 22 days out. She had S.W. by W. winds down to the Horn. Staten Island was passed on the 29th of April, 62 days out. A moderate gale took the vessel to 57 in the Pacific, and she had W. S.W. and W. winds to 29 S. The line was crossed 101 days out. The N.E. trade winds were met in 11 N., and the vessel was becalmed for five days, something very unusual. She had N.N.E. winds to 42 N. 145 W., when S.E. winds were met which brought her into Flattery on Saturday night.

The Fisher has been chartered to load salmon for the United Kingdom.

NOT A SUCCESS.

The Alaska Guano Did Not Find Favor in the Old Country.

The owners of the bark Martha Fisher last year being unable to get a return cargo at this port, decided to take a load of Alaska guano to England, thinking it would be sold as easily as the guano obtained from the southern islands. The bark was loaded and arrived in England, but the guano did not meet with favor, as had been expected. In fact from what Captain Meadowcraft says the experiment was far from a success. He was not in command of the bark at the time but he was present when the hatches were lifted. That settled him in the guano business. The smell, he says, would cure the influenza with one sniff.

After the cargo had been discharged no one cared to handle it and when the Martha Fisher left Liverpool last February it was still in a heap and was for sale at the purchaser's price.

Even if the guano had been sold there would not have been much profit left for the owners, as after the bark was discharged it took the crew a couple of months to clean her. She had to be cleaned and painted before she could be reloaded.

The Coquitlam Appraised.

The steamship Queen, which arrived at Nanaimo on Saturday, brought news that the Coquitlam and her cargo had been appraised. The steamer is assessed at $30,000 and the skins at $10 each. The merchandise has not yet been assessed, but it is expected that bonds to the extent of $120,000 will be required for the release of the steamer.

A Very Dear Horn

Six thousand three hundred guineas seems an outrageous price to pay for a hunting horn when you can get one for a few shillings, but there is only one Limosin horn in the world, and this was the one that was put up at Christie's to-day in the Colworth sale, says a London dispatch. The bidding began with 100 guineas and jumped by hundreds until it reached 6300, at which price it was taken by Pfungst, the Berlin art expert. Prices ranged higher than at any previous day and some dealers seemed to be reckless in bids. Following are some principal articles disposed of: A silver gilt cup and cover was bought for 275 guineas by Davis; a magnificent deep Arabian dish sold for 41 guineas to Baron Decosson; a Limoges enamel plate went for 300 to Durlacher, also a pair of salt cellars of Limoges enamel for 290; a Limoges enamel plaque portrait of a lady by Limosin, which was formerly in the collection of Baron Brunet Dinon in Paris, fetched 295 guineas from Durlacher, who also got a portrait by Henry Dalbert of the King of Navarre for 360 guineas; a portrait of Marguerite, Queen of Navarre, by Limosin brought 155 guineas from Goldsmidt of Paris; a plaque by one of Pericaud family sold for 560 to Whitehead, while a casket by the same fetched 500 guineas from Durlacher; a pair of carved bellows went for 175 guineas to Rougois; another pair of bellows for 455 to Dueven, who bought an oak cabinet for 215 guineas; for an oak chimneypiece the Hon. Eustice Ponsonby paid 70 guineas. The sale realized £15,388. Among those present were Lords Powerscourt, Coventry, Degrey, Abingdon, Rosebery, Count Cosson, Henri Rochefort, Sir Charles Robinson.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

The Nominations on Saturday—List of the Candidates.

WINNIPEG, July 18.—The nominations for the Manitoba Legislature were held on Saturday, the election to take place next Saturday. There were three members returned by acclamation. Fisher, Independent, in Russell, Morten, Government, in Westbourne, and Armstrong, Opposition, in Woodlands. In the three purely French constituencies there are no Government candidates in the field, the fight in each being between two Opposition Frenchmen. This fact is no indication of weakness on the part of the Government, for it was understood from the first that no opponent of separate schools could have any chance of election in the French districts. On the other hand, the weakness of the candidates put up by the Opposition in Winnipeg is generally taken as a sign of Opposition weakness in the whole province. Following are the candidates nominated:

CONSTITUENCY.	GOVERNMENT.	OPPOSITION.
Avondale	W. Herriott (I)	S.M. Hartn'y
Beautiful Plns	J. Crawford	J.A. Davids'n
Birtle	C. J. Mickle	H. M Power
Brandon City	J. A. Smart	W.A Macd'ld
Carillon		T.A. Berni'r M. Jerome
Cypress	W. Doig	E. J. Wood
Dennis	D. McLean	J. F. Frame
Deloraine	J. Renton	T. H. Kellett
Dauphin	T. A. Burrows	GlenCamp'el
Emerson	J. Thomson	Dr. M'Fadd'n
Killarney	F. M. Young	Geo. Lawr'ce
Kildonan	J. J. Bird	N. F. Hagel
Lakeside	Dr. Rutherford	W. Wallace
Lansdowne	E. J. Dickson	W.J Helli'ell
La Verandrye		W. Lagimodier T. Pare
Lorne	W. H. Clendening	R.G.O'Mall'y
Manitou	R. Ironside	J. Huston
Minnedosa	R. H. Myers	Dr. Roche
Morden	T. Duncan	R. P. Roblin
Morris	Major Mulvey	A. F. Martin
Mountain	T. Greenway	R. Rogers
Norfolk	S. J. Thompson	R. F. Lyons
N. Brandon	C. Sifton	T. E. Greenwood
P'ge la Prairie	R. Watson	W. J. Cooper
Rockwood	S. J. Jackson	J. B. Rutherford
Rosenfeld	F. Winkler	E. Penner
Rhineland	V. Winkler	N. Bowman
Russell		J Fisher (Ind)
Saskatchew'n D.	McNaught	A. Carss
St. Andrew's	F. W. Colcleugh	E Baldwins'n
St. Boniface		J. Pendergast R. Marion
Souris	A. M. Campbell	W. H Strat'on
S. Brandon	H. C. Graham	A. Reid
Springfield	T. Smith	R. S. Conklin
Turtle Mo'nt'n	John Hettle	Dr. Shaffner
Westbourne	T. L. Morton (Ind)	
C. Winnipeg	D. H. McMillan	Jno. Winram
N. Winnipeg	P. McIntyre	G.H. Camp'l
S. Winnipeg	J. D. Cameron	D. E. Sprague
Woodlands		H. Armstr'ng

Happy Without Bread.

"The cattle herders of the Argentine Republic are perhaps the only civilized people on the globe who eat no bread," said George J. Giddings, of New Orleans. "I was sent to that country a year ago by an English syndicate to buy cattle for the London market. I penetrated 700 miles into the interior and for months lived among the rural folk. They are the happiest, gentlest and most hospitable people I ever saw. Their habits are frugal, though not especially energetic, and their mode of life is primative but clean and virtuous. The natives, for the most part, live in little mud huts. They subsist entirely on dried beaf and tea made from a native herb leaf. When they want meat they kill a beaf on the pampas, and, after skinning and cleaning him, hang the carcase up to dry in the blazing sun. After thus exposing it to the sun for two days the meat is then in prime condition for the Argentinian palate after it is cooked. A great thick hulk of it is sliced off the neck or sides and, impaled on a wooden fork, is held over a flame until it quits sizzling and crackling. Then a bountiful supply of salt and red pepper is sprinkled over the meat, a little grease and water are poured over it and you have a dish fit for the gods, when the tea is drawn and ready to go with it. The better class of natives usually keep a small supply of coarse corn meal in their houses with which to make bread for distinguished guests, but they never eat any of this bread themselves nor do they seem to care for it."—Globe-Democrat.

Hospital Directors Meet.

The directors of the Jubilee Hospital held an informal meeting on Saturday evening, there being present President Davies and Messrs. A.C. Flumerfelt, A. Wilson, B. Gordon, D M. Eberts, E. C. Baker, A. B. Gray, C. Hayward, W. M. Chudley and H. M. Yates, secretary.

President Davies thanked the directors for the assistance they had given in providing accommodation for the patients at the quarantine station. A number of tents had been pitched, a stable erected and another hospital ward 100 by 30 feet was about ready for occupation.

A telegram had been sent to Ottawa requesting the use of two large condemned marquee tents, belonging to the military department, in case they were needed. Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, replied that the city could have them for $80.

The generosity of the Dominion Government was commented on and it was decided not to accept the offer at present.

The president was empowered to arrange for a conference with the city and provincial officials.

There was also some discussion as to the advisability of erecting another building on the eight acres offered by R. P. Rithet, Esq. It was held that it would be cheaper to build the building now than when there is any hurry.

As there is no royal road to learning, so there is no magical cure for disease. The effect, however, of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood disorders comes as near magic as can be expected of any mere human agency. This is due to its purity and strength.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

VERNON.

The Enderby mill is only running half time.

Mr. Mark Hyatts' tender, $8000, for the court house building has been accepted by the Government and construction will be begun right away.

Mr. Charles Williams, who was drowned while fording the Similkameen river a few miles above the ferry last Tuesday week, was son-in-law to Mr. C. C. Tilton, of Spallumcheen. According to Mr. Geo. Walker, who was with him at the time, Williams' horse plunged when in deep water and he never came up again. His body has not been recovered. It is two years since his marriage.

On Monday morning Mr. R. D. Irvine, who was lately appointed school teacher at Vernon, placed his resignation in the hands of the trustees and left the same afternoon for the coast.

The Maritime Province delegates came down from Sicamouse junction in their special tourist car on Tuesday morning and remained at Vernon all day, driving into the country and examining the farm and ranching lands.

Mr. Richard Farrell, travelling passenger agent of the C.P.R., arrived in Vernon on Saturday and took Monday's boat for the lower country. The object of his trip is to appoint C.P.R. agents through Osooyos and Kettle River and also south of the line, in Conconully, Ruby, Loomiston, etc., with a view to drawing the trade of the mining districts in Okanagan country with the coast towns to the S. & O. and Okanagan Lake route. Mr. Farrell will travel as far as Coulee City, on the N.P.R., and return to Winnipeg via Spokane Falls. The C.P.R. route cannot fail to prove of benefit to the towns in Palmer Mountain and other mining regions just south of the line, as about 100 miles of hauling will be done away with, the more so as Mr. Corbin's railway through the Colville reservation to tap the same section of country will probably not be built for some time to come. Mr. Farrell will remain several weeks in the lower country and North Washington, with a view of thoroughly taking in the requirements of the "Okanagan gold belt" in the way of transportation facilities.

LOWER OKANAGAN.

The news reached Vernon on Saturday of the drowning at Krugers of Mr. Thomas McMyn, brother and partner of Mr Graham McMyn, of Rock creek. He was moving Mr. Lambly's effects from Camp McKinney to Osooyoos by pack train on June 28th, and in coming to the bridge a colt took to the water. In chasing the colt, Mr. McMyn got into deep water and in checking his horse suddenly reared and fell over backwards, being unable to swim he was drowned before help could be rendered. The body was taken to Myers Creek and buried on the 30th ult., Rev. Mr. Sharpe (of Similkameen) conducting the service. He was in the prime of life, a strong, tall, healthy Scotchman from the banks of Cree, aged 31 years.

A white man shot an Indian at Loomiston last week in self defence, during a gambling dispute.

Mrs. Ahlers and daughter, of Loomiston, passed through Vernon en route to New York on Saturday.

ENDERBY.

Mr. Charles Ashton, who has a ranch some seven miles from town, up the river, managed last week to get even on a bear which had been playing havoc with his pigs. He heard one of his pigs squealing and while fetching his rifle, saw a bear running off with it into a cedar swamp. He fired and wounded the bear in the front paw, which immediately dropped the pig and "made for" him. He fired again, hitting bruin in the breast. The bear caught up the pig again and was running off, when Ashton placed a bullet in its heart.

OKANAGAN MISSION.

There are now four hotels at the Mission. The St. John Hotel, the Benvoulin Hotel, the Kelowna House and the Tom and Jerry House. The latter is in Short Cut valley and is the latest acquisition.

The heavy rain of July 1st caused Mission creek to rise so suddenly that the dam put in last spring was washed away. Mill creek was at least two feet higher than at any time this season.

Haying is now the main occupation at the Mission. One ton per acre is the average crop.

There is every promise of a fair grape crop this year in the Lequime orchard.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

There is a fair schoolhouse in Pleasant Valley which has been standing idle for many a day; not because there are not enough attendants to make up the required average, but merely through the consummate obstinacy of one or two persons. This is the kind of thing we hear: "If John Jones goes, my children shan't go," and "If Mary Jane Tompkins doesn't go, our Susan Ann shall stop at home," and so on.

There is no doubt that a municipality for this district would be a great advantage, as the by-roads are, as a rule, in a shocking state, and the Government does not seem inclined to mend them; moreover, $1000 is allowed by the Government to each municipality, and this, added to the real estate taxes and the licenses, would in a few years, if judiciously applied, make such a difference that the place would hardly be recognized.

Among the recent arrivals at Armstrong are two Icelanders, their wives, families and "iktas." The latter include two span of oxen which have brought them all the way from South Dakota.

For the South.

The steamer Umatilla sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon with the following passengers from Victoria: J. H. Simpson and wife, H. J. Cox and wife, R. Cox, A. C. Gay, W. H. Anderson and wife, F. A. Roper, A. A. Robertson and Miss E. Winston.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

THERE is no doubt that it is high time that the fire limits in the city should be extended. The centre of the city is now so thickly built upon, houses built of wood are in such close proximity to each other, that if a fire should take place in certain suburbs during the dry, hot days of August, a repetition of the Seattle conflagration might take place. I think the city engineer should consider this subject and submit a report to the council at an early date.

Are Chinese doctors subject to the same registration laws as our own British Columbia medical men? It seems to me that all those who practice medicine in our province and who use the title of "doctor" should be compelled to submit to the same examinations and obtain the same credentials as our own physicians. In cases of death amongst the Chinese, unattended by white doctors, who gives the necessary certificate of death before burial? I have been told there is a shameful laxity in this respect. Chinese have rights as well as our citizens, and a proper credential of death is one of them.

There is no doubt that some weak-minded people are getting scared over the smallpox, and are moving homes from the centre to the outskirts of the city. But business men, merchants and traders generally should keep their heads cool. It is absurd to think of rushing business or making large sales at this juncture. No reduction of prices will largely influence business. The wiser way is to plod steadily on in the ordinary methods of business, and when the tide turns take the earliest possible indication of its flow. QUIZ.

ONLY 10,000,000 YEARS MORE.

That is the Outside Limit of the Existence of Man on the Earth.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine: There is a distinct limit to man's existence on earth, dictated by the ultimate exhaustion of the sun. It is, of course, a question of much interest for us to speculate on the probable duration of the sun's beams in sufficient abundance for the continued maintenance of life. Perhaps the most reliable determinations are those which have been made by Prof. Langley. They are based on his own experiments upon the intensity of solar radiation, conducted under circumstances that give them special value. I shall endeavor to give a summary of the interesting results and conclusions at which he has arrived.

The utmost amount of heat that it would ever have been possible for the sun to have contained would supply its radiation for 18,000,000 years at the present rate. Of course, this does not assert that the sun, as a radiant body, may not be much older than the period named. We have already seen that the rate at which sunbeams are poured forth has gradually increased as the sun rose in temperature. In the early times the quantity of sunbeams dispensed was much less per annum than at present, and it is, therefore, quite possible that the figures may be so enlarged as to meet the requirements of any reasonable geological demand with regard to past duration of life on the earth.

It seemed that the sun had already dissipated about four-fifths of the energy with which it may have originally been endowed. At all events it seems that radiating energy at its present rate, the sun may hold out for 4,000,000 years or for 5,000,000 years, but not for 10,000,000 years. Here, then, we discern in the remote future a limit to the duration of life on this globe. We have seen that it does not seem possible for any other source of heat to be available for replenishing the waning stores of the luminary. It may be that the heat was originally imparted to the sun as the result of some great collision between two bodies which were both dark before the collision took place, so that, in fact, the two dark masses coalesced into a vast nebula from which the whole of our system has been evolved. Of course it is always conceivable that the sum may be reinvigorated by a repetition of a similar startling process. It is, however, hardly necessary to observe that so terrific a convulsion would be fatal to life in the solar system. Neither from the heavens above nor from the earth beneath does it seem possible to discover any rescue for the human race to the inevitable end. The race is as immortal as the individual, and, so far as we know, its span cannot under any circumstances be run out beyond a number of millions of years which can certainly be told on the fingers of both hands, and probably on the fingers of one.

A gray beard on a man under 50 makes a man look older than he is. The best dye to color *brown* or *black* is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

THE GUN.

After three ties with Minor, F. S. Maclure won the silver medal offered by the Hamilton Powder Company. The match took place on Saturday at Macauley's Point, the wind interfering with the shooting. The following were the scores:

FIRST TWENTYFIVE.

F. S. Maclure	18
C. W. Minor	18
J. C. Maclure	16
C. F. Todd	15
B. H. Johns	14
J. M. Langley	11

SECOND TWENTYFIVE.

F. S. Maclure	19
C. W. Minor	19
J. C. Maclure	15
C. F. Todd	14
B. H. Johns	13
J. M. Langley	13

In the shoot off at 10 birds both Minor and Maclure broke seven each. They then shot at five birds, when Maclure broke all and Minor broke but three. The medal goes to the member of the club who wins it most frequently during the season. A similar medal is offered to each provincial club and the winners meet next season for the championship of the province and a gold medal.

LACROSSE.

The Vancouver lacrosse team were again victorious in their match with the Westminster boys on Saturday afternoon at Westminster. The rain during the early part of the afternoon made the field very slippery and the game was not as fast as it otherwise would have been. The first goal was won by Vancouver in one minute, McGregor scoring. Cambridge scored next for Westminster after seven minutes play, and Brouse won the third for the Royal City in one minute. The fourth game occupied 14 minutes and was won by Vancouver, Swift scoring; while the fifth game only lasted half a minute and also went to Vancouver, McGregor making the goal. The sixth game lasted one minute and was won for Westminster by Cambridge. In the seventh game B. Peele of the Westminsters was ruled off for fouling Quann, and Vancouver won their fourth goal and the match.

CRICKET.

The following were the scores in Saturday's matches: Victoria Cricket Club, 61, Royal dock yard, 54; United Banks, 55, J. E. Martin's team, 34; Insurance men, 101, C Battery, 85 for three wickets.

Keeping a Remarkable Vow.

New York Recorder.]

In this village lives a woman who has not been out of her bed for thirty years. She remains in her bed not from any infirmity, but from choice.

Thirty years ago, when a very pretty, attractive girl of eighteen, she was the belle of the village, a leader at all dances, picnics and social gatherings. She had any number of beaux, but, strange to say, had never received a proposal of marriage. This she felt very keenly, particularly as her girl friends were one by one marrying.

Two or three months before her nineteenth birthday she told her mother that if she did not receive an offer of marriage before her birthday, she would go to bed and remain there as long as she lived. Her mother treated it as a joke and thought no more of it.

The girl was doomed to disappointment and on retiring on the night of her nineteenth birthday said, "It is no use, and I'll never get up again." She has kept her word all these years. Threats and pursuasions had not the slightest effect upon her.

Her mother took care of her at first and then, at the mother's death, a sister took the task upon herself. Now the sister is dead and she is left to the care of more distant relatives. She is very cheerful and seemingly contented, and is always glad to have some of the neighbors drop in to chat with her. She is quite talkative until the subject of her keeping to her bed is broached, and then she has nothing whatever to say.

Her hair is gray and her skin very sallow, but one can easily see that in her youth she must have been an extremely pretty girl. Her room is on the ground floor, and in summer her bed is drawn up under the open window, on the outside of which has been built for her a wide ledge or shelf. Her head and shoulders are well wrapped up, and she rests them out on this ledge.

She will lie there by the hour, looking up the street and holding in her hand a small mirror, held so that she can see what is coming behind her. She is very fond of children, and they play around under her window, and seem to quite like the decidedly queer-looking object on the window ledge.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.

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PREACHING IN LONDON.

Dr. Talmage on the Mode in which the Blest Will Spend Eternity.

No More Toil or Sorrow or Sighs or Tears—The Music of Heaven.

LONDON, July 10.—Dr. Talmage is spending a very busy season in England. Not only in the London churches, but in the provinces, enormous crowds have gathered to hear the eloquent American preacher. The great Shoreditch Tabernacle in the east of London, where Rev. W. Cuff preaches, was thoronged almost to suffocation and the large Congregational church in the Hackney district could not hold half the people who tried to get into it, though it was on a Monday evening that Dr. Talmage preached there. Outside London the eagerness to hear him has been quite as intense.

In Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Crewe and Hanley no church could be found large enough to accommodate the audiences, and Dr. Talmage preached in the halls in which the great political conventions are held, and the capacity of these was tested to the utmost. Since his arrival he has preached seven times each week. The sermon selected for publication this week is from the text, Revelations vii, 9, 10, "After this I beheld, and lo! a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands, and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb."

It is impossible to come in contact with anything grand or beautiful in art, nature or religion without being profited and elevated. We go into the art gallery and our soul meets the soul of the painter, and we hear the hum of his forests and the clash of his conflicts, and see the cloud blossoming of the sky and the foam blossoming of the ocean; and we come out from the gallery better men than when we went in. We go into the concert of music and are lifted into enchantment; for days after our soul seems to rock with a very tumult of joy, as the sea, after a long stress of weather, rolls and rocks and surges a great while before it comes back to its ordinary calm.

On the same principle it is profitable to think of heaven, and look off upon that landscape of joy and light which St. John depicts; the rivers of gladness, the trees of life, the thrones of power, the commingling of everlasting love. I wish this morning that I could bring heaven from the list of intangibles and make it seem to you as it really is—the great fact in all history, the depot of all ages, the parlor of God's universe.

This account in my text gives a picture of heaven as it is on a holiday. Now if a man came to New York for the first time on the day that Kossuth arrived from Hungary, and he saw the arches lifted, and the flowers flung in the streets, and he heard the guns booming, he would have been very foolish to suppose that that was the ordinary appearance of the city. While heaven is always grand and always beautiful, I think my text speaks of a gala day in heaven.

A GREAT DAY IN HEAVEN.

It is a time of great celebration—perhaps of the birth or the resurrection of Jesus; perhaps of the downfall of some despotism; perhaps because of the rushing in of the millennium. I know not what; but it does seem to me in reading this passage as if it were a holiday in heaven. "After this I beheld, and lo! a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands, and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb."

I shall speak to you of the glorified in heaven—their number, their antecedents, their dress, their symbols and their song. But how shall I begin by telling you of the numbers of those in heaven? I have seen a curious estimate by an ingenious man who calculates how long the world was going to last, and how many people there are in each generation, and then sums up the whole matter, and says he thinks there will be twenty-seven trillions of souls in glory. I have no faith in his estimate. I simply take the plain announcement of the text—it is "a great multitude, which no man can number."

Every few years in this country we take a census of the population, and it is very easy to tell how many people there are in a city or nation, but who shall give the census of the great nation of the saved? It is quite easy to tell how many people there are in different denominations of Christians—how many Baptists and Methodists and Episcopalians and Presbyterians; of all the denominations of Christians we could make an estimate.

Suppose they were gathered in one great audience room; how overwhelming the spectacle! But it would give no idea of the great audience room of heaven—the multitudes that bow down and that lift up their hosannas. Why, they come from all the chapels, from all the cathedrals, from all sects, from all ages; they who prayed in splendid liturgy, and those who in broken sentences uttered the wish of broken hearts—from Grace church and Sailors' Bethel, from under the shapeless rafters and from under high sprung arch—"a great multitude, that no man can number."

One of the most impressive things I have looked upon is an army. Standing upon a hillside you see forty thousand or fifty thousand men pass along. You can hardly imagine the impression if you have not actually felt it, but you may take all the armies that the earth has ever seen—the legions under Sennacherib and Cyrus and Cæsar, Xerxes and Alexander and Napoleon and all our modern forces and put them in one great array, and then on some swift steed you may ride along the line and review the troops, and that accumulated host from all ages seems like a half formed regiment compared with the great array of the redeemed.

THE GREAT PARADE.

I stood one day at Williamsport, and saw on the opposite side of the Potomac the forces coming down, regiment after regiment and brigade after brigade. It seemed as though there was no end to the procession. But now let me take the field glass of St. John and look off upon the hosts of heaven—thousands upon thousands, ten thousand times ten thousand, one hundred and forty and four thousand, and thousands of thousands, until I put down the field glass and say, "I cannot estimate it—a great multitude that no man can number."

You may tax your imagination and torture your ingenuity and break down your powers of calculation in attempting to express the multitudes of the released from earth and the enraptured of heaven, and talk of hundreds of hundreds of hundreds, of thousands of thousands of thousands, of millions of millions of millions, until your head aches and your heart faints, and exhausted and overburdened you exclaim, "I cannot count them—a great multitude that no man can number."

But my subject advances, and tells you of their antecedents, "of all nations and kindreds and tongues." Some of them spoke Scotch, Irish, German, English, Italian, Spanish, Tamil, Choctaw, Burmese. After men have been long in the land you can tell by their accentuation from what nationality they came; and I suppose in the great throng around the throne it will not be difficult to tell from what part of the earth they came.

These reaped Sicilian wheatfields and those picked cotton from the pods. These under blistering skies gathered tamarinds and yams. Those crossed the desert on camels and those glanced over the snow, drawn by Siberian dogs, and these milked the goats far up on the Swiss crags. These fought the walrus and white bear in regions of everlasting snow and those heard the song of fiery winged birds in African thickets. They were white. They were black. They were red. They were copper color. From all lands, from all ages. They were plunged into Austrian dungeons. They passed through Spanish inquisitions. They were confined in London tower. They fought with beasts in the amphitheater. They were Moravians. They were Waldenses. They were Albigenses. They were Scotch Covenanters. They were Sandwich Islanders.

In this world men prefer different kinds of government. The United States want a republic. The British government needs to be a constitutional monarchy. Austria wants absolutism. But when they come up from earth from different nationalities they will prefer one great monarchy—King Jesus ruler over it. And if that monarchy were disbanded, and it were submitted to all the hosts of heaven who should rule, then by the unanimous suffrages of all the redeemed Christ would become the president of the whole universe. Magna Chartas, bills of right, houses of burgesses, triumvirates, congresses, parliaments—nothing in the presence of Christ's scepter, swaying over all the people who have entered upon that great glory. Oh! can you imagine it? What a strange commingling of tastes, of histories, of nationalities, "of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues."

IN ROBES OF PURITY.

My subject advances, and tells you of the dress of those in heaven. The object of dress in this world is not only to veil the body, but to adorn it. The God who dresses up the spring morning with blue ribbon of sky around the brow and earrings of dew drops hung from tree branch and mantle of crimson cloud flung over the shoulder and the violetted slippers of the grass for her feet—I know that God does not despise beautiful apparel. Well, what shall we wear in heaven? "I saw a great multitude clothed in white robes." It is white! In this world we had sometimes to have on working apparel. Bright and lustrous garments would be ridiculously out of place sweltering amid forges, or mixing paints, or plastering ceilings, or binding books.

In this world we must have the working-day apparel sometimes, and we care not how coarse it is. It is appropriate; but when all the toil of earth is past and there is no more drudgery and no more weariness we shall stand before the throne robed in white. On earth we sometimes had to wear mourning apparel—black scarf for the arm, black veil for the face, black gloves for the hands, black band for the hat. Abraham mourning for Sarah; Isaac mourning for Rebecca; Rachel mourning for her children; David mourning for Absalom; Mary mourning for Lazarus. Every second of every minute of every hour of every day a heart breaks.

The earth from zone to zone and from pole to pole is cleft with sepulchral rent, and the earth can easily afford to bloom and blossom when it is so rich with moldering life. Graves! graves! graves! But when these bereavements have all passed, and there are no more graves to dig and no more coffins to make and no more sorrow to suffer, we shall pull off this mourning and be robed in white. I see a soul going right up from all this scene of sin and trouble into glory. I seem to hear him say:

I journey forth rejoicing
From this dark vale of tears,
To heavenly joy and freedom
From earthly care and fears.

When Christ my Lord shall gather
All his redeemed again,
His kingdom to inherit—
Good night till then.

I hear my Saviour calling;
The joyful hour has come.
The angel guards are ready
To guide me to our home.

When Christ our Lord shall gather
All his redeemed again,
His kingdom to inherit—
Good night till then.

My subject advances, and tells you of the symbols they carry. If my text had represented the good in heaven as carrying cypress branches, that would have meant sorrow. If my text had represented the good in heaven as carrying nightshade, that would have meant sin But it is a palm branch they carry, and that is victory. When the people came home from war in olden times the conqueror rode at the head of his troops, and there were triumphal arches and the people would come out with branches of the palm tree and wave them all along the host. What a significant type this of the greeting and of the joy of the redeemed in heaven! On earth they were condemned, and were put out of polite circles. They had infamous hands strike them on both cheeks. Infernal spite spat in their faces. Their back ached with sorrow.

JOY OF THE REDEEMED.

Their brow reeked with unalleviated toil. How weary they were! Sometimes they broke the heart of the midnight in the midst of all their anguish, crying out, "O God!" But hark now to the shout of the delivered captives, as they lift their arms from the shackles and they cry out, "Free! free!" They look back upon all the trials through which they have passed, the battles they have fought, the burdens they carried, the misrepresentations they suffered, and because they are delivered from all these they stand before God waving their palms. They come to the feet of Christ and they look up into his face, and they remember his sorrows, and they remember his pain, and they remember his groans, and they say: "Why, I was saved by that Christ. He pardoned my sins, he soothed my sorrows," and standing there they shall be exultant, waving their palms.

That hand once held the implement of toil or wielded the sword of war, but now it plucks down branches from the tree of life as they stand before the throne waving their palms. Once he was a pilgrim on earth; he crunched the hard crusts, he walked the weary way. But it is all gone now—the sin gone, the weariness gone, the sickness gone, the sorrow gone. As Christ stands up before the great array of the saved and recounts his victories it will be like the rocking and tossing of a forest in a tempest, as all the redeemed rise up, host beyond host, rank beyond rank, waving, waving their palms.

My subject makes another advancement, and speaks of the song they sing.

Dr. Dick, in a very learned work, says that among other things in heaven he thinks they will give a great deal of time to the study of arithmetic and the higher branches of mathematics. I do not believe it. It would upset my idea of heaven if I thought so; I never liked mathematics; and I would rather take the representation of my text, which describes the occupation of heaven as being joyful psalmody. "They cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation unto our God." In this world we have secular songs, nursery songs, boatmen's songs, harvest songs, sentimental songs; but in heaven we will have taste for only one song, and that will be the song of salvation from an eternal death to an eternal heaven, through the blood of the Lamb that was slain.

I see a soul coming up to join the redeemed in heaven. As it goes through the gates the old friends of that spirit come around it and say, "What shall we sing?" and the newly arrived soul says, "Sing salvation;" and after awhile an earthly despotism falls, and a scepter of iniquity is snapped, and churches are built where once there were superstitious mosques, and angel cries to angel, "Let us sing," and the answer is, "What shall we sing?" and another voice says, "Let us sing salvation;" and after awhile all the church on earth will rush into the outspread arms of the church of heaven, and while the righteous are ascending, and the world is burning, and all things are being wound up, the question will be asked, "What shall we sing?" and there will be a voice "like the voice of many waters, like the voice of mighty thunderings," that will respond, "Sing salvation."

In this world we have plaintive songs—songs tremulous with sorrow, songs dirgeful for the dead; but in heaven there will be no sighing of winds, no wailing of anguish, no weeping symphony. The tamest song will be hallelujah—the dullest tune a triumphal march! Joy among the cherubim! Joy among the seraphim! Joy among the ransomed! Joy forever!

THE ETERNAL SONG.

On earth the music in churches is often poor, because there is no interest in it or because there is no harmony. Some would not sing, some could not sing, some sang too high, some sang too low, some sang by fits and starts, but in the great audience of the redeemed on high all voices will be accordant, and the man who on earth could not tell a plantation melody from the "Dead March in Saul" will lift an anthem that the Mendelssohns and Beethovens and the Schumanns of earth never imagined, and you may stand through all eternity and listen, and there will not be one discord in that great anthem that forever rolls up against the great heart of God. It will not be a solo, it will not be a duet, it will not be a quintet, but an innumerable host before the throne crying, "Salvation unto our God and unto the Lamb." They crowd all the temples; they bend over the battlements; they fill all the heights and depths and lengths and breadths of heaven with their hosannas.

When people were taken into the Temple of Diana it was such a brilliant room that they were always put on their guard. Some people had lost their sight by just looking on the brilliancy of that room, and so the janitor, when he brought a stranger to the door and let him in, would always charge him, "Take heed of your eyes."

Oh, when I think of the song that goes up around the throne of God, so jubilant, many voiced, multitudinous, I feel like saying, "Take heed of your ears." It is so loud a song. It is so blessed an anthem. They sing a rock song, saying, "Who is he that sheltered us in the wilderness and shadowed us in a weary land?" And the chorus comes in, "Christ, the shadow of a rock in a weary land."

They sing a star song, saying, "Who is he that guided us through the thick night, and when all other lights went out arose in the sky the morning star, pouring light on the soul's darkness?" And the chorus will come in, "Christ, the morning star, shining on the soul's darkness." They will sing a flower song, saying, "Who is he that brightened all our way, and breathed sweetness upon our soul, and bloomed through frost and tempest?" and the chorus will come in, "Christ, the lily of the valley, blooming through frost and tempest." They sing a water song, saying, "Who is he that gleamed to us from the frowning crag, and lightened the darkest ravine of trouble, and brought cooling to the temples, and refreshment to the lip, and was a fountain in the midst of the wilderness?" and then the chorus will come in, "Christ, the fountain in the midst of the wilderness."

My friends, will you join that anthem? Shall we make rehearsal this morning? If we cannot sing that song on earth we will not be able to sing it in heaven. Can it be that our good friends in that land will walk all through that great throng of which I speak, looking for us and not finding us? Will they come down to the gate and ask if we have passed through, and not find us reported as having come? Will they look through the folios of eternal light and find our names unrecorded? Is all this a representation of a land we shall never see—of a song we shall never sing?

The Pallium.

The pallium, which has been frequently mentioned in connection with Dr. Vaughan's appointment to Westminster, and which, it is announced, will be dispatched from Rome, consists of a narrow band, like a ring, passing round the shoulders, with two short vertical pieces, falling respectively down the breast and the back. It is ornamented with crosses, and has three golden pins, by which it is attached with loops to the chasuble.

A Roman Catholic bishop elected or translated to a see of metropolitan or higher rank must beg the pope for the pallium, and receives it after taking his oath of allegiance. The pope wears the pallium whenever he officiates; the bishop only on certain special occasions. Although Anglican archbishops have not worn the pallium since the reformation, it still forms part of the heraldic insignia of the archbishops of Canterbury, Armagh and Dublin.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Sham Money in Church Collections.

Will you allow me to call your attention to what I consider to be sacrilege, viz., putting sham money into the offertory bags? In a small town in Suffolk, a few weeks since, when the money was counted, pieces of cardboard, carefully silvered over and of the exact size of threepenny bits, were taken from the bags. This cardboard money was stamped with a device and looked as like threepenny bits as anything could be made to look. The things that are put into church collections, from buttons upward, are varied in the extreme. —Cor. London Standard.

AUTHORITIES CONFABULATE.

Provincial, Municipal, Health, Medical and Hospital Representatives Meet.

The Smallpox Quarantine Question and Others Exhaustively Discussed.

There was a meeting of the Jubilee Hospital directors, the provincial and city authorities on Tuesday, in the committee room of the City Hall, to discuss the smallpox question and kindred matters. Those present included Mayor Beaven, Ald. McKillican, Styles, Hall, Bragg and Lovell, Hon. T. and Dr. J. C. Davie, Drs. Hasell, Milne and Wade, Messrs. Joshua Davies, H. M. Yates, E. C. Baker, H. D. Helmcken, J. Braden, E. A. McQuade, W. M. Chudley, A. C. Flumerfelt, B. Gordon, D. M. Eberts, A. Wilson, A. W. Jones, W. C. Hayward.

Mr. J. Davies, president of the hospital, took the chair and reported that everything necessary for the efficient working of the quarantine hospital at the Jubilee grounds had been supplied. He read as follows the report of the resident physician:

CONVALESCENTS.

Louis C. Decorbie	Admitted July	10
George Chantler	"	10
Arthur Monkhouse	"	10
George Ramsay	"	10
L. Dickinson	"	15
L. Moody	"	14
M. A. Harding	"	15
J. Doyle	"	14
M. Robb	"	15
Fred Wright	"	11
T. Eddington	"	12
C. J. Hutchinson	"	11
M. McArthur	"	10

Total, 13.

SUSPECTS.

Byno, Wallace, Reynard, Jones, Graime, Glover, Colley. All removed to Ross Bay, July 19.

COTTAGE PATIENTS.

Miss Munsie, admitted July 16, convalescent.

Messrs. Freeman and Husband, admitted July 16, recovering.

C. Cameron, mother and nurse, admitted July 16, recovering.

Hon. F. G. Vernon, admitted July 14, convalescent.

J. P. Matthews and nurse, admitted July 16, recovering.

G. E. Moss and nurse, admitted July 15, convalescent.

Frank McQuinn and father, admitted July 11, recovering.

Cora Heal, mother and nurse, admitted July 16, recovering.

Miss Sweet, admitted July 11, recovering.

FEMALE WARD.

Hattie Bull, admitted July 16, convalescent.

Grahame Lindley and mother, admitted July 13, recovering.

Tillie Bull and mother, admitted July 16, recovering.

Sol. L. Phillips and mother, admitted July 15, recovering.

Mrs. Chance, admitted July 14, recovering.

Annie Bull, admitted July 11, serious.

Mrs. Butler, admitted July 12, recovering.

Rose Hamilton, admitted July 12, recovering.

Mrs. Hattie Covell, admitted July 12, serious.

Isabella Icome, admitted July 12, serious.

MALE WARD.

John McKay and brother, admitted July 16, serious.

Wille Brown, admitted July 10, recovering.

G. Baker, admitted July 14, serious.

Walter Smart, admitted July 11, recovering.

J. Phillips, admitted July 10, recovering.

J. Robertson, admitted July 15, serious.

J. Webber, admitted July 14, critical.

H. Gaut, admitted July 15, recovering.

J. Campbell, admitted July 11, recovering.

DIED AT JUBILEE QUARANTINE STATION.

Brown	died July	15,	not	vaccinated.
Eckert	"	17,	"	"
Curry	"	18,	"	"
Sprung	"	19,	"	"
Jessop	"	19,	"	"

The chairman further stated that 150 persons were being fed and the suspects should be removed at once. He could not say what the cost of keeping all these people was, and some rate should be fixed, and suggested that the city have some one audit the accounts, so that they could be paid when they came due.

The mayor stated that he had arranged with Mr. Davies that the city should pay all expenses.

Ald. Lovell said the city had never raised any objection to paying any reasonable expense. The city council and the mayor had done their very best and acted as promptly as they could.

Dr. Davie, in rising to speak, asked Mayor Beaven for a copy of a letter which he (Dr. Davie) had written him, making what was intended as a courteous request, but which had been otherwise understood.

Mayor Beaven said the remark in the newspapers had annoyed him much more than the letter. He accepted Dr. Davie's explanation.

Dr. Davie said the letter requested that Dr. Crompton be placed in the Jubilee quarantine station as resident physician, as such a step was necessary. Also that a building for suspectep cases be built. It was in pursuance of his duty in carrying out the regulations that he had made the requests. No notice having been taken of his requests he had acted upon his own responsibility.

The Mayor said he had laid the matter before Dr. Milne, and expected it would be looked after.

Dr. Davie then exonerated the Mayor from all blame.

Dr. Milne then addressed the meeting as follows:

Dr. Milne said he might explain the question in reference to Dr. Crompton. When there were a few cases sent out to the Jubilee station a request came to have Dr. Crompton reside there. At that time there were not more than ten cases in the hospital while we had in the city 25 cases at least. As it was difficult to get a medical man to attend to such cases. Dr. Crompton was the only one available so that it would have been absurd to allow Dr. Crompton to remain permanently at that stage at the Jubilee grounds while there was a much larger number needing attendance in the city; some of them severe at that, as his services were required at night on these cases in the city. But this did not suit the powers that govern the Jubilee hospital station; they must have a man at once to reside in the building. One could easily see that if the mayor acceeded to the request those in the city, at least for a few days, would have no medical attendance until they were all removed to the Jubilee hospital grounds. Then Dr. Crompton would have become the resident physician. This is what was arranged by the mayor, and Dr. Crompton was put on the medical staff, owing to this understanding. In reference to himself he must say that he did not agree with the idea of carrying out clause 4 of the regulations in some instances, as these regulations were made after they had quarantined a large number of houses, and it would be a hardship to many to be put in quarantine again for 14 days when their time had nearly been completed. He fully concurred in the rule as it stands, and can now be carried out but as they had no building to isolate those who had been contaminated, in fact were met with opposition on every hand in the attempt to get a building erected for the smallpox cases themselves, the matter of an isolated building was still further delayed on this account.

Dr. Davie in reply said that his orders were imperative, but Dr. Milne did not believe in section 4 of the regulations and Dr. Davie did, and hence the whole trouble. It was not to be supposed that he (the speaker) was such an infernal jackass as to send Jubilee Hospital nurses into the smallpox ward if there was any danger in doing so. Personally he thought highly of Dr. Milne, but the dispute between them was a purely professional one as to the proper treatment of the cases. He proposed to carry out his instructions to the letter.

Ald. Lovell spoke eloquently in defence of Dr. Milne and Mayor Beaven.

Premier Davie in the course of a lengthy speech explained why Dr. Milne had been doposed.

Dr. Davie said that when he discovered that the Mayor was paying more attention to what Dr. Milne said than to what Dr. Davie said, he quickly made up his mind that Dr. Milne must go.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30.

ABOUT THE CHINESE.

The Catholic Prelates and Ottawa Officialdom Hold Different Views.

MONTREAL, July 15.—The Canadian Government authorities are considerably alarmed at a story of an attack made by Bishop Lafleche of Three Rivers, one of the most prominent of the Roman Catholic prelates in Canada, on the Chinese of British Columbia.

Bishop Lafleche recently accompanied a number of other Canadian bishops on a tour to the Pacific coast, and on his return published his impressions, in which he said of the Chinese: "A great many people I met in the West regarded the invasion by the Chinese as a menance to the Northwest. China has a population of 450,000,000, more than the population of all Europe. This population is ingenious, hard-working and economical. The Chinese live on nothing, and have an appetite for work against which the whites cannot fight.

"I saw in New Westminster a large shop, kept by a Chinese, containing exclusively Chinese merchandise. It is easy to see how important the immigration of such a people is to the white. The Chinese who come save all they can and send all their money to their own country. There is in China a powerful company of capitalists which advances the money to poor Chinamen to carry them to America. These imports reimburse the company by monthly or weekly payments and send the balance of their earnings home.

"Bishop Brondel told me, in speaking of a little town in the West, that the savings of the Chinese there are $1000 a week or $50,000 a year, every cent of which is religiously sent to China. This race plays a disastrous role. It brings to the country no industry that adds to its property, but on the contrary it competes ruinously with the whites, and sends out of the country a considerable quantity of capital that we really want to develop our national industries.

"I have found a considerable number of people who approve of the American policy of Chinese exclusion. Here the Government imposes a tax of $50 on each Chinaman who comes, but that is not sufficient to prevent the children of the Celestial Empire from joining us."

The views expressed by the Bishop of Three Rivers are shared in by his brother prelates, and an effort is being made to force the Government to legislate against the Chinese. The Government, however, is not favorable to the idea and a conflict of opinion has arisen. Mr. Parmalee, commissioner of Customs, whose department keeps track of Chinese immigration, has been instructed to prepare a report of the number now in the country.

He states that there were 15,000 Chinese in Canada on the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and up to last year the returns to China were in excess of the arrivals, so that up to 1891 there was an annual decrease in the Chinese population. An official return dated May, 1892, issued by the Hongkong authorities, shows that this ratio has been reversed, and for the past thirteen months the shipments to Canada of Chinese exceeded the arrivals back. During 1891 there were 3,008 Chinese cleared from Hongkong for British Columbia, and only 1,907 arrived back in Hongkong from Canada, and, of course, some of these latter only returned temporarily on certificates. This large increase in the Chinese immigration into Canada is attributed to the exclusion laws of the United States.

Mr. Parmalee does not share any of the apprehensions expressed by the Bishop of Three Rivers. He has been out in British Columbia two or three times, and being a shrewd observer, formed opinions on the subject. These are favorable to the Chinese. He looks upon them as sober, quiet, industrious citizens, whose labor is indispensable to the people of British Columbia. "Why," says the Commissioner, "the people of the Pacific slope, from Mexico to Alaska, could not exist two weeks without the Chinese. They cultivate the vineyard and the farms, the market gardens and the fisheries, and in great part, the mines and mills, not to speak of domestic labor. Without the labor of the Chinese it is evident there would be a famine in British Columbia and a crash."

The Commissioner, like the late Sir John Macdonald, does not believe in harassing the Chinese or imposing upon them unnecessary restrictions. He looks forward, as the Premier did, to the cultivation of an immense trade with China, whose ruling spirits are becoming more and more enlightened and in extending commerce with the world. Canada is in a very favorable position for obtaining a share of these 450,000,000 of Chinese, and as Mr. Parmalee says, if Canada can only manage to sell them goods to the value of 20 cents a head, the return trade would equal that amount, and the total trade would thus exceed Canada's present trade with the whole world.

THE INTERIOR.

News Culled From the Kamloops Sentinel—No Scare There.

It is reported that a rain cloud burst a short distance east of Ashcroft last Saturday, causing a slide that buried the railway with mud for 100 yards. The storm continued half an hour, heavy hail falling which did some damage near the village.

Nothing new has transpired in regard to the robbery of Max Fleisham at Salmon Arm a short time ago. The stolen case of jewellery was valued at $1200. Charles Johnson, under arrest charged with the robbery, is confined in the Kamloops gaol awaiting trial under the "Speedy Trials Act."

Major Vaughn is cross-cutting from his incline tunnel at Guerin's, and was yesterday rewarded with handsome specimen of coal, after running about 3 feet from the main tunnel.

There is no improvement in the case of Samuel Hamilton, insane, brought to Kamloopms from Revelstoke last Tuesday. He amagines that he is immensely rich. At times he is less boisterous than at others, but he will probably have to be sent to the asylum.

A case which has excited considerable local interest—Dr. S. J. Tunstall vs. The Canadian Pacific Railway, for balance of salary—came on in the County Court before Judge Spinks last Monday. After a portion of the testimony had been given, an amicable settlement was arrived at between the parties, and further proceedings were discontinued.

The party consisting of Major Vaughn and Messrs. McIver and Smith, who started last Friday morning for the North Thompson coal fields, returned on Sunday evening. Major Vaughn thinks the showing is good, and makes a favorable report. The result may be the organization of a strong company, which will next year work the mines systematically, with the aid of transportation facilities on the river.

A correspondent from Pavilion writes: Crops are looking well. During the last two days several thousand sheep have been driven onto Pavilion Mountain.

A sensible move and a good stroke of business has been done by Messrs. Hull Bros. in buying out the butchering establishment of James Woodland. The purchase includes the residence of Mr. Woodland—in fact, the entire adjacent property possessed and mostly occupied by Mr. Woodland. Mr. Woodland still keeps his ranch and herd of cattle.

The epidemic of smallpox with which the coast and Victoria is afflicted is not especially felt in Kamloops. There are no cases of the disease there and none are apprehended. Travel on the railway is sensibly diminished, and no arrivals to speak of at the Kamloops hotels. General vaccination will take place in a few days, of which public notice is to be given.

Mr. Fred Parfitt, of this city was swindled out of $125 by a Montreal sharp.

BRANTFORD
LADIES' COLLEGE
—AND—
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

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Visitor and Honorary Director.
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REV. WM. COCHRANE, D.D., Governor.
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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Tuesday's Evening Times.

Fine Trout.

Angus Fraser sent down a fine box of trout, caught in Cowichan Lake, to Fred Weldon for distribution among friends.

The Telegraph Sold.

The Seattle Telegraph has been sold by Judge Burke and D. H. Gilman to V. A. Ryan, who has been connected with the paper since its establishment and has been its managing editor since Mr. Durie left.

It Didn't Pay.

The two Chinamen, who a few months ago were induced to go to Barclay to start a laundry, returned to town on the steamer Maude last evening. It is needless to say that the business was not a success and John comes back "a poorer but a wiser man."

Lots of Marriageable Ladies.

Several days ago a gentleman residing in the country advertised in the TIMES for a wife. The first day the advertisement was in, half a dozen answers were in. A wedding may be looked for shortly. Another gentleman also advertising for a wife, has already received several answers.

Delayed Mails.

The eastern mails that should have arrived here on Sunday and Monday evenings are now at Nanaimo. They were conveyed from Vancouver to Nanaimo by the steamer Cutch last night after the arrival of the train from the east, and by some mismanagement on the part of the Nanaimo health authorities they were detained for fumigation until after the train left.

Pulling the Long Bow.

The statement made by organ No. 1 the other morning that a physician in the city had vaccinated over 200 people in one day is much enjoyed by the medical fraternity. The average length of time it takes to vaccinate one person is five minutes; 200 at five minutes each makes, roughly speaking, 17 hours. Then the poor man would have to get his meals and attend to his regular patients and the hundred other duties that strew the flowery path of the city doctor. Among the profession generally the statement is received as unwashable, although displaying a commendable amount of commendable enterprise in competition with organ No. 2's splendid efforts in the same direction.

The Yosemite's New Route.

A man named B. Rasmussen, a Norweigan, arrived on the train from North Bend yesterday evening, sick and in destitute circumstances. He was taken to the lock-up by a constable, and as his face was covered with spots, Dr. DeWolfe Smith was called in, and upon examination found the poor man suffering from dysentry, the spots on his face being merely mosquito bites. Rasmussen was kept in the lock-up over night, and was supplied with medicine. He will be admitted to the hospital today. According to the Vancouver Telegram, the str. Yosemite must have changed her route and is now running overland to North Bend, as that paper declares Rasmussen was a passenger on that vessel yesterday.—Westminster Columbian.

THEY WERE SENT BACK.

Two Men Who Pulled Over to Port Angeles From this City.

The following item appeared in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of yesterday:

"Deputy Collector McClinton, from Port Angeles, arrived to-night, and says the report that smallpox is existing there is a canard. The two men who came across from Victoria in a skiff were placed in canoes to-day and sent back across the Straits in charge of the Indians."

The two men from Victoria referred to are supposed to be those who left here on Friday with a skiff hired from J. Nicholls, of the "Old Ferry" boathouse. Indians may have brought them back here, but they have not made their presence known as yet. Mr. Nicholls has reported the loss of his boat to the Provincial Police, who no doubt will have little difficulty in securing him the return of his property. A sharp lookout will be kept for the men who took the boat away.

SHE WILL RISE YET.

Captain Whitelaw Will try to Raise the San Pedro on Monday.

Capt. Whitelaw will re-commence work on the wrecked steamer San Pedro next Sunday or Monday and he expects to have the steamer on the beach before many days pass.

In conversation with a TIMES reporter this morning Captain Whitelaw said that just as he was starting to raise the steamer, when the last attempt was made, his two pumps gave out. He repaired them all right and could have raised the steamer but he was afraid the pumps would give out between the reef and the shore and before he could fix them the boat would sink.

Four new pumps will arrive from San Francisco on Thursday and with the two already here, it is expected that there will be no danger in taking the steamer from the reef to the shore.

WAS IT THE WARRIOR?

A Vessel Supposed to be the Missing Schooner Seen Off the Horn.

The ship City of Quebec, which arrived in Royal roads on Sunday, saw a small schooner off the Horn about the 2nd of April. She was first seen at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan and afterwards off Staten Island.

The vessel is supposed to be the schooner Warrior, which was reported wrecked some months ago, but of which nothing definite had been heard since she left Nova Scotia. The discription of the schooner seen by the captain of the Quebec tallies with the description of the Warrior and marine men are now expecting to see the long overdue schooner sail into the harbor at any time.

The Warrior is an old schooner purchased by Victorians from Nova Scotians and is intended for the sealing business.

THEIR FIRST MEETING.

The Council of the Board of Trade Deal With the Annual Report.

A Letter Received From the Marine Department on the Pilot Question.

Eleven members of the new council of the British Columbia Board of Trade attended the first meeting of the new board held this morning. Mr. T. B. Hall, the president, occupied the chair.

The annual report of the late board was taken up and referred to a committee composed of A. B. Gray, A. C. Flummerfelt and H. F. Heisterman. The secretary will confer with the committee before having the report printed. The report of the late immigration agent was referred to the same committee.

The secretary was authorized to call for tenders for printing the report.

The following letter was received from the Marine Department, Ottawa, in answer to a request made by the board to have a pilot boat stationed in the Straits for the use of the pilots of the four pilotage districts of the province:

OTTAWA, July 2, 1892.

SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 18th ultimo having reference to the proposition that the three pilotage authorities of British Columbia should jointly maintain a pilot vessel in the straits for the purpose of giving greater facilities to ships using pilots.

I have also to inform you that no arrangement has so far been arrived at as the pilotage authorities of Nanaimo and New Westminster have expressed their unwillingness to enter into any agreement of this nature.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

F. Elworthy, Esq. Secretary Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

The letter was received and filed.

A letter was received from J. A. Cooper, of "Greater Britain," asking the board to subscribe for the paper, and also to induce members of the board to write upon local subjects.

On motion it was decided to subscribe for the paper and ask the librarian and city clubs to do the same. Members of the board will also be asked to write articles for the paper.

NOT SO AWFUL BAD.

Twenty Thousand Sealskins Have Already Been Brought to Victoria.

There have already been landed in Victoria 20,685 sealskins, which were caught on the coast between California and Alaska. The large majority were of course brought in by the sealing schooners, but the Indians and traders of the west coast have brought in their share.

When it is considered that there are 6129 skins belonging to the schooners on board the Coquitlam and that a number of schooners are on their way home with their coast catch, the sealers have not done so very badly.

STILL MISSING.

No Traces of Mr. Morris Moss—When He Left Rock Creek For Home.

Mr. Harry Heywood, manager of the Laura Hydraulic Mine, of Rock creek, arrived home last evening. He had not heard from home for some time and therefore was not aware that during his absence his father had died. He did not know that Mr. Moss was missing until he arrived at Seattle yesterday. If he had heard of it before leaving Spokane he might have traced Mr. Moss, but not knowing he did not ask any questions.

Mr. Moss left Rock Creek on the 23rd of June, when he said he had to be back to Victoria by the 1st of July, to attend to his sealing business. He had a large amount of gold dust and several hundred dollars in bills on his person. Mr. Heywood, like everyone else, cannot give any particulars that will throw any light on the mystery. Before Mr. Moss left Spokane one of the papers contained an account of his trip and said that he was going to Rock Creek to "clean up" his mine. Although the season was a short one, the mine has paid better this year than ever before, and the company are confident that the output will continue to increase.

A telegram was received to-day from Spokane Falls, that Mr. Moss had arrived at that place on the evening of the 25th from Marcus, and had registered at the Pacific Hotel. Further trace of him has not been found. The officials of the Northern Pacific and Spokane Northern, with most of whom Mr. Moss was personally acquainted, are interesting themselves in the matter and have employed detectives to prosecute the search. Spokane Falls is infested with rough characters, and it is feared that the missing gentleman may have been waylaid and murdered. He is believed to have had upon his person, in gold nuggets and bills, over three thousand dollars, and as it would be known to many that he was returning from Rock creek with the "wash-up" of the Laura mine, this theory of his disappearance is held by most of his friends. Upon no other, excepting sickness, can it be explained, and it is scarcely possible that Mr. Moss would be ill for several weeks in Spokane or any other town, without the news being sent to his friends in this city. Morris Moss is known to thousands as a man of sterling honor and correct in his habits.

Tacoma Gamblers.

TACOMA, July 17.—Some time ago the Sunday Herald published an expose of the gambling houses. Last week the Rev. J. W. Patterson, of the First Presbyterian Church, denounced the municipal government for not enforcing the law and putting a stop to public gambling. To-day the Herald publishes *fac similes* of the following notes, which it alleges have been sent the first to it and the second to Mr. Patterson:

"If you and Patterson cut loose on us again you get plugged. Gamblers got it in for you sure thing."

"You and Sunday Herald are too fresh on gambling and better come off the perch. You are advised to attend to your gospel business and let us alone. See?"

More exposes are promised by the Herald.

Arrested in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 18. — Detectives Slawason and Reap, of New York, today arrested here two Jew peddlers, Harris Blank and Charles Rosencraus, of New York, who are wanted for the murder of a young Jew peddler named Marks, in Dutch Mountain. The murder was committed on March 18, and since then the two men have wandered all over the States to escape detection. They will have to be extradited.

HIGH-HANDED ACTION.

The Government Issue an Order Deposing Dr. Milne, the Municipal Health Officer.

And Placing Dr. Davie in Charge—Buildings Also Appropriated from the City.

An extra of the B.C. Gazette was issued at noon to-day containing the following Order-in-Council,—

Whereas by Order-in-Council dated the 11th day of July, A.D. 1892, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased by virtue of and acting under the "Health Act," to issue certain regulations in the matter of smallpox, which regulations are cited as the "Provincial Health Regulations, 1892."

And whereas it is advisable to amend and supplement the said regulations in particulars as hereinafter appears:

Therefore His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. So much of the "Provincial Health Regulations, 1892," as authorizes and requires the Corporation of the city of Victoria to appoint a Municipal Health Officer, and any municipal by-law, regulation, or resolution authorizing or purporting to authorize, the appointment of a health officer for the said city is hereby discharged, and any existing appointment heretofore made of a health officer by the said corporation is hereby vacated and annulled.

2. It shall be the duty of the Provincial Health Officer to appoint a duly qualified medical practitioner to perform within the limits of the Municipality of the City of Victoria the duties allotted by said Regulations to the Municipal Health Officer for the Corporation, and to cancel and revoke such appointment at pleasure, and from time to time to make new appointments to fill the vacancy caused by any such cancellation or revocation, and such officer shall be designated the "Victoria Local Health Officer."

3. The Provincial Health Officer may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, fix the salary or remuneration to be received by the "Victoria Local Health Officer."

4. The Provincial Health Officer may, and he is hereby authorized in and for the City of Victoria to annul or supersede the appointment of any person whose duties are to carry out health regulations, and may and is hereby authorized to appoint some suitable person to fill any vacancy thereby created, and to cancel and revoke any such appointments at pleasure, and from time to time to make new appointments to fill any vacancies which may happen. He may also make any appointments which under the regulations ought to be made by the Municipal Council, or some officer thereof, and has not been made, and may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, fix the salary or remuneration attached to any such office. Any appointment to office by the Provincial Health Officer shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

5. Every person who was appointed as watchman prior to the issue of the "Provincial Health Regulations, 1892," shall be subject to the said Regulations and perform the duties required of him in compliance with such regulations, and be subject to all penalties thereby imposed for neglect or breach of duty or otherwise.

6. It shall be the duty of every Municipal or Local Health Officer, Medical Inspector, or other officer appointed for or engaged in the performance of duties in connection with the preservation of the public health, in what locality soever, and whether appointed by Provincial or Municipal authority, or by the authority of some local board, or by whomsoever else, to afford every information upon health matters in his possession, or which he may acquire, which may be asked or required of him by the Provincial Health Officer, and whether so asked by letter, telegram or otherwise howsoever, and all reasonable dispatch shall be used in the furnishing of such information; and any officer or other person neglecting to or unreasonably delaying in the affording of the information demanded, to the full extent of his knowledge, shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to the penalties imposed by section 11 of the "Provincial Health Regulations, 1892."

7. It shall be lawful for the Provincial Health Officer, in his discretion, at any time during the continuance in force of the said regulations, to appropriate, use and caused to be used by any other person or persons under his authority and direction, any building or real property owned or leased by the corporation of the city of Victoria, as a place for the custody and detention until discharged of any person or persons known, suspected, or reported to have been in any way exposed to variolic contagion or infection.

8. On the receipt by the Mayor or City Clerk of the said city of a written notice, under the hand of the Provincial Health Officer, of his intention to appropriate any building or real property as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said corporation, and of all persons acting for or under the authority of the said corporation, to forthwith surrender up to the Provincial Health Officer, and all persons acting under his authority and direction, the building or other real property named in the said notice, and admit him and them into full and quiet possession of the same.

9. All the powers and authority that are vested in a Local Board of Health under and by virtue of sections 32 to 36, both inclusive, of the said regulations are hereby declared to be vested in and exerciseable by the Provincial Health Officer within the said city of Victoria.

10. These regulations may be cited as the "Supplementary Provincial Health Regulations, 1892."

Dated at Victoria, 18th July, 1892.

By Command,

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

From Wednesday's Evening Times.

More Ontario Pork.

Last night the steamer Yosemite brought over for Porter & Sons 186 hogs, shipped from Toronto over the C.P.R. The porkers are in good condition and will be disposed of to local dealers.

Mr. Moss Left Spokane.

Mr. A.R. Milne, Collector of Customs, this morning received a dispatch from a friend at Spokane Falls, stating that Mr. Morris Moss left that city on the 28th of June. Nothing has been heard from him since that time.

Appointed a Teacher.

The trustees of the Craigflower school met last evening at the school house for the purpose of appointing a teacher to take the position vacated by the missing Prof. Mulder. A number of applications were received and after due consideration Mr. S. Sheppard, of Yale, was appointed. His duties will commence on the 15th of August.

Presbyterian Synod.

Having failed to get ashore at Vancouver, the Rev. D. MacRae, moderator of the Synod of British Columbia, returned home again last evening. The necessary books and papers were handed to the Rev. E. D. McLaren, with authority to open the Synod this evening and immediately adjourn to a later date for formal opening and necessary business.

Two Sealers Arrive.

The schooner Aiknoka arrived in the harbor last evening from the north with 1238 skins, 750 of which were taken by her crew, 182 by the Walter L. Rich and 306 by the Theresa. The Aiknoka was warned not to enter the sea by the Adams, and having an Indian crew she had to come home. The schooner Mattie T. Dwyer, of San Francisco, also arrived last evening. She has been out since February 27th and although she has already been up to Copper island she has but 600 skins. On May 23rd while off Kurile island two boats were lost and have not been seen since. It is expected that one was picked up by an ocean steamer and taken to San Francisco. The other, no doubt, also reached land safely.

Brantford Ladies' College.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the college year of this, the oldest established and most numerously attended Presbyterian college in the east, re-opens Sept. 7th. The success of British Columbia students in attendance last year at Brantford assures Presbyterian families in Vancouver and Victoria that the advantages of this institution are unsurpassed. Colleges, styled "Presbyterian" that are not recognized by the general assembly, but are purely private schools, are not to be compared with the Brantford College for scholarship and thorough training. Parents in selecting an eastern college for their daughters can make no mistake in choosing the Brantford, which has Principal Cavan, the moderator of the general assembly, for its visitor, Dr. Cochrane as governor and Mrs. Rolls as lady principal.

The Yosemite at Vancouver.

The steamer Yosemite was not allowed to land her passengers at the Vancouver wharf yesterday. As there was the usual deluge of plashing rain falling none of the passengers were particularly sorry. On the dock were many of the notables of the Terminal City, among whom were noted a celebrated manufacturer of literary hot shot, wearing a Scotch cap and a sardonic grin, the latter at the discomfiture of the Victorians. The following after an hour's delay decided to try their luck with the quarantine officers of Vancouver, and marched in a sort of phalaux down the plank and up the wharf: J. H. Morrison, Hugh Rennie, M. Cooper and T. W. Lang, the last named said to be a reporter of this city. Three Chinamen followed the white passengers and the whole crowd were promptly arrested and placed in quarantine, where they will remain 14 days at Vancouver's expense. Captain Rudlin was served with a summons commanding him to appear in court at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The offence alleged is that Captain Rudlin landed passengers at Port Moody. The summons was served too late for Captain Rudlin to obey it.

A NIGHT IN CAMP.

How the Boys Make Life Happy at the Lacrosse Retreat.

There is a fascination about camp life almost akin to that of jumping off a high bridge. When you get started you can't go back on it, so the boys say who are holding high carnival on the sylvan shores of Victoria Arm. In response to a pressing invitation, a TIMES scribe spent a night at the "Wigwam or Lacrosse Boys' Retreat," and this was the experience: Taking a blanket from the press and a couple of sheets (of paper) the pencil pusher was prepared to make a circle of the globe or a square meal. A three-oared galley, manned by ten sturdy knights of the cross (lacrosse) carried the party to the camp, passing everything along the Arm (all the boats were going the other way). The vocal band on board struck up "ta-ra-ra pass the tea," and after the expenditure of a few euphoneous and appropriate expletives, effected a landing. There seated demurely on the top of a totem pole, and surrounded by flying flags and flickering Oriental lanterns sat "Billy," the brand new bear just imported from Alaska. Though the acknowledged pet of the camp, Billy's nose was out of joint at this time, for a party of young ladies were there, and seated around the great camp fire presented a bright and pretty picture. They were soon away, however, leaving a quantity of choice edibles at camp, but taking several campers away with them. The fire was heaped higher, sending a shower of sparks heavenward and lighting up the umbrageous avenues leading in every direction through the woods.

Supper was served in inimitable style and the crew and the scribe fared sumptiously and then had to wash the dishes. Around the fire some choice stories were told, songs were sung till the cow bell—not the welkin—rang, when personal experiences were recited, and finally gossip was touched on. One by one the boys moved to their tents and darkness began to take possession of the camp. The fire flickered and threw strange shadows on the tents and there was considerable commotion finding blankets and soft spots to lie on. The fire burned so low that the stars could be seen as if winking at the uncouth objects moving around here and there. There were a few expressive pleadings for more clothes and some one to move his knees a little, then all was quiet save for the heavy, steady breathing and the gentle wash of the rising tide and fitful sounds of unknown origin.

Suddenly some one remembered that the bear was in danger of getting wet and there was a rush to cater to Billy's comfort, but young bruin rushed too, when he came down off his perch and the thoughtful man beat a hasty and undignified retreat and there was confusion and consternation in the camp for a time. The bear was finally tied up and quiet, if not rest, spread her wings over the camp.

After what seemed to be a very short nap everyone was aroused by the dull set tones of the cow bell. Some of the boys tried to get a little more rest, but tried in vain. The scribe and a second had to go for milk and water, and the French cook with a grander name had breakfast ready on the boards in a jiffy.

Then there was a hurrying and a skurrying to get out the boats and a start was made for the city. The Gorge was running like Niagara, and as far as the eye could see great heaps of foam floated around like miniature icebergs. It was rush, a chute, a shower of spray and the turbulent waters below were reached. For 20 yards on either side of the fall the boat could not be seen in the water and the boys were really scared—that they would wear some paint off—for they had a difficult job in making a portage.

There is one good feature in camping. It creates a habit of early rising and what is known as a "camping appetite."

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

REVELSTOKE.

Bain & Boyd have sold their mining claim, "Dunvagan," at Fish Creek, to Messrs. Fishburn and Fowler, Golden, for $15,000; $1,000 down, and the balance within twelve months.

It is stated that the C. & K. Nav. Co. intend building a steamer to run on the Okanagon lake some time in the near future. This opens up a wide field for speculation, as there is little doubt of the C.P.R. being connected with the venture, and the big railway will in all probability find its way into the Okanagon valley by way of Fire valley, the only pass through the Gold range yet discovered besides the Eagle pass at Revelstoke.

Mr. Angus McKinnon, of Ontario, and Miss Eleanor Isabella Cairns, of Griswold, Manitoba, were married at the minister's house, Revelstoke, on the 13th inst., the Rev. C. Ladner officiating.

A fire brigade was organized at a meeting held on Tuesday night.

Mr. W. R. Reed, and Miss J. D. Woods, both of Revelstoke, were married at a rather late hour Saturday evening at the residence of Rev. C. Ladner. The happy couple went to Donald. It was close upon midnight when the boys from the mill, with Morgan at their head, arrived in front of the new Reid mansion, and then the din from the pots and pans obscured the rising moon and made the mountains tremble.

GOLDEN.

One of the railway bridges near Golden was rendered useless for a time last week on account of the heavy current in the river, caused by the unusually high waters of the Columbia. A train was delayed several hours in consequence on Saturday last. The Duchess had to discharge her cargo at the slough instead of at the company's wharf as formerly.

Mr. S. S. Fowler, superintendent of the Golden Mining and Smelting Co.'s works here, has recently had the honor of being elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

The Smelter Townsite Co. are still busily engaged grading, and putting things in shape on their property.

The annual races at Windermere will take place on Saturday, August 6th.

NAKUSP.

A petition to the Provincial Government, praying that the present trail to Slocan Lake be made into a wagon road, is being circulated through West Kootenay, and has already received close upon 200 signatures.

J. E. Walsh and George Laforme are working hard with their pack horses, but they cannot carry every kind of freight.

Several fine buildings are completed, notably the "Nakusp House," by Cowan & Madden; Rathwell's Hotel, Thomas's Hotel, Lemon's store, Bourne Bros.' store, J. E. Walsh & Co.'s feed store and stables, offices and dwelling; Dave Cowan's blacksmith shop, Holman's real estate office, and McDougall's dwelling.

Lots are selling rapidly, nearly the whole of the land cleared having been disposed of.

THE RAILWAY AID BY-LAW.

The Voting on the Victoria and Sidney Railway By-Law.

The voting on the by-law to aid the Victoria and Sidney Railway, took place to-day. There was not a great deal of interest taken except by those interested. The following was the vote:

NORTH WARD.	
For	341
Against	93
CENTRE WARD.	
For	114
Against	44
SOUTH WARD.	
For	230
Against	87
Total for	685
Total against	224

The by-law is therefore carried.

The Gun Factory.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—There is a provision in the fortification bill introduced by Senator Felton and adopted by the Senate authorizing the appointment of a board to examine and report upon the best location for a gun foundry on the Pacific coast, and an appropriation of $2500 is now being considered. What the result may be cannot be stated definitely, but there is good chance for its acceptance by the conference. It carries no appropriation for the foundry, the appropriation of $1,000,000 having been disagreed to by the Senate.

IN HONOR OF VICTORIA.

The N. P. R. Steamship Company Name Their First Steamer After This City.

The Victoria Now on Her Way From Glasgow to This Port Thoroughly Remodeled.

When the agent of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company said that Victorians would not know the steamer Parthia after she came out of the hands of the Glasgow shipbuilders, he meant it. The Parthia, or as she is now known the Victoria, having been re-named in honor of this city, left Glascow on the 8th of July, and is due here early in September.

The local agents of the company, Messrs. R. P. Rithet Co., Limited, received a letter last evening from Dodwell, Carlyle & Co., the general agents for the company, stating that the Parthia had been remodeled and re-christened the Victoria. She was in the dry dock for a couple of months undergoing some wonderful alterations that will make her one of the the most commodious passenger steamships on the Pacific. Large steel cabins have been built on the deck and the Victoria is a very different looking steamer to what the Parthia was. The company spared no expense to make the Victoria a first-class steamship, and when the steamer becomes well known she is sure to carry her share of first-class passengers to and from the Orient.

The Victoria is a steel steamship of 3167 tons register. Before she was remodeled she made the trip across the Pacific in 12 days, but in her present condition she is expected to lessen that time. She is due here early in September, and it is probable that the Mayor and Council, on behalf of the citizens, will do something to show their appreciation of the company's action in naming the first of their line of first-class steamships after this city.

The company have come to stay and therefore it will be necessary to have more than one first-class steamer, their other boats being used for freight and Asiatic passengers. When Mr. Dodwell was in the city he stated that the company would shortly provide other boats in addition to the Victoria, and as soon as she has been fairly started on the route they will commence to get other boats to help her handle the business.

The steamship Devawonse, of the same line, left Yokohama to-day and it is due here about the 4th of August.

A Pretty Mean Joke.

The town of Dexter can boast the hardest hearted set of wags to be found anywhere, says the Lewiston, Me., Journal. The most of them are constantly on the look out for the subject of a practical joke, and hardly a day passes that they do not find one.

The latest is on the fresh cigar drummer who thought his merchandise better than anything of the sort on earth. In his travels he carries in his coat pocket a big cigar case and advertises himself and his goods by giving freely of his brands to any one who will smoke them.

He was in Dexter this week. The day was hot, and he left his coat and cigar case on a chair while he sat in the cooling draft in the door. One of the jokers got a rubber comb and broke out twenty teeth. They were small and sharp.

Into the end of each cigar a rubber tooth was pushed, and with a small nail the tooth was driven in out of sight. The tobacco leaf came together, completely hiding the tooth. Then the jokers waited for the fun.

Soon the cigar man, now well cooled down, began business. Going into a store he first gave away a cigar, which the intended customer began to smoke. Soon the air was odoriferous, not with a sweet and fragrant smell, but with one not unlike that of old gunlocks or burning rubber boots.

The customer sickened and threw away the weed and said he had on hand cigars enough to last all summer.

Another dealer had a similar experience. Still another was given a day's nausea, and when that drummer got through with his gifts he was hated by nearly every cigar dealer in town. He packed his goods in sorrow, and does not know to this day that an old rubber comb from the stable box of a hostler wrecked him commercially in Dexter.

Why the Czar Went to Kiel.

There is not another place in the world where the Emperor of Russia feels so secure and so easy in his mind as at the court of his father-in-law, King Christian of Denmark. They were sitting together on the day of the golden wedding of the King when the Emperor, in the exuberance of his feelings of comfort, said that he wished he could think of something by which he could give to his beloved father a very great pleasure. "You could not give me a greater pleasure," replied the King, "than I should feel at your resolve to go and pay a visit to the Emperor of Germany." The Czar consented, but he would not go to Berlin. Thus the meeting of Kiel was arranged. What all the cleverest moves of the diplomats of Germany had failed to accomplish a wise prayer of old King Christian thus easily brought about.

The Germans Want More Beer.

The consumption of beer, the national beverage of Germany, is increasing at a much greater ratio than the population of the fatherland. The latter increased in the four years from 1887 to 1891 by 4.3 per cent. and the quantity of beer consumed by 17.3 per cent., or four times as much. In 1890 to 1891 they drank 186,000,000 gallons of beer more than in 1886 to 1887, which is an increase of about four gallons to the head of population. The total consumption was 1,387,000,000 gallons in 1890 to 1891, or about 30 gallons to the head. The export trade of German beer has diminished during the same period by 11,000,000, the loss of business has therefore been made good 17 times by home consumption. In the face of so great an increase in the consumption of such a beverage the cry of retrogression of the industry, the commerce and the wealth of the German nation raised by pedantic opponents of the present imperial government, sounds anything but reasonable. So long as the masses of the people have money to spend on beer and tobacco, they may be assumed to be pretty well off.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Milne, City Health Officer, is Superseded by Special Vice-regal Warrant.

Dr. Wade is the New Appointee—Another Fresh Case Reported and Quarantined.

Several Critical Cases at Jubilee—All Patients Doing Well at Albert Head.

From Tuesday's Daily.]

One fresh case was reported to this office this afternoon. The man was a boarder in a house on John street, and five other persons in the house at the time were sent to the Ross Bay suspect station. There have been no deaths since noon yesterday. Dr. Crompton reports to me this afternoon that all the patients at Albert Head are on the fair way to recovery. There are a few critical cases at Jubilee quarantine station, but otherwise the aspect of affairs there is very favorable. The difference in the number of cases in my report yesterday and that of Dr. Davie is attributed to the fact that two suspects were counted in among the patients by Dr. Davie. The number of cases at present is 55.

G. L. MILNE,
Health Officer.

Another Case Reported.

A fresh case of smallpox was discovered this afternoon at 66 John street, and taken at once to the Jubilee quarantine station. The five other inmates of the house were driven to the suspect house, Ross Bay, where they will be held for fourteen days. This makes the total number of cases reported to the city health officer 57.

Politely Notified.

Premier Davie, over his own signatures, notified health officer Dr. Milne this afternoon of the abolition of his appointment by a special extra edition of the B. C. Gazette, issued to-day. Dr. Milne says that if everybody feels as unconcerned over the matter as he does there will be no tender sensibilities badly lacerated. The announcement did not catch Dr. Milne unawares. A cloud no bigger than a man's hand (Hon. T. Davie's, for instance), has loomed upon the horizon ever since a remarkable event took place in provincial political circles. The cloud has just burst.

The New Health Officer.

Dr. J. C. Davie has formally notified Dr. Milne that he is no longer health officer of the city of Victoria. Dr. Wade has been appointed to succeed Dr. Milne and the latter has been asked to hand over all documents, etc., pertaining to the office to that gentleman.

Corralled at Dinner.

In the boardinghouse on John street from which the fresh case of smallpox was taken out this afternoon, two street car conductors and three hackdrivers were taking dinner. They were all remorselessly corralled and transported to Ross Bay at once. There was some tremendous kicking among the poor suspects.

Chief Sheppard's Report.

19th July, 1892.

To DR. MILNE,

Sir—I have the honor to report that I have made my usual visit this morning to Chinatown and find everything very satisfactory. Nothing to report. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. HENRY W. SHEPPARD,
Supt. of Police.

Provincial Health.

Provincial Health Officer Davie issued the following report last night:—

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE,
MIDNIGHT, July 18, 1892.

NANAIMO—No cases in city or district.

NEW WESTMINSTER—No report received.

VANCOUVER—One death since Saturday. Three new cases reported since Saturday, a total of seven cases under treatment.

VICTORIA—There are 56 cases as follows:—Albert Head quarantine station, 12; Jubilee Hospital quarantine station, 44; Victoria city proper, NO CASES. Three deaths have occurred since Saturday, one at Albert Head station and two at Jubilee quarantine station. The two latter were Mr. Eckert and Mr. Currie.

No new cases have been reported in Victoria during the last three days.

I would urge on those remaining unvaccinated to have this done at once by some competent medical man, known to be in possession of fresh lymph.

J. C. DAVIE, M.D.,
Provincial Health Officer.

Isolating the Suspects.

The suspected cases of smallpox are being removed from the city to Ross Bay quarantine station, under the direction of Sanitary Officer Bailey, by order of Health Officer Dr. Milne. There is now quite a number of these "suspects" at the station. Dr. Milne has given directions for the erection of a bath house, and each patient, a few days before being discharged from quarantine, will receive a bath in some strong antiseptic solution, such as bichloride of mercury, thus rendering them free from all taint of the disease.

Cases Further East.

A Calgary dispatch reports that on Friday night a boardinghouse keeper of that city named Pettapiece was found to have smallpox. He was promptly taken to the quarantine ground on Nose Creek. The boarders at the house, their clothing and the building itself have been thoroughly disinfected and fumigated, and a guard of police are stationed day and night to prevent communication with the place. Trains from the west will be watched and no passengers allowed to land until they are fumigated.

The Minnedosa Tribune says smallpox has broken out among the Indians of the Birtle reserve, and Mr. Markle, the agent, telegraphed there for the citizens to be careful.

A Distant Sympathizer.

Dr. Milne, city health officer, has received a letter from Prof. F. D. Seward, the optician, now at Tacoma, enclosing $10 to go to any relief fund for sufferers by the smallpox and expressing sympathy. Dr. Milne has handed the cheque to City Treasurer Kent, to be applied as is thought best.

General Notes.

The tug Lorne has been quarantined for removing a smallpox patient.

John Curry, one of the smallpox patients at the Jubilee quarantine station, died of the disease yesterday at noon, after eight or ten days' suffering.

The "scare" so far as fear of the disease among the citizens is concerned, is over and business of all kinds is becoming more brisk.

The coast near Port Angeles and Port Townsend is carefully guarded to prevent runaways from Victoria making a landing.

From Wednesday's Daily.]

A reporter of the TIMES called this morning on Dr. Milne. He said that he fully expected, owing to the Attorney-General and Dr. Davie endeavoring to follow the regulations which have been recently issued to the letter, that some difficulties would arise. These rules were issued some time after the outbreak of the disease here, and to enforce them now would cause a hardship in several instances. In his opinion it would not improve the sanitary condition of those affected, nor would it be safe for the public at large. Clause No. 4 of the new regulations reads as follows:—

"4. The Municipal Health Officer shall further place, in another building or tent which shall be provided by the Local Board of Health, all persons (other than nurses and necessary attendants upon the infected persons) who may have been exposed to contagion, and shall supply them with all necessaries until the period of incubation of the disease shall have elapsed, and no such person shall go, or be permitted to go, abroad until he has given satisfactory proof of successful vaccination within the preceding seven years, or shall have obtained a medical certificate of insusceptibility to the vaccine disease, nor until the clothing or effects worn or carried by him have been properly disinfected, if the same have been exposed to contagion."

Several families have been vaccinated and quarantined, and the houses in which they lived properly fumigated. It would be in my opinion because we have now a building for suspects, unfair and improper to expose them with others who have been recently living with and attending to smallpox cases. This is where I differ with Dr. Davie, and I have stated time and again to him, both by speech and in writing, that we could put those who had been recently exposed to the disease in the Ross Bay building; but to ask those who have been eight to thirteen days in quarantine to be placed with those who have come from houses where the disease has been of the most virulent type is unjust and unsanitary. I say unjust, as the following letter to Dr. Davie will show:—

July 17, 1892.

Dr. J. C. Davie:

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours in reference to the suspected cases, the Ross Bay building is now vacated and ready for them. I wrote you last night that Dr. Richardson considered that those under his care as "suspects" had only a few days to remain and that he could manage them very well where they are. If it is so desired they can be removed to the Ross Bay building at once. As to those who have been in attendance and are living in the various houses which are quarantined in the city, discrimination will have to be made, as it would be decidedly unfair and wrong to put those who have been quarantined for ten or twelve days among those who have recently been attending on or living with the sick. Take for example the case of Mr. Waitt, who has been quarantined for a period of about twelve days. To be placed with those who have just left an infected house would necessitate in her case an additional 14 days' quarantine.

There are, as you know, a large number of houses fumigated and quarantined for a number of days. It would overthrow all these precautions to place inmates of these houses with those exposed more recently. It would be well to have those who have been in attendance recently on the sick, sent to the building at Ross Bay station, but we should discriminate as to the circumstances of the case. Yours respectfully,

G. L. MILNE,
Health Officer.

"Take another example. There are a number of people quarantined in the Clarence Hotel, who have about run their term of quarantine, some of whom have not been much exposed to the disease. If the order is carried out, it would necessitate these people to be quarantined with the suspects at Ross Bay station. I consider it unfair to them to be again exposed to the disease, which would necessarily be the case.

"Dr. Davie would allow these people out in two days after admittance. Anyone can see how absurd such a course would be, because these people have never been exposed to smallpox to the degree they would be at the Ross Bay station, and they might readily contract the disease there. I maintain that in order that the public should be protected, if these people are placed at Ross Bay, they should remain 14 days longer. Any other course would make our quarantine regulations a farce. Far better allow them to remain where they are and carry out strictly the sanitary measures so far proceeded with."

Nine Points of the Law.

Dr. Milne stated to a TIMES reporter this morning in reply to a question as to whether he was still city medical health officer: "Yes, I'm still the medical health officer of Victoria city. I will take my directions from the city council of Victoria, who appointed me by their own by-law. When they say my services in that capacity are no longer required, I shall step down and out; not till then."

"Have you returned any reply to the Provincial Government's order?"

"I have not. I don't propose to take any notice of their order until I hear from my superiors, the city council."

"Will you issue a bulletin to-day?"

"Yes, the business of the city health office will be carried on precisely as before and I shall issue another bulletin this afternoon."

Health Officer's Bulletin.

There has been no change since yesterday. Two deaths occurred at Jubilee quarantine station last night those of Messrs. Sprung and Jessop. Seven suspects were removed to Ross Bay station last evening. At both quarantine stations the majority of the patients are doing well, there being a few severe cases. I fail to see how the provincial government's health representatives can carry out the regulations they have laid down for themselves. They are quite impracticable. G. L. MILNE,
Health Officer.

An Encouraging Outlook.

Dr. Milne, city medical health officer, received the following telegraphic dispatch from Hon. J. C. McLagan of the World this morning. "Give date of notice issued by you to Captain Irving forbidding the landing of Vancouver freight. Outlook here encouraging. J. C. McLagan."

Dr. Milne forwarded the necessary information to The McLagan. He does not know whether Mr. McLagan meant by the last sentence that it had stopped raining at Vancouver or that there was a probability of the quarantine being raised.

Dr. Davie's Repeat.

Midnight, July 19, 1892.

NANAIMO—No cases in city or district.

NEW WESTMINSTER—Two cases in city and two in district.

VANCOUVER—No new cases, no deaths; seven cases under treatment in city.

VICTORIA—There are 55 cases, as follows: Albert Head quarantine station, 12; Jubilee quarantine hospital, 43; Victoria city proper, no cases.

There have been two deaths, viz: Mr. Jessop and Mr. Sprung.

One new case developed in the city of Victoria to-day. The patient was immediately removed to the Jubilee quarantine station.

Dr. Milne's appointment as Municipal Health Officer having ceased under the order in council, published 19th inst., it became my duty to appoint a medical man to perform the duties of that position. I, therefore, appointed Dr. Wade "Local Health Officer," for the City of Victoria. Under his supervision the "suspects" are being removed to the Ross Bay Station, and the infected premises from which cases of smallpox have been taken within the city thoroughly disinfected.

J. C. DAVIE, M. D.,
Provincial Health Officer.

Information Given.

United States Consul Myers yesterday received the following telegram from Tacoma:

TACOMA, Wash., July 19, 1892.

Hon. Levi W. Ayers:

Kindly mail me exact information of smallpox conditions in Victoria and vicinity.

J. R. YOCUM,
Health Officer of Tacoma.

Mr. Myers replied as follows:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
VICTORIA, B. C., July 20, 1892.

J. R. Yocum, Health Officer, Tacoma, Washington:

SIR,—Your telegram of yesterday came to me this forenoon and I return reply as follows:

There are now in the city of Victoria 55 cases of smallpox, and all these cases are in the hospital, 13 at Albert Head, 8 miles from the city, and 42 at the Jubilee Hospital grounds. There is not a known case outside of these now in the city. If a case should occur it would be immediately taken to the hospital, which is one and a half miles east of the city.

One new case appeared yesterday, as a case supposed to be smallpox, and the patient was at once taken to the hospital. This is the only new case since last Friday, or in four days. I regard the city as entirely safe from further spread of the disorder, except isolated cases, and I see no reason why your city might not, with perfect safety, raise your quarantine. For all practical purposes the disease has been removed from our citizens and the streets and alleys have been cleaned and disinfected to an extent not attained before in years.

If the condition now existing continues the remainder of this week there should be no reason why traffic should not be resumed with the Sound cities by the first of next week at furthest.

LEVI W. MYERS,
U. S. Consul.

Had Decided Objections.

Dr. Watt received orders from the provincial health authorities to-day to proceed to Russell station and vaccinate every person coming and going on the trains on the E. & N. Dr. Watt did so, and there was a general protest from the passengers. One man and his family going to Nanaimo were put at Russell station, to their intense disgust.

No Tramway Men There.

The superintendent of the Tramway company requests the statement corrected which was made last evening to the effect that two street car conductors were taken out of a boarding house on John street in which the fresh case of smallpox was discovered. The street car men board at another house several doors down the street, and the official who supplied the information got slightly mixed in his facts. The superintendent says the company is taking the greatest care with their conductors and drivers to see that they do not come in contact with any person or persons suspected of having the disease.

The Precautions in the East.

There was no truth in the report that smallpox had broken out among the Indians at Birtle. Winnipeg city council and the Manitoba Government are taking precautions to prevent the introduction of the disease. Calgary reports another case, which has been placed in quarantine with the rest.

Excessive Caution.

One phase of the present scare is peculiar, and shows either a lot of admirable self-denial or else a a lot of lassitude glad of a valid excuse. Many persons spoken to in regard to writing their friends on the Mainland and elsewhere have said that rather than run the risk of spreading the infection, even by the remote chance of a letter or newspaper, they have ceased all correspondence for a while. This is about worthy of hare-hearted Vancouverites.

Three Hundred Arabs Killed in a Fight.

PARIS, July 17.—A despatch from Mylille, in Morocco, says that in a recent battle between the partisans of the Arab chiefs Mohatir and Mezequita Kabari, 300 of the combatants were killed.

DISCIPLES OF BELLAMY.

The Organ of the English Trades Unions Calls for an Industrial Change.

Troops to Remain at Homestead Until the Troubles are Completely Settled.

The Population of Poland Mark the Anniversary of their Country's Downfall.

LONDON, July 20. — Referring to the Homestead troubles, the Times and Echo, the leading organ of the Trades Unionists and working classes generally, says that the only remedy for the present condition of affairs throughout the labor world is the substitution of national corporations for capitalistic competition. Mere private combinations between the employers on one hand, and trades unions of workmen on the other, will never do any real good. They have done some good, trades unions especially, but at their best they are but armed bodies waging war, and all war is immoral, wasteful and pernicious. There must be in the near future, national co-operation for the acquisition, development and direction of all industry in which only workers shall have part and share, and in which there shall be no temptation to make unfair profits, because all profits will be shared by the workers alike. Competition, it says, is crushing the life out of labor, and yet, strangely enough, the employers grow richer and richer, and praise competition as full of all sorts of blessings. The paper goes on in this radical strain: "Competition has long ceased to be a struggle for the survival of the fittest; it is now simply a battle of the strongest and most unscrupulous, and in this battle those who are the most reckless in their adulterations, in their misrepresentation to buyers, in oppression of their workmen, in their fraudulent appropriation of capital, must win if they have ordinary business ability and energy. They do win—everywhere. There is little or no honest trading left in England to-day. There is little or no honest work done, because the employer has so thoroughly handicapped the worker, so thoroughly taught him the art of making things seem what is wanted and not to be such, that the art of doing really honest work is half-forgotten. Meanwhile the great capitalists grow richer year by year. The small masters are crushed out everywhere, and so few teachers are left of the arts and crafts. The large employer runs three or four or a dozen businesses, each superintended by managers who are bullied if the yearly rate of profit is not maintained, and who are consequently regardless of every other condition. Pharaoh is in his palace, drowned in the sensual enjoyment of the vast tribute of the slaves he has never seen. The taskmasters are the bond-thrall's only embodyment of true masterhood. If this horrible condition of things continues, and grows in evil intensity, as grow it must, there is no possible end of it all but national decay, preceded probably by fearful scenes of revolutionary violence. What is the remedy?"

Homestead Men Charged With Murder.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—This afternoon information was lodged before an alderman charging murder against Hugh O'Donnell, principal leader of the Homestead men; John McLuckie, burgess of Homestead, Sylvester Critchlow, Anthony Flaherty, Samuel Birkett, James Flannagan and Hugh Ross, all labor leaders in the recent Homestead trouble. They are specifically charged with the murder of T. J. Conners and Silas Wayne, Pinkertons, killed in the fight. The information was made by Lovejoy, of the Carnegie company. Constables left at once for Homestead, and are now looking for the men. The news created much excitement among the strikers, as this action was not expected. The attorney for the strikers said to-night that no information would be made against Frick, Lovejoy and Potter now, and it is possible that no retaliatory measures will be taken by the strikers. If it was decided to take such action the charge would probably be conspiracy. From a source close to Carnegie it was learned that the firm has the names of 215 strikers against whom they believe they have enough evidence to convict as accessories of the murder of the Pinkerton men. It is their intention to enter informations every day until the entire 215 have been arrested. The sheriff's officers failed this afternoon to find those for whom warrants were issued, but this evening all of the accused except O'Donnell, who is out of the state, and McLuckie, who had already given himself up at Pittsburg, assembled at the railway station in Homestead, intending, unaccompanied by officers to voluntarily proceed to Pittsburg to face the charges against them. O'Donnell's wife says the report that he has left town to avoid arrest is untrue, and that he will be back in a few days.

Atlantic Racers.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Officers of the steamship Aurania feel highly elated over beating the Alaska two hours and five minutes on the trip from Queenstown to this port. The Alaska left Queenstown July 9, 45 minutes ahead of the Aurania, and came up to her pier in this city one hour and a half behind her opponent. There had been a bitter feeling of rivalry between the captains of these boats for years past, and as the vessels leave port at the same time a race is the inevitable result. Capt. Murray, of the Alaska, feels put out at his defeat and refused to give any data regarding the trip.

Balm For Miss Belanger.

SEATTLE, July 19.—Miss Mary Belanger, the Port Townsend beauty whose charms captivated R. H. Craswell, the millionaire rustic of Prince Edward Island, was the subject of sincere congratulations yesterday morning of a host of sympathetic friends when the verdict in her breach of promise case was read before Judge Hanford giving her $19,000 of the $100,000 prayed for in her bill. The jury were all in the accustomed places when the judge scanned the verdict and handed it to the clerk to be read aloud. The plaintiff was more than pleased, as she afterward expressed herself, for the reason that it vindicated her character in the eyes of the world. The defendant rubbed one hand with the other and cracked his knuckles, but submitted. The case had attracted such unusual notice as to be the subject of numerous bets among the male attendants upon the trial who seemed equally divided as to the known result. The main question with the jury was the amount to be awarded for the young lady's blighted affections.

WRECKED NEAR LIVERPOOL.

The Crew Saved—A Life Boat Capsized—Two Drowned.

LONDON, July 20.—The British ship Maxwell, from Liverpool to San Francisco, has gone ashore and will probably be a total wreck on the Liverpool bar.

The British bark Maxwell, Capt. Fraser, bound for San Francisco, was yesterday wrecked during the night off New Brighton, where the Mersey enters Liverpool bay. The ship wrecked crew sent up signals of distress and the Liverpool life boat was manned in response to the signals. The life boat crew was unable to get a tug boat, although numbers of tug boats were moored in the river. They appealed to the tug Spendthrift but the captain refused to extend assistance, on the ground that he had been engaged to attend the City of Paris and Alaska then lying in midstream. In the meantime a multitude of people, attracted by the signals, gathered on the shore and many of them cursed in loud tones the inhumanity of all who refused to go to the rescue. Finally an hour passed before a tug boat was obtained and the life boat proceeded on its mission. When the Liverpool life boat neared the wreck it capsized and the crew were thrown into the water. Most of them clung to the bottom of the overturned boat, but two of them were drowned. The life boat was cast ashore at Haylake about seven miles from Birkenhead. Besides the two drowned the three others who made their way to the shore were so badly battered as to be in a dangerous condition. In the meantime the New Brighton life boat was launched and made its way safely to the Mexwell, whose crew had almost despaired of rescue. They were safely taken off, being 29 in number, and after being cared for were sent back to Liverpool.

Cost of the Homestead Strike.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Mail and Express' Homestead special says: Both sides agree that there is no immediate prospect of a settlement of the strike, which already has cost considerably more than $1,000,000. Every day the works are idle costs the Carnegie company $5000. It is 20 days since the men went out. The militia has been under orders one week at $20,000 a day cost to the state of Pennsylvania. The cost to the company and the state is piling up at the rate of $70,000 a day. In addition the workmen lose more in wages. The destruction of property has not been great, as the barges burned were inexpensive.

The Cholera Mortality.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—An official report was issued to-day giving the number of cases of cholera reported and the deaths which resulted from the disease on the 15th and 16th insts. The following are the statistics for the various places at which the scourge has made its appearance, on July 15:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Astrakhan	391	225
Tsaritsin	89	54
Samara	51	20
Kazan	7	3
Totals	538	302

On July 16 the following were reported:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Astrakhan	219	218
Saratov	90	62
Samara	62	32
Kazan	5	3
Totals	406	315

Eighteen deaths from cholera occured on board the Volga steamer between Astrakhan and Mazam. During the last three days seventeen persons have died from the disease on the Trans-Caucusus railway.

PARIS, July 18.—Ten deaths from cholera were reported to-day at Aubervilliers and one death at St. Ouen-sur-Seine. Both of these villages are only about five miles north of the city.

A Physician's Death

NORTHPORT, July 19.—Dr. Charles Scudder, son of the late Hon. Henry J. Scudder, and son-in-law of Senator Adam M. Evarts, killed himself early this morning in the Scudder mansion in a tragic way. For some time Dr. Scudder has been in poor health, and came here yesterday from New York to spend a few weeks for the benefit of his health. It was noticed when he got off the train that he was muttering to himself and making wild gesticulations with his arms. He was quickly ushered into a carriage and driven to the Scudder mansion. He was placed in charge of an attendant, who kept close watch on him all last evening. This morning it was learned that Scudder had escaped from his room. An attendant caught a glimpse of him a short distance from the house and called to him to stop. Scudder turned, and seeing the man approaching, drew a dagger and plunged it into his heart. He sank to the ground and expired instantly. He was 35 years of age and leaves a wife.

Emperor William Shoots a Whale.

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—Advices from the Tromsee state that the German Emperor and his party are deer hunting on the Island of Andamenn. The Emperor shot two bucks and is in fine spirits. Last week he and his party were out whaling with two vessels. The Emperor struck one whale fifty-four feet and another 63 feet long. The Emperor's health has been greatly improved already. His ear is said to have ceased paining him and the nervousness from which he has suffered excessively during his last days in Potsdam has almost vanished. He sleept well for the last ten days, having been entirely free from insomnia. He devotes about an hour and a half daily in dictating dispatches to Count Caprivi and reading letters and telegrams from Berlin. All the rest of his time between 8 and 10 is occupied with hunting, or preparations for hunting and other sports. Last Sunday the Emperor read divine service before the imperial party and the attendants it has attached to it since reaching Norway.

A VOLCANO'S WORK.

Twelve Thousand People Said to Have Been Destroyed on a Philippine Island.

SYDNEY, July 17.—Rumors have reached here from Timor that there has been a volcanic eruption on the island of Sangir, one of the Philippine group, and that most of the inhabitants were killed.

A native from Talentse Island, who landed at Selangen four weeks ago, brought a remarkable story to the effect that several other natives had just returned from a voyage near Sangir.

They had intended to land on the island, but were prevented by the sight of mountains belching forth smoke and fire. They reported that the whole island was on fire. The water along the coast was full, they said, of half-burned wreckage, pieces of houses and charred bodies.

The whole population, which is estimated at about 12,000, seemed to have been swept into the sea or burned, as not a living soul was to be seen. Streams of lava were still flowing towards the shore, showing that the activity of the volcano had not abated.

The steamship Catterthun, from China to Sydney, brought a similar story into port with her yesterday.

Near Sangir she passed through miles of debris dissimilar from anything the officers had before seen. Poles and sides of huts, most of them charred and broken, were mingled with such utensils as the natives of the Philippines use in cooking.

Many unrecognizable objects, resembling charred human trunks, were also seen. Articles of head dress seen in the wreckage were identified by a sailor who had lived in the Philippines as peculiar to the natives of Sangir and the near by islands of the Philippine group.

The ship was passing through the wreckage from 10 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. These reports are partially credited here, although thay are believed to be exaggerated.

The formation of Sangir is volcanic, and several small craters near the centre of the island are known to have threatened activity during the last ten months.

Sangir is one of a group of the same name. Its geographical location is 3 degrees 28 minutes north, longitude 125 degrees 44 minutes east, lying between the islands of Celebef and Mindanao. It is the chief island of the group. It is 30 miles long and has an average breadth of 10 miles. It is very mountainous, and the entire surface of the island, save the volcanic craters, is covered with dense vegetation. In the northwest is a volcano called Abu, or the "Ash Mountain," which has frequently caused great devastation. In March, 1856, the streams of lava and boiling water carried away many rich plantations, and nearly 8900 lives were lost. The chief products of the island are maize, rice, sago, cocoa, sugar, tobacco and timber. The Sangir groop of islands, numbering over fifty, are a part of the Philippines, numbering about 1200 islands in all, and forming the northern part of the Malay Archipelago. All the islands are of a volcanic origin, and active volcanoes are found throughout the whole Philippine group. Earthquakes are frequent and violent. In 1863, Manila, the capital of Luzon, was nearly destroyed, and in 1864 the whole province of Mindano was fearfully devastated.

Queer Papers in Asia and Africa.

Some time ago the New York Sun told of a curious newspaper published at the Causeway, Salisbury, South Africa, called the Mashonaland Herald and Zambesian Times. The paper is the size of a sheet of foolscap, and is not printed. The original writing of its contributors is produced by the hektograph process. In noticing and commenting on that George Augustus Sala says he knows of a more curious specimen of newspaper printing that was published in some part of the Deccan, in which excellent lithographic stone was abundant. "The Anglo-Indian publication," he says, "was published every morning, lithographed on a square of white cotton stuff. After being perused it could be utilized as a pocket handkerchief, and in the evening this Journal Mouchoir was returned to the local dhobee or washerman, who, after it had gone through the requisite lavatory processes, returned it to the newspaper office to be reissued to subscribers. Whether there was an edition de luxe, lithographed on French cambric with lace borders for the use of the ladies of that cantonment I am not aware."

Catholic Extension in the Orient.

ROME, July 18.—The Latin congregation and the Oriental congregation of the propaganda will shortly be gathered together to discuss the vast project of the pope for an ecclesiastical organisation of the churches in the East. It relates in conjunction with France and Turkey to the re-establishment of the ancient patriarch general of Constantinople, the ancient prelate who has enjoyed the confidence of the sultan and the sympathy of France and Russia. The pope has been occupying himself with this question since 1883.

Murderer Hinchey Dying.

TACOMA, July 18.—Tom Hinchey, who while drunk murdered Tax Collector Martin, is dying from consumption. To-day he was ordered removed from the county jail cell to an upper bedroom, where his mother, who has arrived from Canada, will nurse him. Still it is feared he cannot survive any great length of time. He is held here in jail on an appeal from Judge Allyn's decision, sentencing him to prison for twenty years.

Lawless Moorish Troops.

TANGIERS, July 18.—Great anxiety prevails among the Christians and Jews here owing to the lawlessness of the Sultan's troops, which have been mobilized to suppress the Angerha rebellion. The soldiers have committed many robberies and murders among the villages near by, and the authorities were unable to guarantee safety for the foreigners.

The Ameer's Perilous Position.

LONDON, July 18.—The Chronicle's Calcutta correspondent says: It is reported that many Afghan tribes refuse to support the Ameer, owing to his exactions and supposed intrigues with Russia. It is stated that if the Ameer's troops are defeated at Angora, a revolt is certain.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Thursday's Evening Times.

Court of Revision.

The court of revision for the purpose of hearing the complaints against the assessment of 1892, as made by the city assessor, will be held at the City Hall on Monday, August 22nd, commencing at 10 o'clock.

The Venture Returns.

The little schooner Venture, Capt. Owens, arrived from Behring Sea this morning. Her total catch amounted to 160 skins, 150 of which are on the Coquitlam. She had to come home on account of her Indians refusing to go to Copper Island.

All the Stock Subscribed.

A meeting of the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company was held this afternoon when all the stock was subscribed. The shareholders will meet two weeks from to-day to elect officers and directors. The engineers will be at work next week.

From the South.

The steamer Walla Walla arrived from San Francisco via Port Townsend this afternoon. She brought a number of passengers and about 150 tons of freight. Amongst the latter were the four pumps to be used by Capt. Whitelaw on the wrecked steamer San Pedro.

The Coquitlam Case.

The Coquitlam case is at a standstill, the owners of the steamer, the sealers and the government waiting for the arrival of the particulars of the appraisement of the vessel and her cargo. It is not known yet who will put up the bonds for the release of the steamer and skins.

Back Again.

The two young men who went over to Port Angeles in a Victoria boat and were sent back by the citizens of Port Angeles in an Indians's canoe arrived in the city yesterday. They were landed near Rocky Point and after walking about a dozen miles were picked up by a farmer and brought to town.

The India's Cargo.

The Empress of India which left Yokohama on Monday has on board 1,600,000 pounds of overland cargo, 148 tons (measurement) of silk. 100 steerage passengers for Victoria, 50 for Vancouver, 50 for overland and 16 for Havana. She also has 140 saloon passengers. She is due at Victoria on July 30th.

The Expense Increasing.

The steamer Yosemite arrived from Vancouver about 1 o'clock this morning. The four passengers who went up yesterday were as usual placed in quarantine, the health officer refusing to take any notice of Capt. Rudlin's bill of health. The corporation of Vancouver will have a nice little colony to feed.

Still a Mystery.

Supt. of the provincial police, F. S. Hussey, has received the following dispatch in answer to one sent enquiring after Mr. Morris Moss:

Marcus, July 21.

Morris Moss took train here June 25th for Spokane. He registered at Hotel Spokane and was interviewed by a Review reporter after leaving here. M. OPPENHEIMER.

A Quiet Wedding.

A very quiet widding took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Capt. J. G. Cox, King's road. The principal parties were Miss Rebecca A. Cox, of this city, and Capt. Chas. J. Harris, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. MacRae in the presence of the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties.

All's Well To-day.

Dr. Milne, city health officer, was seen this afternoon by a TIMES reporter and reported that the situation was about the same. One case was reported on Pandora avenue and at once quarantined at Jubilee station, the suspects in the house being taken to Ross Bay. Most of the patients were reported doing well; a few critical cases. No deaths have occurred.

Naval Notes.

H.M.S. Nymphe arrived in Royal Roads last evening from Burrard Inlet. She will remain in the roads until the 28th, when she will go to the range for target practice.

H.M.S. Warspite will be back from the West Coast either Sunday or Monday. If the smallpox scare has subsided the men will be granted a general leave before going north. There has not been a general leave for two months.

The Vancouver Steamer.

A good many citizens are asking if the steamer Yosemite, which is running to Vancouver, has been properly fumigated. There can be very little doubt that the contagion was brought to Victoria on the Vancouver steamer, and while communication is maintained with the Mainland, every precaution should be taken to ensure absolute immunity from further infection. The attention of the company and of the health officer ought to be given to this suggestion.

Lunar Dissipation.

The contractor for the sewerage works, among other difficulties with which he had to contend, now must dance attendance on the moon. He has to wait until Luna gets upon her monthly spree, and when she is quite full and staggering through the midnight "hevings" with a disgraceful load on, he can get in some work on the outlet for the sewer at Clover point. The tides take advantage of Luna's unseemly conduct and behave in a very low way; and their extreme lowness gives the workmen the chance they seek to blast their way through the admantine rock, for which the coast of this island is justly celebrated.

Mr. S. D. Schultz.

The Empire, speaking of the departure from Toronto of Samuel D. Schultz, says: While at the university and, in fact, during the whole of his residence in Toronto, he took a very active interest in athletics and may be said to be the father of the 'Varsity Baseball Club, an organization whose representative team now claims the amateur championship of Canada. In musical circles Mr. Schultz was known as the composer of several original and attractive pieces. For a time he was connected with the press and proved himself a pleasing writer on many subjects, excelling in musical and theatrical criticisms. Mr. Schultz will practise law in Victoria. He leaves many friends in Toronto, who wish him a bountiful measure of success.

Dr. Davie's Report.

Dr. Dave reported last night as follows:—

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFCE,
Midnight, July 20, 1892.

NANAIMO—No cases in city and district.

NEW WESTMINSTER—Two cases in city and two in district. No new cases.

VANCOUVER — No report received. Last report seven cases.

VICTORIA—There are 54 cases as follows: Albert Head Quarantine Station, 12; Jubilee Quarantine Station, 42; city proper, no cases, no new cases, no deaths. There are 31 people at Ross Bay station who have been in attendance on the sick, etc., and who form the class called "suspects."

Since the appointment of Dr. Wade as Local Health Officer, the work of removing "suspects" to the Ross Bay station (many of whom will only have to remain there two or three days) and the disinfection of infected premises, etc., has been carried on with expedition. Dr. Crompton, Dr. Watt, the police, and other employes of the municipality are heartily co-operating with Dr. Wade in the performance of his duties. J. C. DAVIE, M.D.,
Provincial Health Officer.

LATE MINING NEWS.

Boundary Creek the Scene of Vigorous Development.

Latest advices from the new mining camp of Fairview, situated in the Okanagan district, state that a recent run of the new 4-stamp mill, crushing 13 tons of ore, yielded $325, an average of $25 per ton, and the ore is about an average lot.

On Boundary creek the silver bearing ore is showing up splendidly. Development work is being carried on vigorously. The machinery for a mill was being taken in last week and will be up in a few days. John Douglas, with considerable eastern capital at his back, is the principal owner on the creek. Mr. Douglas is sanguine and does not hesitate to buy up a prospect hole if it strikes his fancy. The writer recently saw him buy up several at $100 apiece.

An extension of the Carbonate mine at camp McKinney has been located by Hugh Cameron, which shows a ledge eight feet wide of ore. The Carbonate is owned by Morris Moss and is considered a fine property.

On the south fork of Rock Creek a few mines have been making good pay all summer at placer mining. The pay streak is only two inches in depth, under ten feet of gravel and necessitates much hard work to get down to it.

SALMON ARE PLENTIFUL.

A Good Run in the Skeena—The Canners Will Have a Full Pack.

The steamer Princess Louise, Capt. McCullough, which arrived from northern points this morning, brought encouraging news for the owners of Skeena river canneries. The river so far has been very good and some of the canneries had 9000 cases packed before the Louise left. They expected to fill all their cans this week. The salmon were not so plentiful at Rivers Inlet, but on the Naas the canneries have done fairly well, and it is expected that they also will have a full pack. About 2000 cases have been put up at Alert Bay, the fish not being very plentiful.

A double wedding took place at Port Essington while the Louise was there, the couples being natives. The Indians had a big time, the festivities being continued all day.

The Islander was met in Johnson straits, just north of Salmon river.

The steamer Caledonia was at the Canyon waiting to ascend the Skeena when the Louise left She expected to pass the rapids in about four days.

One of the passengers brought down four foxes, two black ones, which he intends to take to the World's Fair.

About 15 of the passengers and crew were vaccinated before the Louise was allowed to coal at Nanaimo.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

Ships That go Down.

Professor Shaler in Scribner's:—It has to many persons been an interesting speculation as to the aspect of the countless wrecks which have been swallowed up by the North Atlantic since the churn of waters has been plowed by the keels of ships. Their number is probably to be reckoned by the tens of thousands, and the greater part of them lie in a comparatively small part of that field. If we count this portion of the Atlantic which is most peopled with wrecks as having an area of 3,000,000 square miles, and estimate the total number of such ruins within this space as 30,000, we should have an average of one sunken ship for each hundred square miles of surface. If all these crafts were at once sailing over the surface of the sea we should, from the deck of any one of them, be likely to note the masts of several others. But as they lie on the floor of the ocean the greater part of them are probably reduced to low mounds of rubbish, so that if the ocean floor were converted into dry ground and we crossed in a railway, seeing the fields as we do the prairies, it would require an attentive eye to discern the existence of many of these remains.

The Behring Sea Arbitration.

PARIS, July 17.—Senator Baron de Courcelles formerly French ambassador, has been appointed French arbitrator on the Behring Sea commission. The arbitrators will meet in Paris next week.

Bark Ben Nevis arrived from Glasgow last night, 154 days out. She has freight for Esquimalt, Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, and is consigned to R. Ward & Co., of this city.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A Short Meeting of the Board at Which Matters of Importance Are Discussed.

Dr. Wade Makes a Lengthy Complaint About the Conduct of Affairs at Albert Head.

The board of aldermen held their regular weekly meeting last night. There were present, Mayor Beaven in the chair, Ald. McKillican, Baker, Munn, Styles, Hall, Lovell, Bragg and Humber.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, enclosing a copy of the report of Dr. Wade upon the condition of the quarantine hospital at Albert Head. The report, which is very lengthy, and was read by the clerk, makes several strong charges against those in charge of the station.

Ald. Baker said certain portions of the report ought to be treated with contempt, the rest being all right. He saw no necessity of referring the report to the city health officer.

Ald. Lovell said the report contained many complaints and should be referred to Dr. Milne. Not to do so was like condemning a man out of court. Albert Head was chosen as a last resort; the city had to get such aid as they could, and could not pick and choose their agents there at that time. That these men had turned out drunken, dissipated fellows was regrettable. Dr. Milne should be made aware of the contents of the report.

Ald. McKillican said Dr. Wade was talking on imaginary ideas, especially in reference to the water supply from Esquimalt. He (Ald. McKillican) had gone to the expense of making enquiry about this and the waterman said it might break his contract with the navy to supply the quarantine station. It was very well for Dr. Wade to step in now when everything had been brought into working order and write long complaints. All the hard work had been done and it was easy enough to criticise now.

Ald. Hall seconded Ald. Lovell's motion to refer to Dr. Milne.

Ald. Humber said it was easy to find fault. Whiskey, in such quantities as had been sent down there as alleged by Dr. Wade, was extremely harmful to the patients down there. All the bills would be carefully examined by the finance committee and everything paid for that there was a just claim for.

Ald. Hall said the sanitary committee had nothing to do with ordering this whiskey.

Ald. Munn favored referring the report to the municipal health officer. He did not propose to recognize Dr. Wade at all as health officer. He had no standing whatever before this board, and his communication should be treated as one from a private citizen. If smallpox were an annual visitant here there would be some regular means to meet and check it. Fortunately the disease has been practically unknown here. The health officer should not have been interfered with; he should have been given a chance to achieve the results he arrived at. This report of Dr. Wade's was a piece of the same machinery employed to interfere with Dr. Milne's work. But he did not blame Dr. Wade very severely, for he was merely the servant of another body. The alderman could not understand how any other body could step in and thus interfere with the work of the council, order material which the council had to pay for, and order the servants of the corporation around. (Hear, hear.)

The Mayor said that he had never met anyone who was more assiduous, more patient or more devoted to his duties than Dr. Milne. There was no smallpox here the end of June; it broke out like a flash the early part of July. The great difficulty was found to be the procuring of a quarantine building. When he was Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works he had authorized the city to use the building on the Indian reserve. But it was now refused and the city was forced to look elsewhere. Dr. Milne had been thereby seriously hampered in his work. Not until the Jubilee Hospital offered to erect was a way found out of the difficulty. The manner in which Dr. Milne has been lately treated is a disgrace to any country. He had no hesitation in saying so. His methods were humane. He did not want to hurry people out of their homes into their graves. So long as he (the Mayor) had any say in the matter Dr. Milne should remain health officer of the city. (Hear, hear.)

Communication referred to Dr. Milne.

From the Victoria Truck and Dray Company, tendering for removal of several tons of pipe from the Albion Iron Works. Laid on the table.

GUARDS ON EMPTY HOUSES.

The Mayor said a number of men who have been employed under Dr. Milne to quarantine different houses, are still on duty on the empty houses. The occupants have now been removed. He asked Ald. Humber to explain. The latter did so. He could not understand why such expense should be kept up. There are 30 or 40 men now on duty. The total expense was about $500 a day.

Ald. Baker did not think it was well to censure the Government. The men had been on duty before they assumed control.

Ald. McKillican said the law was that the houses should be quarantined 14 days.

Ald. Lovell said the people had acted like a terrified lot of fools. They had exercised no judgment. In many cities the smallpox hospitals are right in the city. Here the people seem to be afraid to go within a quarter of a mile of any house known or said to be infected with smallpox.

Ald. Styles said the law should be obeyed. Dr. Milne knew what he was doing in ordering this thing done. No recommendation should be received from any outside medical man while this crisis was upon the city. What were a few dollars when we descended to the place where the late victims of the disease were now reposing? What were a few thousand dollars compared with the inestimable boon of having this dreadful disease stamped out of our midst? He would not hesitate to spend any amount to accomplish this end; money was not to be compared with the lives of the citizens. (Hear, hear.)

Ald. Bragg supported these views and spoke eulogistically of Dr. Milne and reviewed the situation generally. Great credit was due the hospital authorities for their action, also to the government for stepping in and erecting the buildings at the hospital grounds. Right and good reasons might be given to explain the harsh treatment in the removal of certain patients. He hoped the board would not too freely criticise the actions of the medical men, who should control this situation. Smallpox was a loathesome disease.

The Mayor said that the arrangements had all been made before the government stepped in and superseded the medical health officer, who did his duty thoroughly and well. He would never sanction that piece of interference.

From J. L. Farwick, calling attention to a bad drain behind his store, and asking abatement of the nuisance. Sanitary committee with power.

From Andrew Gray, again calling attention to his unanswered letters, and stating that he will be forced to go to law about it if a favorable reply is not returned. Tabled.

From the Capital Planing Mills, asking a fire hydrant at their place. Referred to the firewardens and water committee to grant the request.

From W. W. Northcott, enclosing the assessment roll. The assessed value of the roll is as follows: Land, $16,037,727; improvements, $3,028,680; total, $19,066,807, subject to alteration by the court of revision. Laid on the table.

From W. E. Wilmot, stating that the old planking on Point Ellice bridge is not of enough value to remove and asking that the council authorize its sale.

Ald. Styles said he had been spoken to about this by several people and had recommended them to tender for it. He moved that this means of getting rid of the lumber be taken. Adopted.

From Chief Sheppard re complaint against Perry's wood cutting machine, and several other matters. Received and the recommendations to be carried out.

From the sanitary engineer, submitting the half-yearly report of the sewerage works as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the half-yearly report upon the progress of the sewerage works to the 30th ultimo., as follows:—Up to that date the following works have been completed:—For the outlet pipes a channel 240 feet in length has been blasted through the solid rock below low water mark to deep water; in this channel 143 feet of 22 inch and 98 feet of 16 inch steel main have been laid, bedded in and covered over with concrete.

Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one 1 in. feet of 2 ft. 10 in. x 4 ft. 3 in. sewers; 3318 1 in. feet of 2 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 6 in sewers; 1870 1 in. feet of 2 ft. x 3 ft. sewers have been completed; and of the lower portion up to the springing line, 259 feet of 2 ft. 10 in. x 4 ft. 3 in., and 160 feet of 2 ft. x 3 ft. sewer have been built.

The following pipe sewers have been laid, viz: 3553 lineal feet of 20 in. pipe; 4723 lineal feet of 18 in. pipe; 1327 lineal feet of 16 in. pipe; 2128 lineal feet of 12 in. pipe; 5057 lineal feet of 10 in. pipe; 321 lineal feet of 9 in. pipe, 7688 lineal feet of 8 in. pipe.

Sixty-nine manholes, 59 ventilators and the large flush tank on Cook street have been constructed.

Nine hundred and twenty-one lineal feet of tunnel in earth, and 2,814 lineal feet of tunnel in rock have been driven.

The work has made fair progress, but some delay has been experienced at the outlet, owing to the low spring tides having been backed up by the wind. Also, a heavy stream of water was encountered while constructing the 2 feet by 3 feet sewer through Mr. McTavish's property.

From the 1st March, 1891, to the 30th June, 1892, the total value of the work executed was $222,629.08. The charges on this since 1st January, 1891, including commissioners' fees and accounts of every description, amount to 8¼ per cent.; the usual estimate is from 10 to 15 per cent., which is often exceeded; and when it is considered that a work of this description necessitates the employment of more numerous inspectors than the generality of engineering works, it is, I submit, proved that the work of the engineering department has been carried on with every regard to economy.

It may be added that even this low percentage would have been decreased had funds been provided for the prosecution of the sewerage of the city as required to carry on the work to the best advantage. There appears to be a feeling that the city is paying the contractors higher prices than the work should be done for. This is not the case; Mr. McBean's tender was more than $70,000 lower than the next, and nearly $222,000 lower than the highest; and if the present prices are compared with the cost of the Johnson street sewer (a work already executed for the corporation) it will be found that the latter work has cost the city fully 60 per cent. more than would have been the case had it been executed under the present contract.

EDWARD MOHUN,
Chief Engineer.

A lengthy discussion, participated in by most of the aldermen, followed the reading of the report. Received and filed.

REPORTS.

From W. K. Bull, returning officer, reporting upon the voting for the by-law in aid of the Victoria & Sidney Railway.

Report received and entered on the minutes and the by-law adopted.

The finance committee reported, recommending payment of accounts amounting to $916.13. Adopted.

The finance committee asked confirmation of accounts paid, totalling $133. Adopted.

The finance committee asked that refunds of taxes amounting to $808.13 be confirmed. Adopted.

The water committee reported recommending a two inch pipe along Fowl Bay road and Irving street, 5020 feet. Total estimated cost, $1850. A rate of $1.50 per house per month will be charged for the first 18 months. Also reporting on other minor matters. A letter from the city engineer on this subject was also read. Laid over.

Ald. Styles referred to the rifle practice by volunteers at Henley's point and said the public who had to pass that way felt alarmed and were in fear that they might be shot. The volunteers, he thought, ought to be requested to exercise every care in this matter.

After a long discussion as to whether the council should sit right through till Thursday morning, it was decided to adjourn for a few hours and meet again this morning at ten. A special meeting will also be held to-morrow (Friday) evening.

Council adjourned at 10:15.

City Council met this morning for business. His Worship, Alds. McKillican and Lovell, with the clerk, waited from 10 o'clock for twenty minutes. Then came Ald. Hall who blamed it on the street car; his excuse was accepted and he was forgiven. Then there was a wait of forty minutes more and Ald. Munn walked in with the remark, "no quorum!" His worship said "we've been sitting here three-quarters of an hour waiting for a quorum. Now, we'll go to business." Ald. Styles came in a few minutes afterwards.

THE CITY ASSESSMENT.

Ald. Lovell, seconded by Ald. Munn, moved the following resolution: "Resolved that Monday, the 22nd of August, A.D. 1892 at 10 o'clock a.m. at the council chamber, City Hall, Victoria, be hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing all complaints against the assessment as made by the assessor for this year." Carried.

Moved by Ald. Lovell seconded by Ald. Munn, That the following members of the council, namely, His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Joseph Hunter, S. T. Styles, M. Humber and John B. Lovell, be and they are hereby appointed to be the court of revision for the year 1892. Carried.

REPORTS.

The water committee reported as follows: That a 2-inch pipe be extended easterly along Fowl Bay road to Mr. Shotbolt's residence, which will also supply two other residences; also that a 2-inch pipe be laid from junction of Lillian and Fowl Bay roads along Lillian road and Irving street to Crescent road at Fowl Bay, a total distance of 5420 feet, supplying 14 houses. In consideration of being supplied with city water Mr. Shotbolt will donate $100. The minimum rate to be charged each residence will be $1.50 per month for a year from laying on water, bringing a revenue of $240 annually. Also making other minor recommendations. Total estimated cost $1851. Adopted.

The finance committee reported that they had examined into the complaint of Mr. A. Gray respecting the placing of a smallpox patient in one of his cabins, and found that there was no ground for the complaint, and recommended that the complaint be not considered. Adopted.

TO SHOOT OR NOT TO SHOOT.

Ald. Styles offered a resolution to the effect that the members of the Rifle Association be restrained from using the rifle range at Clover Point, as it was dangerous to do so on account of pedestrians on the shore and roadway.

Ald. Styles said that passers by at the point were placed in fear of their lives by the discharge of firearms. He had been spoken to about the matter by several persons.

Ald. Munn could not see why the riflemen could not be allowed to practice at the targets there.

Ald. Lovell said he was down there lately and a man was firing with a rifle at the target, and he (Ald. Lovell) wanted to go down to the outlet of the sewer, he asked this person to stop so as to allow him to pass across the point. The rifleman took no notice, but kept on firing. Ald. Lovell was delayed a long time. When he did attempt to go across the point a bullet flew near him to his great discomfort.

Ald. Munn said it would be a great hardship to deprive the young men of this city who took interest in this sport of the use of this range, the oldest in city. If they were debarred from practice they could not compete in the provincial and Dominion matches.

The Mayor said there ought to be gun limits in the city; the city limits were so extensive that some very good shooting could be had inside them.

Ald. Styles said the mode of procedure at the place mentioned was certainly dangerous; he brought this matter before the board with the best intentions. Accidents were liable to happen at any moment. He moved that the resolution be adopted.

Ald. Munn moved in amendment that it it be laid over until the Rifle Association be heard from.

The amendment was lost, Ald. Munn and Hall for; Ald. Styles and Lovell against. The resolution fell to the ground.

The streets committee reported upon several repairs and alterations to the streets, and recommending them for the council's approval.

Council then adjourned.

Abating the Smoke Nuisance.

A correspondent of Indian Engineering suggests a method of abating the smoke nuisance in close manufacturing localities by having a smoke duct running through a town, connected in a suitable manner with the different furnaces. In carrying out such a plan, it is suggested that the duct might be conveyed outside of the city to a condensing station, an exhaust machine being employed to force the draught. At the condensing station the soot laden air would be made to pass through water conveniently proximate, in this way depositing the solid matter, while the air passes away comparatively pure; the soot which remains might easily be collected, caked and used as fuel, etc. The dimensions of the duct for such a purpose would have to vary, as in the case of water and other mains, according to the work to be performed.

The son of Mr. S. M. Okell, while working around the factory yesterday had his fingers badly crushed. The fingers were caught in a pulley block.

SOME OF THE COSTLIEST THINGS.

But the Values Are Not Expressed Entirely by Dollars and Cents.

New York Sun: The State Capitol at Albany, N.Y., is the costliest building of modern times. Nineteen million six hundred thousand dollars have been expended on it to date. The Capitol at Washington from 1793, when its corner stone was laid, to 1878, had cost, including its expensive furniture, its almost annual alterations and repairs, less than $13,000,000.

The most expensive municipal hall in the world and the largest in the United States is the City Building of Philadelphia. The largest clock in the world is to be in its tower.

The most expensive Legislature in the world is that of France, which costs annually $3,600,000. The Italian Parliament costs $430,000 a year.

The next to the highest price ever paid for a horse in the world was $105,000, for which Axtell, the trotter, was sold in Indiana at the age of 3. January 11, 1892, Arion was sold by Senator Stanford to I. Malcolm Forbes of Boston for $150,000. That beats all prices. Charles Reed of the Fairview Farm, Tenn., gave $100,000 for the great stallion, St. Blaise, at a sale in New York in October, 1891.

The costliest paintings of modern times are Meissonier's "1814" and Millet's "The Angelus." M. Chauchard gave 850,000 francs ($170,000) for "1814" and 720,000 francs ($150,000) for "The Angelus." Mr. Henry Hilton in 1887 paid $66,000 for Meissonier's "Friedland, 1807," and presented it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The most costly book in the world is declared to be a Hebrew Bible now in the Vatican. In 1512 it is said that Pope Jules II. refused to sell the Bible for its weight in gold, which would amount to $103,000. This is the greatest price ever offered for a book.

In 1635 a tulip bulb was sold in Holland for $2,200. It weighed 200 grains.

The costliest meal ever served, according to history, was a supper given by Ælius Verus, one of the most lavish of all the Romans of the latter days, to a dozen guests. The cost was 6000 sestertia, which would amount to £48,500, or nearly a quarter of a million dollars. A celebrated feast given by Vitellius, a Roman Emperor of those days, to his brother Lucius, cost a little more than $200,000. Suetonius says that the banquet consisted of 2000 different dishes of fish and 7000 different fowls, besides other courses.

The largest sum ever asked or offered for a single diamond is £430,000, which the Nizam of Hyderabad agreed to give to Mr. Jacobs, the famous jeweler of Simla, for the "Imperial" diamond, which is considered the finest stone in the world.

The costliest toy on record was a broken-nosed wooden horse which belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte and was sold a year or two ago for 1000 francs.

The costliest cigars ever brought to this country were of the brand made for the Prince of Wales in Havana, the manufacturer's price for which was $1.87 apiece.

The costliest mats in the world are owned by the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey. The Shah and the Sultan each possess a mat made of pearls and diamonds, valued at more than $2,500,000. The largest mat ever made is owned by the Carlton Club of London and is a work of art.

The costliest crown in Europe, experts say, is that worn by the Czar of Russia on state occasions. It is surmounted by a cross formed of five magnificent diamonds resting upon an immense uncut but polished ruby. The ruby rests upon 11 large diamonds, which in turn are supported by a mat of pearls. The coronet of the Empress, it is said, contains the most beautiful mass of diamonds ever collected in one band.

The most expensive royal regalias in the world are those of the Maharajah of Baroda, India. First comes a gorgeous collar containing 500 diamonds, arranged in five rows, some as large as walnuts. Top and bottom rows of emeralds of equal size relieve the lustre of the diamonds. A pendant is a single brilliant called the "Star of the Deccan." The Maharajah's special carpet, 10x6 feet, made of pearls with a big diamond in the centre and at each corner, cost $1,500,000.

The most valuable gold ore ever mined in the United States, and probably in the world, was a lot containing 200 pounds of quartz, carrying gold at the rate of $50,000 a ton. It was taken from the main shaft of the mine at Ishpeming, Mich.

The greatest sum every paid for telegraph tolls in one week by a newspaper was the expenditure of the London Times for cable service from Buenos Ayres during the revolution in the Argentine Republic. The cost of cabling from Buenos Ayres to London was $1.75 a word, and the Times paid out $30,000 for one week's dispatches.

W. J. Florence, the comedian, once offered $5000 for a catch phrase about which an American comedy could be written. Nobody supplied the demand.

The costliest phrase in recent years was "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

J. W. H. Wilson, registrar at Portage la Prairie, died in that town after a long illness, Tuesday. He was Grand Mas- of the Grand Lodge of Masons, of Manitoba. Mr. Wilson came to Winnipeg from Bradford, Ont. He unsuccessfully contested South Simcoe twice in the Liberal interests for the Ontario Legislature, and again for the House of Commons. He served as lieutenant in the 35th battalion during the Fenian raid. Three of his sons are respected lawyers of Winnipeg, another, Mr. Rose Wilson, resides in Toronto. The Masons of Winnipeg will attend the funeral which will be held on Thursday at Portage la Prairie.

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